

Final

**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION
FOR
SITES AND TRAINING INSTALLATIONS OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
FISCAL YEARS 2009–2013**

Prepared for



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SEPTEMBER 2009

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SIGNATURE PAGE

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Update meets the requirements for ICRMPs set forth in Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 Environmental Conservation Program and Army Regulation 200-1 *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*.

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Executive Summary

The Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) has been managing cultural resources for several years under a previously developed Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). This revised ICRMP builds upon the original ICRMP in terms of including those elements identified as significant issues by internal and external stakeholders during the review process for the previous ICRMP, but differs from the previous ICRMP in several respects. First, this ICRMP revision includes the following:

- The addition of new policies and regulations such as Army Regulation 200-1, Executive Orders (EO) 13287 (Preserve America), EO 13327 (Federal Real Property Asset Management), and EO 13423 (Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management), Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02, the Department of the Army's Program Comments on Unaccompanied Housing Structures and Ammunition Storage Facilities, and recent amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
- New guidance on the National Guard Bureau (NGB) Status Tool for the Environmental Program (STEP) program for project funding and data calls for the Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality (AEDB-EQ) report, EO 13327, the Planning Resources for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE), the DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Criteria [UFC] 4-010-01), sustainability, and tribal consultation
- Introduction of new terminology for ARNG infrastructure: virtual installation, training installation, site, lot, and facility
- A focus on the results of the MAARNG cultural resources program over the past 5 years and how various successes and challenges have informed the goals and projects proposed for the program over the next 5 years.
- Streamlining of the standard operating procedures (SOPs) such that guidance specific to the responsibilities of the MAARNG Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) is minimized (this guidance is now included in a CRM's Toolbox in Appendix I of the ICRMP revision) and instructions for non-environmental personnel are emphasized. Flowcharts have been added to each SOP to make them more comprehensible to the nonspecialist.

Secondly, this ICRMP revision was developed from a template. The template was developed to standardize ICRMP format and content throughout the country and territories. Elements included within this ICRMP revision include the input provided by internal and external stakeholders during development of the previous ICRMP, additional input from stakeholders obtained through the review process for the ICRMP revision, and information provided by the MAARNG CRM. Internal and external stakeholders who participated in the development of both the original ICRMP and this ICRMP revision include MAARNG and NGB personnel, the state historic preservation office (SHPO), and representatives of American Indian Tribes.

Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 and Army Regulation 200-1, require installations to develop an ICRMP as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. As a component of the installation master plan, the ICRMP is the MAARNG commander's decision document for conduct of cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. This ICRMP is an internal ARNG compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the state's cultural resources program requirements with ongoing mission activities. It also allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the

MAARNG mission and cultural resources, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage.

This ICRMP revision for the MAARNG is designed to support the military mission and assist individual installations in meeting the legal compliance requirements of federal historic preservation laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the sound principles of cultural resources stewardship. This ICRMP revision establishes priorities for the identification and standards for the evaluation of cultural resources within the MAARNG virtual installation, and provides a schedule to accomplish program objectives during a 5-year program. The ICRMP also provides a brief description of the MAARNG virtual installation, an overview of all known cultural resources across all MAARNG sites, the status of inventory and evaluation of resources at each site and training installation, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next 5 years. The sites and training installations that comprise the MAARNG virtual installation are listed in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.

Cultural resources under the stewardship of the MAARNG comprise archaeological sites and artifacts; historic buildings and structures; historic objects; historic landscapes; and Native American properties of traditional, cultural, and religious significance. To date, 101 archaeological sites have been recorded on MAARNG facilities: 69 at Camp Edwards, 26 at Camp Curtis Guild, 2 at the Methuen Readiness Center, 2 at MAARNG Headquarters at Milford, and 1 each at the Brockton and Westfield Readiness Centers. Of these, 43 require further evaluation to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, 165 historic buildings and structures on MAARNG installations have been assessed as eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as contributing resources to potential historic districts. The Worcester Armory, home of the Massachusetts National Guard Military Museum and Archives, and the Lynn Armory are listed on the NRHP. No historic landscapes or Native American traditional, religious, or cultural sites on MAARNG facilities have been assessed for eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

MAARNG operational and training activities have the potential to impact cultural resources. Management actions proposed by the MAARNG under the original ICRMP to avoid or minimize impacts to cultural resources included:

- Establishment of an MAARNG cultural resources management program
- Coordination of cultural resources management with the following:
 - Training and testing activities
 - Master planning
 - National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) impact analyses
 - Natural resources and endangered species management planning, including Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans and the Integrated Training Area Management program
 - Facility and operational requirements of the assigned units
 - Federally recognized Native American Tribes
- Establishment of funding priorities and program funds for cultural resources compliance and management activities in STEP
- Development of, as appropriate, programmatic agreements, memoranda of agreement, NAGPRA comprehensive agreements and plans of action, and NRHP nominations, and coordination of such documents with the ARNG and Headquarters, Department of the Army

- Continuation of consulting relationships with the federally recognized Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head – Aquinnah (WTGH-A) and the Massachusetts Historical Commission
- Development of databases and geographic information system (GIS) layers summarizing existing data on MAARNG facilities and cultural resources recorded within those facilities
- Development of outreach and education initiatives for internal and external stakeholders to increase understanding of MAARNG cultural resources policies and procedures
- Completion of archaeological inventories, inventories of resources of concern to the WTGH-A, inventories and evaluations of buildings/structures 50 years old or older, inventories of Cold War-era buildings/structures, and historic landscape assessments
- Initiation of curation procedures in accordance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations 79
- Completion of facility-specific NHPA section 106 compliance actions to support undertakings proposed as part of the MAARNG long-range construction plan, Real Property Development Plan, and Range Training Lands Plan (MAARNG 2000b).

Of these, all were successfully implemented. A full discussion of the successes and challenges of the MAARNG cultural resources program over the past 5 years is provided in Chapter 2 of this ICRMP revision.

Review of these successes and challenges with internal and external stakeholders has led the development of the following goals and proposed management actions for the MAARNG cultural resources program over the next 5 years:

- Continued coordination of cultural resources management with the following:
 - Installation training and testing activities
 - Master planning
 - NEPA impact analyses
 - Natural resources and endangered species management planning, to include
 - Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans and Integrated Training Area Management
 - Facility and operational requirements of the assigned units
 - Federally recognized Native American Tribes
- Establishment of funding priorities and program funds in the STEP for cultural resources compliance for 2009–2013.
- Ongoing development, as appropriate, of programmatic agreements, memoranda of agreement, NAGPRA comprehensive agreements and plans of action; and NRHP nominations and coordination of such documents with the NGB and Headquarters, Department of the Army
- Continued completion of compliance actions in support of MAARNG undertakings, as required under DoD, federal, and state cultural resources legislations and regulations
- Completion of the historic architectural survey and evaluation of MAARNG buildings as they reach 50 years in age
- Archaeological inventory of unpaved/undisturbed areas at MAARNG installations that have not been inventoried
- Additional consultation efforts with the newly federally recognized Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe

- Update of cultural resources databases for historic structures and archaeological sites and GIS data layers as new information becomes available and as the MAARNG real property inventory changes.

Implementation of these actions over the next 5 years will allow MAARNG to efficiently meet their obligations of compliance with cultural resources legislation, while supporting the vital military mission at each of its sites and training installations. By implementing the management actions in this plan, the MAARNG goes beyond minimal compliance to accept the leadership role that the NHPA envisions for federal agencies to manage cultural resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AASF	Army Aviation Support Facility
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACSIM	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
AEDB-EQ	Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
ANGB	Air National Guard Base
AO	Administrative Order
APC	Armored Personnel Carrier
AR	Army Regulation
ARE	Army-Environmental
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
APE	Area of Potential Effect
CA	Comprehensive Agreement
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFMO	Construction and Facility Management Office
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
CSMS	Combined Support Maintenance Shop
CX	Categorical Exclusion
DA	Department of the Army
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EISA	Energy Independence and Security Act
EMC	Environmental Management Commission
EO	Executive Order
EPM	Environmental Program Manager
EQCC	Environmental Quality Control Committee
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Standards
FMS	Field Maintenance Shop
FNSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FY	Fiscal Year

GIS	Geographic Information System
GOV	Government-Owned Vehicle
GWP	Groundwater Program
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HQ STARC	Headquarters, State Area Command, MAARNG
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
JAG	Judge Advocate General
LRCP	Long-Range Construction Plan
MAARNG	Massachusetts Army National Guard
MEPA	Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act
MFR	Memorandum for Record
MHC	Massachusetts Historical Commission
MILCON	Military Construction
MMR	Massachusetts Military Reservation
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRA	Multiple Resource Area
MVSB	Motor Vehicle Storage Building
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGR	National Guard Regulation
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
ODEP	Office of Director of Environmental Programs
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PNF	Project Notification Form
POC	Point of Contact
POTO	Plans, Operations, and Training Officer
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
PRIDE	Planning Resources for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation
RC	Readiness Center

REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
RPDP	Real Property Development Plan
RPI	Real Property Inventory
RTLA	Range Training Land Assessment
RTLTP	Range Training Lands Plan
SDS	Spatial Data Standards
SDP	Site Development Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Scope of Work
SPIRS	State Performance Indicator Reporting System
STEP	Status Tool for the Environmental Program
TAG	The Adjutant General
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TREC	Training Record of Environmental Consideration
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USACERL	U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Command
USC	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USPFO	U.S. Property and Fiscal Office
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WTGH-A	Wampanoag Tribe of Gayhead-Aquinnah
WPA	Works Progress Administration

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1. Introduction

The MAARNG has been managing their cultural resource program under a previously developed Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). This ICRMP is an update of the plan prepared for the MAARNG for Fiscal Years (FY) 2003–2007, and represents an instruction manual for the cultural resources management program for FY 2009–2013. It differs from the previous ICRMP primarily in two areas. First, this ICRMP revision includes

- The addition of new policies and regulations such as Executive Orders (EO) 13287 (Preserve America), EO 13327 (Federal Real Property Asset Management), and EO 13423 (Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management), Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction (DoDI) 4710.02, the Department of the Army's Program Comments on Unaccompanied Housing Structures and Ammunition Storage Facilities, and recent amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).
- New guidance on the National Guard Bureau (NGB) Status Tool for the Environmental Program (STEP) for project funding and data calls for the Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality (AEDB-EQ) report, EO 13327, the Planning Resources for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE), the DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Criteria [UFC] 4-010-01), sustainability, and tribal consultation.
- Introduction of new terminology for ARNG infrastructure: virtual installation, training installation, site, lot, and facility.
- A focus on the results of the MAARNG cultural resource program over the past 5 years and how various successes and challenges have informed the goals and projects proposed for the program over the next 5 years.
- Streamlining of the standard operating procedures (SOPs) such that guidance specific to the responsibilities of the MAARNG Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) is minimized (this guidance is now included in a CRM's Toolbox in Appendix I of the ICRMP revision) and instructions for non-environmental personnel are emphasized. Flowcharts have been added to each SOP to make them more comprehensible to the nonspecialist.

Secondly, this ICRMP revision was developed from a template. The template was developed to standardize ICRMP format and content throughout the country and territories. Elements included within this ICRMP revision include the input provided by internal and external stakeholders during development of the previous ICRMP, additional input from stakeholders obtained through the review process for the ICRMP revision, and information provided by the MAARNG Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Internal and external stakeholders who participated in the development of both the original ICRMP and this ICRMP revision include MAARNG and NGB personnel, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and representatives of American Indian Tribes. The MAARNG CRM provided state-specific information for the development of the ICRMP revision including text describing cultural resources projects completed over the past 5 years, a review of program goals from the previous ICRMP and a summary of how those goals were or were not met, goals and projects developed for the next 5 years, and information on any new state regulations and requirements.

ICRMPs are required by internal military statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: Cultural Resources Management, DoDI 4715.3: Environmental Conservation Program, and DoD Measures of Merit. The ICRMP is a 5-year plan that supports the military training mission through identification of compliance actions required by applicable federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management.

The MAARNG has both federal and state missions. The MAARNG federal mission, outlined in statutes and regulations, is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws. The Army also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the Army mission and secure the future.

This introductory chapter describes the purpose of the ICRMP, the goals of the MAARNG cultural resource program, the organization of the ICRMP, and outlines roles and responsibilities of both military and nonmilitary stakeholders.

1.1 Mission and Goals for the MAARNG Cultural Resource Program

The mission of the MAARNG cultural resource program is to support the MAARNG mission, achieve regulatory compliance, and ensure that MAARNG stewardship responsibilities are met. Fundamental to this mission is the identification of cultural resources and evaluation of their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A successful cultural resources management program requires projects to identify and evaluate resources, implement protection and compliance actions (such as review of proposed undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA), and collaborate with internal and external stakeholders to advance awareness and preservation.

Accordingly, the goals for the MAARNG cultural resource program are as follows:

- Support sustainable training (I).
- Reduce / eliminate landscape access restrictions (II).
- Protect resources from damage (III).
- Conserve resources and their information for future generations (IV).
- Increase cultural resource appreciation (V).
- Contribute to local, national, and international knowledge base (VI).
- Enhance working relationships with the Massachusetts SHPO to identify and protect cultural resources that may exist at MAARNG facilities.
- Continue outreach efforts with stakeholders interested in natural and cultural resources.
- Continue to incorporate cultural resources management issues into annual awareness training sessions for MAARNG.
- Develop education and training programs for MAARNG personnel and contractors on cultural resources management topics.
- Enhance MAARNG personnel awareness of, and appreciation for, cultural resource preservation and improve the effectiveness of their decision making by engaging MAARNG personnel in the development of SOPs, real property transactions, and on any specific project that might affect cultural resources.
- Incorporate cultural resources management into real property management and planning, master planning, Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM), Land Condition Trend Analysis (LCTA), Range and Training Land Program (RTLTP), homeland security, force protection, threatened and endangered species program, and other planning efforts.

- Continue consultation with federally recognized Native American Tribes in order to further the partnership that will permit the protection of irreplaceable cultural resources while MAARNG continues its mission-essential activities.
- Ensure that scientific and historical data recovered from cultural resources at MAARNG facilities are made available (with due regard to confidentiality and security) to researchers, Tribes, and other interested parties.
- Adopt an approach to protecting archaeological resources that is consistent with the Department of the Interior's *National Strategy for Federal Archaeology*, a strategy that directs the heads of agencies within the Department of the Interior to emphasize the wise use and preservation of archaeological sites, collections, and records under their management or affected by their programs.
- Establish funding priorities and program funds in the STEP for cultural resources compliance for 2009–2013.
- Continue installation-wide cultural resource surveys.
- Increase public outreach.
- NRHP Evaluations of buildings 50 years of age or older

To support these goals, the MAARNG has established measurable objectives to accomplish over the 5-year period covered by this ICRMP revision. These objectives are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 2.

1.2 Revised Real Property Definitions

All federally owned or controlled Army, ARNG, and Army Reserves installations having statutory and regulatory cultural resources management responsibilities must prepare and implement an ICRMP per AR 200-1. Further, NGB guidance requires that all MAARNG holdings be included in the plan, regardless of whether they are state or federally owned because federal actions or funding might be implemented, which, in turn, triggers compliance with federal regulations.

Per the NGB-ARI Memorandum dated 20 January 2006 regarding New Real Property Inventory Definitions of Installations and Sites, this ICRMP revision uses the following new terminology for MAARNG infrastructure, as follows:

- **Parcel:** a parcel is a contiguous piece or pieces of land described in a single real estate instrument. A parcel can also be described as a specific area of land whose perimeter is delineated by metes and bounds or other survey methods. A parcel represents each individual land acquisition by deed or grant (i.e., each separate real estate transaction). A single real estate transaction may acquire multiple parcels. Each parcel is shown by a single lot record in the Real Property Inventory (RPI). Parcels are, therefore, the building blocks of land for a site. A parcel is created by a real estate transaction whereby a military department or the state acquires an interest in land, and a legal instrument evidences the interest so acquired.
- **Site:** in the broadest terms a site is a geographic location. In more focused terms, a site is a specific area of land consisting of a single parcel or several contiguous parcels. Each site must be able to produce a closed cadastral survey. A site can be any physical location that is or was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by one military service or state (for National Guard purposes), to include locations under the jurisdiction of the ARNG where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. Do not combine federal parcels with state parcels in a single site, even if contiguous. There will be no sites that contain both federal and state owned property; create separate sites. A site may exist in one of three forms:

- Land only, where there are no facilities present and where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.
- Facility or facilities only, where the underlying land is neither owned nor controlled by the federal or state government. A stand-alone facility can be a site. If a facility is not a stand-alone facility, it must be assigned to a site.
- Land and all the facilities thereon, where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.

Example of rule applied - a state or municipal owned road that traverses an area (i.e., the road only is granted by the easement, not the property underneath). The rule defines such an area as a single site if the military retains control or ownership of the land under the road. However, if the road and the right-of-way along the road are owned by a party other than the military department (i.e., the road and the right-of-way [including property under the road] is granted in the easement), then this would be two sites since contiguous ownership does not exist.

- **Installation:** For real property purposes, an installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory reporting. Each state represents a single virtual installation consisting of all sites the state controls except sites designated as training installations. Training installations can be their own installations if they have their own command structure and if NGB-ARI and NGB-ART have jointly agreed that they may be listed as their own ARNG training installation. One or more sites may be assigned to any one installation but each can only be assigned to a single installation. An installation can exist in three possible forms:
 - A single site designated as an installation, (e.g., Camp Roberts, California);
 - Several non-contiguous or contiguous sites grouped together as a single ARNG training installation (e.g., Camp Shelby, Mississippi).
 - Several contiguous or non-contiguous sites grouped together as a single virtual installation, (e.g., ARNG manages all the sites in a single state as a virtual installation).

1.3 Organization of the ICRMP Revision Template

The ICRMP revision template has been organized to facilitate cultural resource management and compliance with AR 200-1 and federal and state cultural resources management regulations and requirements. The ICRMP revision template is organized into the following sections:

Chapter 1: Introduction to the ICRMP Revision. This chapter introduces the ICRMP revision, purpose and goals for the cultural resources management program, document organization, and stakeholder reviews during development of the ICRMP revision. This chapter also identifies the roles and responsibilities of MAARNG personnel, jurisdictional agencies, and stakeholders that are involved in the cultural resources compliance process.

Chapter 2: Cultural Resources Management Strategy. This chapter provides a summary of the goals and management actions proposed in the original ICRMP, and a discussion of how those goals were met and which management actions were completed. Challenges faced during implementation of the original ICRMP are also discussed. The data provided in this review are then used to inform the development of goals and management actions for the MAARNG cultural resources program over the next 5 years. This chapter also identifies stakeholder planned projects that could have an effect on cultural resources and recommendations for completing these projects in compliance with cultural resources management laws and regulations. Finally, this chapter provides discussions of the MAARNG's tribal consultation program and curation status of any collections under MAARNG control.

Chapter 3: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). MAARNG personnel, whose mission and responsibility is NOT the management of cultural resources, come into contact and could affect cultural resources in the course of their work. This chapter provides SOPs to aid such personnel in identifying those situations and guiding their actions to ensure compliance and protect cultural resources.

Chapter 4: References and Resources. This chapter includes references and resources supporting the development of the ICRMP and the implementation of the cultural resources program.

Appendices: In contrast to the previous ICRMP, most of the guidance and reference materials have been moved to the appendices. **Appendix A** provides a glossary of important terms used in the ICRMP revision. The remaining appendices are separated into two main categories: **Appendices B through G** include information completed by the MAARNG in support of the ICRMP revision, such as the Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) and ICRMP revision review correspondence, planning level survey information (historic contexts, predictive models) and summaries of cultural resources investigations completed at various sites and training installations, lists of identified archaeological sites and historic buildings and structures printed from the ICRMP database, copies of agreement documents negotiated by the MAARNG with other stakeholders, copies of annual ICRMP revision reports submitted to NGB over the past 5 years, the ICRMP revision distribution list, and contact information for stakeholders.

Appendices H through J are primarily boilerplate text outlining current laws, regulations, and policies for cultural resources management, tools and guidance for the CRM, and sample documents (STEP project catalog, Memorandum of Agreement template, AEDB-EQ questionnaire, sample training brief, flyer regarding salvage of historic materials during construction projects).

The required elements of an ICRMP are listed in **Table 1-1**, along with information regarding where the element is found in the ICRMP revision template.

TABLE 1-1. ELEMENTS OF AN ICRMP.

ICRMP Element	Location in ICRMP Revision
Identification of all applicable legal requirements and procedures for integrating compliance between the various independent cultural resources legal requirements	Appendices H–I
Identification, to the extent possible, of specific actions, projects, and undertakings projected over a 5-year period that may require cultural resources legal compliance actions	Chapter 2
Development and implementation, as appropriate, of a cultural landscape approach to installations' cultural resources management and planning	Chapter 2, Appendix I
A planning level survey that includes existing information on cultural resources, development of or references to existing historic contexts, an archaeological sensitivity assessment or archaeological predictive model, and a listing of any federally recognized American Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations associated with the installation	Appendices C–D (planning level survey and description of known resources) Appendix F – tribal contacts
A plan for the actual field inventory and evaluation of cultural resources that is prioritized according to the inventory and evaluation requirements associated with specific installation compliance requirements, such as NHPA Section 106 undertakings, that could affect cultural resources. Any electronic spatial data produced by inventories shall conform to the Federal Information Processing Standards and spatial data standards for DoD to ensure that the spatial data are usable in various spatial data systems	Chapter 2

TABLE 1-1. ELEMENTS OF AN ICRMP.

ICRMP Element	Location in ICRMP Revision
Internal procedures for consultation, survey inventory evaluations, treatment, recordation, monitoring, emergency or inadvertent discovery, reporting, etc., tailored for the particular conditions and specific requirements at the MAARNG virtual installation. Interface requirements between the cultural resource management program and other program areas (including but not limited to natural resources management, ITAM, master planning, facilities and housing, and mission-related training and testing activities) should be identified. The coordination processes within the installation and between the installation, Department of the Army (HQDA), regulatory agencies, and the interested public should be defined	Appendix I – Procedures Chapter 2 – Coordination Chapter 3 - SOPs
Provisions for curation of collections and records (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 79) that are associated with NHPA undertakings, and procedures to reduce the amount of materials that are accessioned and permanently curated by the MAARNG virtual installation	Chapter 2
Provisions for limiting the availability of cultural resources locational information for the purposes of protecting resources from damage	Chapter 2
Provisions and procedures for conducting an economic analysis and alternative use analysis on historic properties that are being considered for demolition and replacement	Appendix I
Procedures to ensure federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations are provided access to sacred sites and are consulted when future access may be restricted, or when effects to the physical integrity of the sacred site may occur	Chapter 2, Appendix I
Development of standard treatment measures for cultural resources	Chapter 3

1.4 Information Gathering, Input, and Review for the Preparation of the ICRMP Revision

The ICRMP revision is the MAARNG commander's decision document for cultural resources management and specific compliance procedures. This ICRMP revision is an internal MAARNG compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the state's cultural resources program requirements with ongoing mission activities. It also allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the MAARNG mission and cultural resources management through analysis of impacts from currently known mission actions and activities, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage.

All cultural resources will be viewed as having the potential to contribute information of value to various groups, including the academic community, Tribes, local historical societies, people whose ancestors settled the area, and many others. Under the NHPA, it is the responsibility of the MAARNG to take into account the effects of its actions on cultural resources and to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any impacts that might result from its actions. The MAARNG also has the responsibility to identify and evaluate cultural resources present within the virtual installation, both as a proactive measure for planning purposes and to better assess the needs of the resources. In addition, the SHPO and Tribes must have an opportunity to participate in the identification and management of the cultural resources at each MAARNG site and training installation, and the general public and other stakeholders should be offered the opportunity to participate as well. A National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review will be implemented for this ICRMP revision. A completed REC is included in Appendix B.

For these reasons, during the preparation of both the original ICRMP and this ICRMP revision, information and input was gathered from MAARNG personnel, agencies, and stakeholders to determine and resolve issues related to the management of cultural resources within the MAARNG virtual installation. This phase also included participation by any agency with jurisdiction by law or expertise (including the SHPO) and Tribes to obtain input early in the development process.

This ICRMP revision builds upon the comments provided during development of the original ICRMP for the MAARNG, providing internal and external stakeholders with the opportunity to reexamine issues and procedures now that the first 5-year ICRMP cycle has been completed. **Tables 1-2** and **1-3** provide summaries of the topics on which various internal and external stakeholders provided input during the ICRMP implementation review process, and where these topics are addressed within this ICRMP revision. **Appendix B** provides copies of all review correspondence, as well as the implemented REC for this ICRMP revision. **Appendix F** includes a distribution list for the draft and final versions of this ICRMP revision. **Appendix G** provides copies of the annual updates (which include comments received from stakeholders as part of the annual update process) completed since the implementation of the original ICRMP.

The ICRMP revision Template from which this ICRMP revision was developed is the second template provided by NGB. The first template, published in 2004, was subject to a number of internal and external reviews. Reviewers of the original template included a number of SHPOs, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) and Tribal representatives, the ACHP, the National Council of SHPOs, State ARNG CRMs and Internal Stakeholders, the Office of Director of Environmental Programs (ODEP) / U.S. Army Environmental Command (USAEC), NGB Conservation Staff (CRM, NEPA, Geographic Information System [GIS]), the NGB Judge Advocate General (JAG), the ARNG Cultural Resources Subcommittee, NGB Installation Staff, and NGB Training Staff.

The 2007 ICRMP revision template was reviewed by a subset of this same pool of reviewers, including selected Tribal representatives, state ARNG CRMs (including the Cultural Resources subcommittee), NGB conservation staff, NGB installation staff, NGB training staff, and the NGB JAG.

TABLE 1-2. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION AND INPUT COMMENTS.

Title/Area of Responsibility	Topics	Sections of ICRMP
Leadership – The Adjutant General (TAG), Deputy Chief of Staff	No comments on internal draft	
Construction and Facility Management Office (CFMO)	No comments on internal draft	
U.S. Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO)/State Quartermaster	No comments on internal draft	
Staff Judge Advocate	No comments on internal draft	
Historian	History of the MAARNG, Records Administration, and protection of historic objects	Chapter 3, Appendix E
ITAM Manager/Natural Resources Manager	No comments on internal draft	
Public Affairs	No comments on internal draft	

TABLE 1-3. EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION AND INPUT COMMENTS.

Title/Area of Responsibility	Topics	Sections of ICRMP
Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)	Add a reference to the Massachusetts Burial Law in text and provide a copy of the MHC's Know How #4 as a figure in text or in an appendix, have SOP 5 reflect procedures consistent with these guidelines	SOP 5, Appendix H
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head – Aquinnah (WTGH-A)	Input has been solicited; no comments to date	
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council	Input has been solicited; no comments to date	
State agencies	SOPs, make sure to include memorandum of agreement (MOA) for Massachusetts Military Reservation	Appendices E and H
Tenants and other users	SOPs	
NGB	Will comment on Draft Final	

1.5 Roles and Responsibilities

This section contains a list of MAARNG staff responsible for the implementation of the cultural resources management program and nonmilitary agencies and stakeholders that also have responsibilities to the program. Electronic links are created to AR 200-1 for a listing of the individual MAARNG staff responsibilities. **Appendix F** contains the points of contact (POCs) for the Tribes and all other stakeholders.

Once the roles and responsibilities are established, there are opportunities to tailor the compliance process to operations and minimize impacts on the mission. Programmatic agreements (Pas), under Section 106 of the NHPA, are a good tool that can be used to tailor NHPA compliance to installation-specific situations. Comprehensive agreements (CAs) under NAGPRA can help minimize or avoid mandatory 30-day shutdown periods if human remains are discovered. The critical key to managing an effective cultural resources program is consulting early in project planning and maintaining open lines of communication with other involved entities.

1.5.1 Military Personnel Responsibilities

The Army, NGB, and MAARNG personnel have important responsibilities for the implementation and success of the cultural resources management program. Participants in the management of cultural resources include the following:

- **ODEP:** Carries out the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) Army staff function for the Army's Cultural Resources Management Program.
- **NGB:** NGB provides funding for cultural resources program projects and compliance actions, and is the primary POC for installation requirements. The NGB reviews the ICRMP for legal sufficiency and works with the state ARNG to respond to comments from stakeholders (SHPOs, Tribes, and interested parties). The commanding officer of NGB-ARE must sign the finding of no significant impact (FNSI) after the ICRMP and EA have been through public review and comment periods under

the NEPA, in order for the ICRMP and EA to be considered complete. NGB-ARE reviews all other legal documents (PAs, memoranda of agreement [MOAs], CAs) for legal sufficiency, provides for review of such documents by the ODEP/ACSIM, and is the primary signatory in addition to TAG.

- **MAARNG Virtual Installation:**
 - **CRM:** As appointed in accordance with AR 200-1 d(1)(a), provides day-to-day management for cultural resources, helps ensure that all MAARNG virtual installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources requirements, serves as a liaison between all persons involved in the ICRMP, writes the ICRMP or develops its statement of work, and implements the ICRMP.
 - Directorate of Installation Support or Directorate of Public Works, including
 - **Master Planner:** Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the MAARNG virtual installation Master Plan and Design Guide.
 - **Engineers:** Should include time schedules for cultural resources consultation in their project design and delivery schedules.
 - **Directorate of Public Works Maintenance Shops:** Are responsible for doing minor maintenance and repairs to installation property. Both the shops and work order section should have the current inventory of cultural resources, and should use the appropriate standards and techniques established for maintenance and repair of historic properties.
 - **Utilities:** Might have a permitting system established for anyone who wants to dig on the installation. The CRM can review digging plans submitted to them or provide them with an inventory and map of all known archaeological sites.
 - **Resource Management Office:** Is responsible for the financial management and accounting for the MAARNG virtual installation's funds. They will track any cultural resources funds and are a source of information on funding.
 - **Contracting Office:** Will give advice on spending funds to accomplish the cultural resources program. The contract office should be made aware of any legal requirements or agreements for cultural resources to ensure that contracts are consistent with those requirements.
 - **Staff Judge Advocate (SJA):** Will review MOAs, PAs, CAs, Plans of Action, and any other legally binding cultural resources documents for legal sufficiency. They can also interpret the various laws and regulations related to cultural resources management.
 - **Land and Natural Resource Managers:** Can provide background information concerning sites, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, access, vegetation, wildlife, endangered species, wetlands, and other resources.
 - **Directorate of Plans and Training, and Range Control:** Allocate and schedule the use of training lands to units for field exercises. They should have the current inventory of cultural resources found on the training lands and should be provided information on any agreement documents, the ICRMP, CAs, and pertinent regulations that could impact training.
 - **Real property office:** Primary source of data needed to determine if a building or group of buildings is eligible for the NRHP and should be coordinated with to track historic properties.
 - **Unit Historical Officer:** Can assist in locating background information on military activities.
 - **Public Affairs Office (PAO):** Can help find historic information concerning sites or activities and can assist in developing interpretive programs. The PAO can also assist in promoting the ICRMP to the public and the installation. The PAO can promote Historic Preservation Week (May) activities to increase public awareness.

1.5.2 Nonmilitary Participants

This section summarizes the roles of the following nonmilitary participants:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): The ACHP issues regulations to implement Section 106 of the NHPA; provides guidance and advice on the application of its regulations, 36 CFR Part 800; oversees the operation of the Section 106 process; and approves federal agency procedures for substitution of ACHP regulations.

State Historic Preservation Officer: The SHPO reflects the interests of the state or territory and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with Section 101(b)(3) of the NHPA, the SHPO advises and assists the ARNG in carrying out its Section 106 responsibilities. The SHPO also advises and consults in the development of an ICRMP (see **Appendix H**). If a Tribe has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, TAG shall consult with the THPO, in lieu of the SHPO, regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands. The SHPO may participate as a consulting party if the Tribe agrees to include the SHPO.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer: A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of section 106. If a Tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for Section 106 on tribal lands under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, TAG shall consult with the Tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands (see **Appendix H**).

Tribes¹ Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the NHPA requires the ARNG commander to consult with any Tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that could be affected by an undertaking. Such consultation shall be on a government-to-government basis, and shall occur through the provisions of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800. It is the responsibility of TAG to seek to identify federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that shall be consulted pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA (see Chapter 2 and **Appendices H and I**).

Interested Parties and the Public: The installation shall seek and consider the views of the general public and any other interested parties regarding the development and implementation of the ICRMP (see **Appendix B**), including historic preservation organizations.

¹ The word “Tribes” (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

2. Cultural Resource Management Strategy

This chapter provides an overview of the MAARNG cultural resources program, its successes and challenges over the past 5 years related to the implementation of the previous ICRMP, the status of Section 110 investigations at each site and training installation, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next 5 years. In addition, MAARNG projects planned for the next 5 years that require cultural resources compliance and management activities are identified.

2.1 MAARNG Cultural Resources within the Virtual Installation

The MAARNG virtual installation includes 500 buildings/structures and 16,300 acres within 47 sites and two training installations (see **Appendix D**). All of the sites and training installations discussed in this ICRMP revision are either federally owned or supported with federal funds. These include readiness centers (RC), combined support maintenance shops (CSMS), aviation support facilities (AASF), and field maintenance shops (FMS).

The inventory of cultural resources managed by the MAARNG includes archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, and objects, and resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to Native American Tribes. **Table 2-1** provides a list of the MAARNG sites and training installations with notes concerning the status of inventories and evaluations as stipulated under Section 110 of the NHPA. The majority of buildings and structures aged 50 years or older within the MAARNG real property inventory have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility; projects to inventory buildings and structures that have turned 50 years old or that will turn 50 years old by 2012 have been programmed for funding. Archaeological surveys have been completed at 11 MAARNG sites: Ayer (Devens), Brockton, Camp Curtis Guild, Fall River, Methuen, Milford (Headquarters, State Area Command [HQ STARC]), Natick (Speen Street), Pittsfield, Rehoboth, Wellesley, Westfield, and Worcester (Lincoln Street), and are ongoing at Camp Edwards training installation. Of these, the surveys conducted at Brockton, Camp Curtis Guild, Camp Edwards, Methuen, Milford (HQ STARC), and Westfield have resulted in the recordation of archaeological sites. The archaeological survey of Camp Edwards is 100 percent complete. Together, 15,041 of the total 15,536 acres within the MAARNG virtual installation that are accessible for archaeological survey (excludes acreage beneath buildings and pavement) have been surveyed. Of the acreage, 58.38 of 15,536 accessible acres are federal lands while 15,477.62 of 15,536 accessible acres are state lands. Zero resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to Native American Tribes have been recorded on MAARNG lands; however, the MAARNG maintains an ongoing consulting relationship with interested Native American Tribes to ensure that MAARNG actions do not adversely affect significant tribal resources.

TABLE 2-1. STATUS OF NHPA SECTION 110 INVENTORY AND EVALUATION.

Site/Installation	Total # of buildings	# of buildings 50 years or older	# of buildings evaluated	# of eligible buildings	Total acreage/ total accessible acreage	Total acreage surveyed	# of identified archaeological sites	# of archaeological sites evaluated	# of eligible archaeological sites
Agawam	1	0	0	0	2.099	0	0	0	0
Ayer (Devens)	17	8	8	0	30.833	30.833	0	0	0
Bourne	1	1	0	0	0.189	.189	0	0	0

TABLE 2-1. STATUS OF NHPA SECTION 110 INVENTORY AND EVALUATION.

Site/Installation	Total # of buildings	# of buildings 50 years or older	# of buildings evaluated	# of eligible buildings	Total acreage/ total accessible acreage	Total acreage surveyed	# of identified archaeological sites	# of archaeological sites evaluated	# of eligible archaeological sites
Braintree	1	1	0	0	1.082	1.082	0	0	0
Bridgewater	1	0	0	0	0.778	0	0	0	0
Brockton	3	1	1	0	9.706	9.706	1	1	0
Cambridge	2	0	0	0	0.335	0	0	0	0
Camp Curtis Guild	57	36	28	28	686.744	686.744	26	10	16*
Camp Edwards/Otis Air National Guard Base (ANGB)	387	95	95	90	14,221.39	14,221.39	68	46	22*
Chicopee	1	1	1	1	2.721	2.721	1	1	1
Clinton	1	1	1	1	0.10	0	0	0	0
Concord	1	1	1	1	0.478	0.478	0	0	0
Danvers	1	0	0	0	3.538	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	3	2	2	2	2.023	2.023	0	0	0
Fall River	4	2	2	1	1.353	1.353	0	0	0
Falmouth	1	1	0	0	2.30	0	0	0	0
Framingham	3	3	3	3	1.4	1.4	0	0	0
Gardner	2	1	1	1	1.217	1.217	0	0	0
Greenfield	1	1	1	1	0.25	0	0	0	0
Hanscom AFB	2	2	2	0	12.2	12.2	5	5	0
Hingham	2	2	2	2	0.285	0	0	0	0
Hudson	2	2	1	1	0.853	0	0	0	0
Leominster	1	0	0	0	1.393	0	0	0	0
Lexington	1	0	0	0	0.942	0	0	0	0
Lynn	2	2	2	2	0.12	0	0	0	0
Melrose	1	1	1	1	0.725	0.725	0	0	0
Methuen	1	1	1	1	2.376	2.376	2	2	0
Middleboro	1	1	1	1	1.622	1.622	0	0	0
Milford HQ STARC	7	0	0	0	84.391	4	2	0	2*
Natick	1	1	1	1	26.171	26.171	0	0	0
Newburyport	3	3	3	3	5.159	0	0	0	0
Newton	1	1	1	1	0.102	0	0	0	0
Northampton (Florence)	1	0	0	0	33.142	0	0	0	0
Northbridge (Whitinsville)	3	0	0	0	0.274	0	0	0	0
Pittsfield	3	0	0	0	3.01	3.01	0	0	0
Plymouth	1	1	1	1	0.28	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2-1. STATUS OF NHPA SECTION 110 INVENTORY AND EVALUATION.

Site/Installation	Total # of buildings	# of buildings 50 years or older	# of buildings evaluated	# of eligible buildings	Total acreage/ total accessible acreage	Total acreage surveyed	# of identified archaeological sites	# of archaeological sites evaluated	# of eligible archaeological sites
Quincy	3	2	2	2	0.651	0	0	0	0
Rehoboth	8	8	8	8	9.045	4.0	0	0	0
Springfield	3	0	0	0	2.901	0	0	0	0
Taunton	1	0	0	0	9.249	0	0	0	0
Ware	1	1	1	1	2.078	2.078	0	0	0
Wellesley	3	0	0	0	2.688	2.688	0	0	0
Westfield	3	3	3	3	1.739	1.739	1	0	1*
Westfield (Barnes)	3	0	0	0	19.826	19.826	0	0	0
Westover AFB	2	1	0	0	NA				
Worcester (Lincoln Street)	3	0	0	0	0.939	0.939	0	0	0
Worcester	5	0	0	0	0.647	0.647	0	0	0
Worcester (Salisbury Street)	1	1	1	1	NA				
*Sites require further evaluation									

2.2 Management Actions

This section summarizes the specific actions required to manage the cultural resources under the stewardship of the MAARNG for the next 5 years, as well as summarizing the actions taken over the past 5 years. Cultural resource actions can include initiation or continuation of Native American consultation not related to a specific project, GIS cultural resource layer development, development of a cultural resource training and awareness program for non-CRM staff, CRM training, development of agreement documents, and fulfillment of federal curation requirements.

2.2.1 Summary and Results of the FY 2003–2007 ICRMP

Actions proposed in support of the MAARNG cultural resources management program in the original ICRMP (PAL 2002) included

- Establishment of an MAARNG cultural resources management program
- Coordination of cultural resources management with the following:
 - Training and testing activities
 - Master planning
 - NEPA impact analyses
 - Natural resources and endangered species management planning, including Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs) and the ITAM program

- Facility and operational requirements of the assigned units
- Federally recognized Native American Tribes
- Establishment of funding priorities and program funds for cultural resources compliance and management activities in STEP
- Development of, as appropriate, PAs, MOAs, NAGPRA CAs and Plans of Action, and NRHP nominations, and coordination of such documents with the ARNG and HQDA (USAEC)
- Continuation of consulting relationships with federally recognized WTGH-A and the MHC
- Development of databases and GIS layers summarizing existing data on MAARNG facilities and cultural resources recorded within those facilities
- Development of outreach and education initiatives for internal and external stakeholders to increase understanding of MAARNG cultural resources policies and procedures
- Completion of archaeological inventories, inventories of resources of concern to the WTGH-A, inventories and evaluations of buildings/structures 50 years old or older, inventories of Cold War-era buildings/structures, and historic landscape assessments
- Initiation of curation procedures in accordance with 36 CFR 79
- Completion of facility-specific NHPA section 106 compliance actions to support undertakings proposed as part of the MAARNG long-range construction plan (LRCP), Real Property Development Plan (RPDP), and Range Training Lands Plan (RTLTP) (MAARNG 2000b).

Since implementation of the original ICRMP, the MAARNG has been proactive in achieving the initiatives outlined above. The MAARNG hired a dedicated CRM in 2002; this staff member served as coordinator for the MAARNG cultural resource management through September 2005. Since September 2005, the duties of the CRM have been reassigned to the NEPA Manager (statewide) and the Natural Resources Manager (Camp Edwards). The MAARNG master planner is kept informed regarding cultural resources compliance matters. Environmental program staff members, including the environmental manager, biologists, and geologists, assist the CRM as appropriate. As MAARNG personnel rely on the CRM for assistance and guidance, the CRM must be fully trained in federal and state cultural resources requirements and procedures to improve the quality of assistance and advice provided to other MAARNG personnel and units, as well as expediting consultation with the MHC and other appropriate entities.

The CRM also serves as the primary contact at MAARNG Headquarters for Native American Tribes. Formal designation of a coordinator for Native American affairs is not recommended at this time, but such an appointment should be made if consultation with Native American groups indicates the need for such a position. Official communications with the federally recognized WTGH-A and Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe are managed by or coordinated with the THPO/Tribal Chair. The CRM also is responsible for official communications with state-recognized tribes (e.g., Nipmuc Nation) and the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs.

Specific projects/initiatives completed since implementation of the initial ICRMP in 2002 include the following:

- Creation of cultural resources databases and GIS coverages for all MAARNG facilities
- Programming of STEP projects for inventories and compliance actions specified in the 2002 ICRMP implementation plan
- Completion of historic building surveys for 95 percent of MAARNG buildings 50 years or older
- Completion of Cold War contexts for Camp Edwards and Camp Curtis Guild

- Implementation and/or development of MOAs for mitigation of adverse effects of undertakings at Camp Edwards, Framingham, Natick (Speen Street), Rehoboth, and Westfield (Franklin Street)
- Completion of 100 percent archaeological surveys of unimproved acreage at the Brockton, Devens (Ayer), Fall River, Methuen, Natick (Speen Street), Pittsfield, Rehoboth, Wellesley, and Westfield (Franklin Street) sites
- Development of a predictive model and completion of an intensive (locational) archaeological survey of 60 percent of the acreage at Camp Curtis Guild
- Significant reduction of acreage requiring archaeological survey at Camp Edwards through a combination of revisions to the existing archaeological sensitivity map and additional archaeological survey
- Review of PAL, Inc.'s curation facility in Pawtucket, Rhode Island (approved as a curation facility by the MHC and WTGH-A) to ensure that it meets the standards of 36 CFR 79
- Hosting several workshops and training sessions on cultural resources management issues for members of the MAARNG, contractors, partner agencies, and other ARNG CRMs.

2.2.2 Goals and Objectives for the 2009–2013 ICRMP Revision

Based on the analysis of successes and challenges associated with the implementation of the previous ICRMP, the MAARNG has prepared the following updated list of installationwide management actions to be completed over the next 5 years:

- Continued coordination of cultural resources management with the following:
 - Training and testing activities
 - Master planning
 - NEPA impact analyses
 - Natural resources and endangered species management planning, to include INRMPs and ITAM
 - Facility and operational requirements of the assigned units
 - Federally recognized Native American Tribes
- Establishment of funding priorities and program funds in STEP for cultural resources compliance for 2009–2013
- Ongoing development, as appropriate, of PAs, MOAs, NAGPRA CAs and Plans of Action, and NRHP nominations and coordination of such documents with the ARNG and HQDA
- Continued completion of compliance actions in support of MAARNG undertakings, as required under DoD, federal, and state cultural resources legislations and regulations.

In addition, implementation of the ICRMP between FY 2008 and FY 2012 will focus on the following overall program initiatives (**Table 2-2**): completion of the historic architectural survey and evaluation of MAARNG buildings as they reach 50 years in age, the archaeological inventory of unpaved/undisturbed areas at MAARNG sites and training installations that have not been inventoried, and additional consultation efforts with the newly federally recognized Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe. Cultural resources databases for historic structures and archaeological sites and GIS data layers will be updated as new information becomes available and as the MAARNG real property inventory changes.

TABLE 2-2. CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECTS FOR FY 2009–2013.

Site/Installation	Project #	Description	Proposed Fiscal Year for Completion
Distribute SOPs to all MAARNG sites and training installations; incorporate SOPs into training literature, in-briefs, and orientations		Installationwide	
Native American Consultation		Installationwide	
Archaeological inventories		Camp Edwards, Milford, Westfield (Barnes)	
NRHP evaluations of buildings 50 years old or older		Installationwide	
Historic Landscape Surveys		Camp Edwards, Camp Curtis Guild	
Curation (as appropriate)		Installationwide	
Training for CRM and Facility Managers		Installationwide	
Annual Reporting and ICRMP Review (AEDB-EQ/ PRIDE/ STEP)		Installationwide	
Begin development of ICRMP update		Installationwide	

The MAARNG CRM will ensure that other MAARNG and NGB planning document preparers are provided with the most current data about cultural resources and that there is better integration of cultural resources issues and concerns in real property and range and training plans, including the FY 2005 update to the RTL Development Plan (MAARNG 2000b) and the FY 2005 Site Development Plans prepared for Camp Edwards and Camp Curtis Guild. The MAARNG will establish funding priorities for cultural resources compliance and management activities in STEP.

The ICRMP is intended to substantially improve the quality of information available to facilities managers and staffs. To enhance familiarity with resources and compliance requirements, the MAARNG will conduct a training/management workshop on cultural resources for MAARNG facilities staff every several years. The emphasis in the workshop will be satisfying compliance requirements and practical management issues that arise in implementing the ICRMP. As noted above, a workshop on cultural resources management was conducted in FY 2003; plans are underway for another workshop in FY 2010. The MAARNG Environmental Program Manager (EPM) attends the monthly CFMO meeting at Milford Headquarters and holds a monthly environmental program meeting to communicate information on upcoming projects. Guidance for programming projects is provided in **Appendices I and J**.

2.2.3 Cultural Resources Compliance Actions, FY 2009–2013 Undertakings

In addition to the management actions and site- or training installation-specific projects noted in section 2.2.2, this section outlines Section 106 compliance actions to be completed in support of projects initiated by other directorates within the MAARNG over the next 5 years (see **Table 2-3**), in order of current military construction (MILCON) funding priority. The CRM must develop projects and plans for the identification and protection of cultural resources and compliance actions needed when resources could be affected. Cultural resources compliance actions can include archaeological or historic building surveys,

consultation with the SHPO, impacts mitigation, arranging for and agreements with curation facilities, initiation of Tribal consultation related to a specific project, or development of agreement documents for a specific project. These projects might be necessary due to mission changes or master planning initiatives, or might be a part of ITAM projects; natural resource management plans; major maintenance programs; changes in equipment, assets, mission, or training; and consolidating or relocating units.

TABLE 2-3. CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE ACTIONS PLANNED FOR FY 2009–2013.

Location	Description of Undertaking	Proposed Compliance Action
Ayer (Devens)	Construct a new class 7 and 9 warehouse. Add to/alter the CSMS and allied trades shops, or relocate CSMS. Construct required parking facilities. Construct 26th Brigade readiness center	Complete an MHC Project Notification Form; no effect on historic properties based on previous negative archaeological survey and building evaluation results.
Bridgewater	Addition or alteration to RC	Evaluate Armory (A0001) and, if the building is determined eligible, redesign project as necessary, or negotiate mitigation measures in an MOA with the MHC. Complete an archaeological survey of any acreage that will be disturbed by the proposed project and, if eligible sites are encountered, coordinate with the MHC and Tribes to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to the sites.
Brockton	Upgrade the armory – interior only.	Assess Cold War significance of armory and, if Armory is determined eligible, redesign project as necessary, or negotiate mitigation measures in a MOA with the MHC.
Camp Curtis Guild	Replace World War I buildings and associated buildings (except for building 5) with modern training area support facilities including unit headquarters buildings, RC, barracks, dining facility, training simulations building, classroom building, indoor firing range, and a .25-mile track, and athletic field.	These undertakings, outlined in the forthcoming Site Development Plan for Camp Curtis Guild, will be assessed in terms of their likely impacts on the historic district and identified archaeological resources. Pending the results of that internal assessment, the MAARNG will seek to negotiate a facility-specific PA covering compliance actions and mitigation measures for implementation of the Site Development Plan.
Camp Edwards	Refer to Site Development Plan project list provided in section 4.3.4 (13 items). Nonstandard training projects Projects (wells and soil excavations) proposed by the Groundwater Study Program.	The undertakings outlined in the Site Development Plan for Camp Edwards will be assessed in terms of their likely impacts on historic buildings and resources of interest to the WTGH-A. Pending the results of that internal assessment, the MAARNG will seek to negotiate a facility-specific PA covering compliance actions and mitigation measures for implementation of the Site Development Plan.
Danvers	Addition or alteration to RC	Complete an archaeological survey of any acreage that will be disturbed by the proposed project and, if eligible sites are encountered, coordinate with the MHC and Tribes to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to the sites.

TABLE 2-3. CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE ACTIONS PLANNED FOR FY 2009–2013.

Location	Description of Undertaking	Proposed Compliance Action
Framingham	Addition or alteration to RC	Evaluate Armory (A0001) and, if the building is determined eligible, redesign project as necessary, or negotiate mitigation measures in a MOA with the MHC. Complete an archaeological survey of any acreage that will be disturbed by the proposed project and, if eligible sites are encountered, coordinate with the MHC and Tribes to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to the sites.
Hudson	Addition or alteration to RC	The Armory and motor vehicle storage building (MVSF) are eligible for listing in the NRHP; if the project will alter character-defining features of these buildings, redesign project as necessary, or negotiate mitigation measures in a MOA with the MHC. Complete an archaeological survey of any acreage that will be disturbed by the proposed project and, if eligible sites are encountered, coordinate with the MHC and Tribes to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to the sites.
Leominster	Addition or alteration to RC	Evaluate Armory (A0001) and, if the building is determined eligible, redesign project as necessary, or negotiate mitigation measures in a MOA with the MHC. Complete an archaeological survey of any acreage that will be disturbed by the proposed project and, if eligible sites are encountered, coordinate with the MHC and Tribes to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to the sites.
Methuen	Demolish the MVSF. Construct a stand-alone building behind the Armory.	Compliance actions in support of these projects are substantially completed as of the implementation of this ICRMP. The MHC and Methuen Historical Commission are reviewing the MOA regarding mitigation measures to be implemented by the MAARNG; it is anticipated that the MOA will be signed and implemented in 2007.
Milford	Renovate Headquarters, State Area Command for Joint Forces.	Although the full design for the proposed renovations has not been completed, there will be some construction in previously undisturbed portions of the site. An archaeological survey will be required for the construction footprint.
Natick (Speen Street)	Demolish buildings 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, A, B, C, D, E, and F; the unreported flammable storage building; and the loading dock. Modernize Building 3 for Weapons of Mass Destruction detachment.	Both projects will represent adverse effects on the historic district defined at this facility. Accordingly, the MAARNG will consult with the MHC and Natick Historical Commission regarding alternatives and/or mitigation measures for these projects. The MAARNG has negotiated an MOA with the MHC and Natick Historic Commission.

TABLE 2-3. CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE ACTIONS PLANNED FOR FY 2009–2013.

Location	Description of Undertaking	Proposed Compliance Action
Quincy	Addition or alteration to RC	The Armory and MVSF are eligible for listing in the NRHP; if the project will alter character-defining features of these buildings, redesign project as necessary, or negotiate mitigation measures in a MOA with the MHC. Complete an archaeological survey of any acreage that will be disturbed by the proposed project and, if eligible sites are encountered, coordinate with the MHC and Tribes to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to the sites.
Rehoboth	Demolish some buildings. Construct required privately owned vehicle (POV) and Government owned vehicle (GOV) parking. Construct RC Upgrade the road network.	The buildings and structures at Rehoboth associated with the PR-19 NIKE Control Area (e.g., all those constructed in 1955) comprise a potential historic district eligible for listing on the NRHP. Demolition of buildings at this facility will require consultation with the MHC and the Rehoboth Historical Commission. Archaeological survey of the unpaved acreage at the facility in 2005 did not result in the identification of intact archaeological deposits. The MAARNG also will consult with the WTGH-A and Mashpee Wampanoag to identify any additional issues or concerns of the Tribe relative to the proposed projects.
Springfield	Addition or alteration to RC	Complete an archaeological survey of any acreage that will be disturbed by the proposed project and, if eligible sites are encountered, coordinate with the MHC and Tribes to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to the sites.
Westfield (Barnes)	Construct new RC or facility.	Complete an archaeological survey of any acreage that will be disturbed by the proposed project and, if eligible sites are encountered, coordinate with the MHC and Tribes to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to the sites.
Worcester (Lincoln Street)	Expand parking area.	Archaeological survey and testing of the unpaved acreage at this facility.
--	Construct up to 5 new RCs.	1. Complete planning level survey for new facilities. 2. Complete surveys and evaluations as appropriate to identify historic properties. 3. Assess potential impacts to historic properties from construction. 4. Consult with MHC, Tribes, and other interested parties to mitigate adverse impacts.

As noted above, guidance for developing and implementing the projects and protecting resources is included in **Appendix I**.

Camp Curtis Guild Site Development Plan

The current Site Development Plan for Camp Curtis Guild recommends that MAARNG improve the troop and equipment facilities, demolish structures that no longer serve the military training mission or

the state and local agency support mission or that are beyond cost-effective repair; construct new facilities to support the military training mission, construct a modern FMS facility to serve MAARNG units in the northeastern region of the state, and repair and upgrade facilities that are to be retained for future use.

Specific site improvements consist of (1) replace or upgrade all site-owned electrical, water, and sewer lines within the cantonment area and connect propane-heated facilities to natural gas; (2) replace World War I buildings and associated buildings (except for building 5) with modern training area support facilities including unit headquarters buildings, barracks, dining facility, training simulations building, classroom building, and a .25-mile track and athletic field; (3) replace these outdated facilities with modern training area support facilities; and (4) construct a modern, multibay, drive-through OMS. The cantonment area is also being analyzed for development and upgrade to support the training mission as well as the requirements for state programs.

The *Range and Training Land Program Development Plan* (MAARNG 2000b) provides a detailed analysis of the MAARNG training facilities needed to fully support the units' training requirements in type, quantity, and quality. The preferred plan alternatives consist of two specific recommendations (in order of priority): (1) renovate Range D to an Army Standard Combat Pistol Qualification Course to provide MAARNG with a range for pistol qualification, and (2) renovate Range A to an Army Standard baffled Modified Record of Fire Range to provide the MAARNG with the most modern facility for M16 qualification without the requirement for a surface danger zone waiver. Replacement of a 25-meter indoor fire range also is included in the current MAARNG LRCP.

In addition, the MAARNG Unit Commander who desires to train at Camp Curtis Guild is responsible for complying with the SOPs set forth in this ICRMP. One requirement of this procedure is completing a Training Record of Environmental Consideration (TREC) for all training activities to be conducted at Camp Curtis Guild. This system emphasizes preventing rather than repairing damage to the training site. The TREC must be sent through Camp Curtis Guild to the EPM/CRM.

As noted in chapter 3, a comprehensive architectural survey and evaluation of buildings and structures at Camp Curtis Guild, including preparation of a Cold War context, were completed in the fall of 2003. As a result of this survey, a historic district consisting of World War I buildings, including all buildings constructed between 1905 and 1945 and all of the firing ranges, was defined. Similarly, in 2002, the MAARNG contracted PAL, Inc., to complete an archaeological predictive model for the camp, based in part on archival research and walkover of the facility and in part on the results of an intensive (locational) archaeological survey of a 10 percent sample of the nonwetland acreage (Ford and Cherau 2002). This survey effort identified 15 pre-Contact sites, 11 of which require further evaluation to determine NRHP-eligibility.

In 2004, the MAARNG contracted PAL, Inc., to survey all of the remaining acreage at Camp Curtis Guild; however, due to unexploded ordnance (UXO) concerns in the center of the site, the survey effort was halted upon completion of acreage in the cantonment area and the portions of the facility north of Carney Street (approx. 50% of the proposed acreage). The survey resulted in the identification of 11 additional pre-Contact period sites (Bonner and Cherau 2005); of these, 5 were assessed as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and 6 were assessed as requiring further evaluation should future undertakings have the potential to impact the site area. In addition to the survey, PAL, Inc., completed shovel test arrays around six of the 11 sites recorded during the 2003 survey. As a result of this additional testing, sites CCG 3 and CCG 7 were assessed as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, while sites CCG 5, CCG 6, CCG 9 and CCG 10 were confirmed as requiring further evaluation should future undertakings involve impacts on the site area.

A number of the undertakings discussed in the paragraphs above will likely result in impacts on this historic district or on identified archaeological sites within the cantonment area and ranges. To date, however, only the construction of the new FMS has been designed to the extent that specific impacts can be identified. The MAARNG submitted a Project Notification Form (PNF) regarding the FMS project to the MHC in August 2004. After several rounds of negotiation and some design changes, the MHC concurred that the project would have no effect on historic properties (letter dated 21 December 2004).

As the MAARNG finalizes the remainder of the Site Development Plan (SDP) for Camp Curtis Guild, and progresses with project design, the MAARNG will assess the potential for projects proposed in the plan to impact the historic district and identified archaeological sites. Should this assessment identify impacts, the MAARNG will work with the MHC and local historical commissions to develop a facility-specific PA to streamline compliance actions and outline mitigation measures for the entire site development plan.

Camp Edwards Site Development Plan

The SDP for Camp Edwards (The Cecil Group, Inc. 2004) outlines the following specific objectives for future improvements to the facility:

- Ensure building and facility design and location are in accordance with Army and ARNG mission requirements
- Consolidate similar and supporting activities and functions
- Modernize training facilities
- Modernize infrastructure to support current and future cantonment area uses
- Accommodate brigade-level training within Camp Edwards
- Provide brigade-level support services in the cantonment area
- Improve mobilization in accordance with new mission requirements
- Preserve significant historic buildings and structures within Camp Edwards, where appropriate
- Ensure the design of the new development complements surrounding significant and historic buildings
- Minimize any adverse impacts on land uses adjacent to Camp Edwards
- Ensure buildings and facilities are robust and designed to accommodate multiple uses, wherever possible
- Ensure buildings are constructed with sustainable techniques and materials
- Minimize interruptions to the ongoing operations during renovations
- Preserve and protect existing ecological values within Camp Edwards, including wildlife habitats, wetland areas, and groundwater quality
- Minimize energy use within Camp Edwards
- Conform to the Environmental Performance Standards previously established for the cantonment and training areas.

Key improvements projects referenced in the SDP, to take place over a 9-year period, include the following (not listed in order of priority or cost):

- Consolidate training headquarters and classroom facilities that relate to the billeting area (south) and relocated Facilities Engineering and warehouse areas (north) within the 3400 area. This also entails relocation of the rail loading facilities to the south, demolition of the current warehouses, and construction of several new buildings.
- Reinforce the JANUS facility as a center of complex simulations, with related Emergency Operations Center facilities, within the 1200 area, while demolishing the outdated training classrooms (World War II temporary buildings).
- Replace and reposition the three security gates to improve base security. The new gates will include modern guard booths, concrete barriers, landscaping, toilet/storage building, automatic bollards, and improved lighting. Improvements to the main gate also will include construction of a visitor security pass office and visitor parking area, a large x-ray scanner for vehicle inspections, and a lightweight overhead protection that spans the roadway. At the Falmouth gate, improvements include installation of a special waste-haul truck scanning apparatus to accommodate vehicles entering the Regional Waste Transfer Station. At the Sandwich gate, improvements will include including rerouting of Greenway Road to better buffer adjacent residential properties.
- Realignment, closure, and construction of roads to improve circulation and safety within the cantonment area. Changes to the road system include construction of roundabouts, sections of new road, improvement of existing road surfaces, and closure of unused roads. Other access improvements will include walkways, sidewalks, and paths to improve access between newly consolidated facilities and training areas, and parking lots to support improved facilities and buildings.
- Provide new athletic fields in the 1200 and 1300 areas.
- Construct a new interactive historic center at the location of the historic headquarters building (Building 102).
- Rail mobilization projects, including retention of a 900-foot section of the existing rail line east of the 5500 area to provide a rail car standing area; construction of a 3,000-foot long rail line for approximately 33 to 43 transport and flatbed rail cars with 1,500+ ton capacity; and provide an initial 2-acre marshalling yard with capacity for future expansion that includes support buildings, a scale house, a fixed crane for loading, an end-loading ramp, and a transfer platform.

As noted in chapter 3, numerous surveys and evaluations have been completed for Camp Edwards. As of FY 2008, all buildings and structures on post that are 50 years old or older have been evaluated for NRHP-eligibility, and a Cold War context has been prepared for evaluation of buildings and structures less than 50 years of age. No further evaluations of buildings and structures will be required until FY 2009, when additional buildings will reach 50 years in age.

An archaeological predictive model, initially prepared in 1987, has been updated on several occasions to reflect the results of additional surveys; the most recent update of this model was completed in May 2005. As part of the most recent update of the model, all lands within the cantonment area at Camp Edwards, including all lands that would be affected by the proposed site development plan, were designated as having no further archaeological sensitivity as a result of historic disturbance.

No resources of concern to the WTGH-A have been identified by the Tribe within the cantonment area. As the site development plan moves forward and specific timelines for projects are established, the MAARNG will consult with the WTGH-A to ensure that the proposed projects will not affect any resources of concern to the Tribe.

Non-Mission Activities

The MAARNG and NGB have been performing soil and groundwater investigations under the Impact Area Groundwater Study Program (GWP) since 1997 at Camp Edwards. GWP activities at Camp Edwards are ongoing in accordance with four Administrative Orders (AOs) issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) against MAARNG and NGB. GWP activities collectively include soil sampling, monitoring well installation, access road construction, and UXO detection and removal (AMEC 2001). The soil and groundwater investigations, rapid response actions, and feasibility studies are followed by the development of alternatives and selection and implementation of remedies for soil and/or groundwater contamination as applicable. The actions also include UXO investigations, with intrusive UXO clearance where needed. Over the long term, as investigations are completed, remedial actions for contaminated soil and groundwater will be evaluated, selected, and implemented.

Specific soil investigation/sampling actions include UXO clearance, clearing and cutting vegetation to grade or down to several inches, removal of the organic layer (if vegetation is cut to grade), grading, and if necessary, the construction of roadways. UXO investigation/clearance actions include cutting vegetation to grade or down to several inches by hand, conducting magnetic surveys, flagging magnetic anomalies, hand digging at flagged locations, and open detonation or detonation of UXO within a controlled environment. The construction of monitoring well pads and roadways/access involves UXO clearance, flush cutting of vegetation to the level of the current ground surface, and emplacement of a layer of wood chips on the ground surface to protect it from further disturbance and allow gradual recovery of vegetation. As necessary to facilitate access for drilling rigs, geotextile fabric and fill may be temporarily placed over the wood chip layer.

The 2002 *Environmental Compliance Assessment Report*, prepared by ENSR International (2002) on behalf of the MAARNG and NGB, identified federal, state, and local laws and regulations applicable to ongoing and future GWP activities; identified potential environmental impacts of those activities; and recommended restoration and protective measures. Since March 2002, the MAARNG CRM has reviewed all GWP activities for cultural resources compliance and notified the MHC and the THPO of the WTGH-A of all projects considered to have the potential for impacting cultural resources.

The INRMP recommends natural resources management practices in the Camp Edwards Training Area that might require ground disturbance and therefore have the potential for impacting cultural resources (MAARNG in prep). These activities might include erosion control, revegetation, soil aeration, and brush removal. RTLA projects are also an active component of the natural resources management program at Camp Edwards. RTLA projects identified in the INRMP include (1) wetlands rehabilitation, (2) road closures, (3) turning pad construction, (4) erosion control, (5) bivouac restoration program, and (6) land zoning restoration. Again, the MAARNG CRM coordinates with the Natural Resources Program Manager regarding the potential for natural resources management, ITAM, and RTLA projects to impact cultural resources. As appropriate, the Natural Resources Program Manager will complete RECs for such projects, and the CRM will submit project notification forms for those projects to the MHC, the THPO of the WTGH-A, and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe.

The recorded archaeological resources at Camp Edwards are located throughout the training site. The training activities listed above and others could affect known archaeological resources and sensitive areas. Periodic monitoring (annually or biannually) depending upon the frequency or training activity will be implemented to ensure that no inadvertent damage has occurred or is occurring to archaeological sites considered potentially eligible or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or archaeologically sensitive lands. Potentially NRHP-eligible archaeological sites should be assessed of their condition to ensure that inadvertent damage and unlawful looting, pot-hunting, or illegal collecting has not occurred to the site, in accordance with federal and state statutes and regulations. Any use or ground-disturbing activities

planned in areas having moderate and high archaeological sensitivity will be subject to the policies and procedures set forth the SOPs provided in chapter 3.

2.3 Cultural Landscape Approach

Cultural resources constitute significant elements of the ecosystems in which Army installations and their component activities exist and function. Planning and management of cultural resources should occur within the context of a comprehensive and integrated land, resource, and infrastructure approach that adapts and applies principles of ecosystem management. This involves planning and management of cultural resources by reference to the landscape.

The development and implementation, as appropriate, of a cultural landscape approach to MAARNG installation management is required by AR 200-1. A cultural landscape approach:

1. Analyzes the spatial relationships among all cultural resources within their natural setting. Installation cultural resources management planning occurs through installation ICRMPs, and can be facilitated by installation GIS if available.
2. Serves as an organizing principle to record the landscape in a manner that incorporates the complexity of human cultural interaction with the natural terrain through time. Military installations are treated as an integral entity with interrelationships existing among the natural and cultural resources present. Military operations are treated as one, albeit one of the most significant, of a number of human cultural activities that have influenced the installation cultural landscape. The intent of this approach is to fully integrate cultural resources management with military training, testing and infrastructure operations.
3. Recognizes that cultural resources may be present on installations because of, or may even be a result of, continuous military occupation and use of the land. Landscapes on any Army installation have all been affected to some degree by human activity. Prehistoric and historic archeological resources, historic buildings, structures and districts, sacred sites, endangered species habitat, wetlands, riparian areas, and other components of the ecosystem have been influenced, maintained, or created by prehistoric and historic human occupants, and modern military use of the land. All of these natural and man-made features, including those related to military operations, are viewed as a series of surface and subsurface features that make up the installation's cultural landscape.
4. The cultural landscapes on military installations are unique because there are no other landscapes in this nation that have evolved from a continued use for defense-related purposes. Therefore, there must be functional continuity; military training, testing, and other defense-related activities must continue to occur to maintain and allow the military cultural landscape to continue to evolve. As a resource category, a "cultural landscape" (see Appendix I) can be determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The MAARNG cultural resources program has implemented the cultural landscape approach in several ways. The SOP for the Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures recommends using *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* to ensure that there is no disturbance of significant cultural landscapes. For specific archaeological inventories and building surveys, MAARNG will include language in task orders requiring use of the cultural landscape approach and existing predictive models to guide inventories and inclusion of an analysis in the report regarding the accuracy of model(s) used. Areas inventoried and inventory results should also be illustrated in a GIS layer.

In addition, MAARNG plans to use GIS to create cultural resources data layers that are integrated within the geodatabase for each site and training area. These layers allow planners to view cultural resources as integrated with natural resources and infrastructure elements within the landscape.

2.3.1 GIS

Integrating MAARNG cultural resources management data with a statewide GIS program will allow the MAARNG cultural resources program to more efficiently support the MAARNG's mission of readiness. Minimally, GIS layers should be developed for historic buildings, archaeological sites, predictive archaeological models, and the location of the geographic area where federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations have ancestral ties. Ideally, historic buildings survey data should be stored within a database that can be related to a GIS theme. GIS can facilitate application of the cultural landscape approach to cultural resource management and integration of cultural resource best management practices into installation-wide planning and projects. To aid in the integration of cultural resources information into overall MAARNG installations and statewide planning and management, layers summarizing all known cultural resource sites and larger cultural landscapes, ground disturbance, and archaeological sensitivity (predictive modeling) will be developed within the GIS. Development of these layers will be based on:

- maps and reports supplied from the SHPO or Tribes
- extant GIS information compiled (e.g., the built environment at ARNG installations)
- existing and future cultural resource surveys and evaluations

GIS layers and themes depicting archaeological resources and sacred sites are considered sensitive and will not be released to the general public. These layers should be password protected.

When preparing the scope of work (SOW) for contracts addressing cultural resources issues, results of cultural resource surveys and evaluations should be delivered in GIS format to include survey areas, transects, and cultural sites and properties and eligibility status. Within the SOW, reference the latest Army/NGB guidance regarding GIS file formats and standards, and include that all data created or modified in this contract will adhere to the Spatial Data Standards (SDS) and the Federal Geographic Data Standards (FGDC) metadata standards.

Maps should include, at a minimum, a north arrow, legend, map creator, map purpose, and creation date.

GIS themes depicting buildings and other facility types should be attributed with the appropriate keys to align with an NGB database. This will enable the query and display of the cultural resource information stored within an NGB database through GIS. For example, a map can be created showing whether or not a building has been evaluated, is eligible, or is listed in the NRHP, or as a national landmark; or if the building is a contributing resource to a district that is eligible or listed in the NRHP.

The timing of this project will vary depending on the current status of the GIS program and the NGB database. The GIS must be updated as new information becomes available in order to stay current and remain a useful manager tool.

2.3.2 Sustainability Initiatives

The federal government encourages agencies to take the lead in being stewards of the environment and to preserve today's resources for the future. This is a matter of necessity. The DoD is the single largest energy consumer in the United States, accounting for approximately 63% of the energy consumed by

federal facilities and buildings.² Historic preservation and sustainability are compatible. Through conservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings and structures, the ARNG can meet its charge to be a good steward both of our nation's historic buildings and our environment.

Important energy conservation and green building requirements for federal facilities were passed in 2007 including the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) and EO 13423. These requirements were made specific to the DoD in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2007 and as described in detail in the DoD UFC 4-030-01 for Sustainable Design, available at http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/DOD/UFC/ufc_4_030_01.pdf. The requirements of DoD regarding sustainability (energy conservation and green construction) are described fully in UFC 4-30-01 (2007). The UFC provides an extensive introduction, outlines DoD sustainable requirements and mandates, describes DoD sustainability project development processes including planning and programming, design, construction, occupancy, deactivation, and disaster recovery. The UFC has extensive appendices with detailed information and instructions.

The concept of sustainability applies to design, construction, operations, and resource conservation. Sustainability is responsible stewardship of the nation's natural, human, and financial resources through a practical and balanced approach. Sustainable practices are an investment in the future. Through conservation, improved maintainability, recycling, reduction and reuse of waste, and other actions and innovations, the ARNG can meet today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.

In applying sustainability principles to cultural resource management, chapter 4 of the National Park Service (NPS) publication *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design* notes that —sustainability has often been an integral part of the composition of both tangible and intangible cultural resources. Ecological sustainability and preservation of cultural resources are complementary. In large part, the historic events and cultural values that are commemorated were shaped by humankind's response to the environment. When a cultural resource achieves sufficient importance that it is deemed historically significant, it becomes a nonrenewable resource worthy of consideration for sustainable conservation. Management, preservation, and maintenance of cultural resources should be directed to that end” (http://www.nps.gov/dsc/d_publications/d_1_gpsd_4_ch4.htm#2).

Recent legislation that requires DoD to implement sustainable building practices includes:

- The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPact) (http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ058.109) amends earlier legislation by adopting the 2004 International Energy Conservation Code and a 30% reduction in energy consumption of new federal buildings over the previous standards. It requires that the federal government offset its electric energy consumption with an increasing percentage of —anewable energy.
- The Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 (P.L. 110-140) (http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110_cong_bills&docid=f:h6enr.txt.pdf) requires a 30% reduction in energy consumption of new federal buildings by 2015 and offsets in electric energy consumption by increasing renewable energy relative to fossil fuels. Federal agencies are to consider energy life-cycle cost effectiveness of major equipment replacements and renovations or expansion of existing space. Section 436 establishes high-performance green building standards for federal facilities and green practices throughout the life of a federal facility.

² Anthony Andrews, *Department of Defense Facilities Energy Conservation Policies and Spending*, Congressional Research Service Report 7-5700, 19 February 2009.

- EO 13423 of January 2007 - Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy and Transportation Management (http://www.ofee.gov/eo/eo13423_main.asp), combined with earlier legislation, defines the current energy efficiency objectives for federal agencies, including DoD. It directs federal agencies to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing energy intensity. Executive branch agencies are directed to meet the objectives of the —Sustainable Buildings Memorandum of Understanding,” which calls for new buildings to be 30% more cost efficient than industry standards, and for buildings undergoing major renovations to be 20% more cost efficient.

2.3.2.1 Building Renovation and Repair

The renovation of older buildings, as compared to new construction, may result in considerable energy savings and reductions in materials used, thus benefiting the environment. In addition to reducing project costs, there may also be significant savings in time and money associated with reduced regulatory review and approvals. Additional reduced costs can occur with sustainable aspects of site and construction debris management.

In the event that buildings are not suitable for renovation, the ARNG should salvage as much as possible from the building(s) being demolished. Salvage of historic materials for reuse reduces landfill pressure, preserves important character-defining features of historic buildings, and saves natural resources. Typical examples of salvageable materials include lumber, millwork, certain plumbing fixtures, and hardware. These materials should be tested for safety (test for lead paint and asbestos). Energy efficiency or water efficiency should not be sacrificed by reusing old windows or toilets.

Sustainable renovations also may provide opportunities for enhanced cooperation with local regulatory authorities, as well as providing site enhancement potential. The alternatives may well be less expensive, more environmentally responsible, and potentially more aesthetically pleasing.

A comprehensive job-site waste-recycling program should be part of any renovation plan. Some construction waste materials can be sold, thus recovering the investment in separation and separate storage. More significant savings are often achieved through avoided expense of landfill disposal. In large projects, the savings can be dramatic.

Additional guidance related to green building design and building operations can be found in Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 —Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (2001)” and the *Air Force Environmentally Responsible Facilities Guide*.

2.3.2.2 Landscape Design

Sustainability principles also apply to preservation of landscape elements and undisturbed land that may contain archeological or sacred sites. Some specific principles include the following:

- **Integrate sustainability principles from the onset of project design:** Involving technical experts such as archeologists and landscape architects early in the site-planning process may reduce the need for (and cost of) plantings or landscape modification by identifying ways to protect existing site plantings or landscape features.
- **Locate buildings to minimize environmental impact:** Cluster buildings or build attached units to preserve open space and wildlife habitats, avoid especially sensitive areas including wetlands, and keep roads and service lines short. Leave the most pristine areas untouched, and look for areas that have been previously damaged to build on. Seek to restore damaged ecosystems.

- **Situate buildings to benefit from existing vegetation:** Trees on the east and west sides of a building can dramatically reduce cooling loads. Hedge rows and shrubbery can block cold winter winds or help channel cool summer breezes into buildings.
- **Value site resources:** Early in the siting process carry out a careful site evaluation for solar access, soils, vegetation, water resources, important cultural landscape elements, pristine or protected natural areas, etc. and let this information guide the design.

2.3.2.3 Education

Finally, the ANG should make education a part of its daily practice: Use the design and construction process to educate leadership, employees, subcontractors, and the general public about environmental impacts of buildings and infrastructure and how these impacts can be minimized.

2.4 Coordination and Staffing

Cultural resources compliance requirements must be completed prior to implementation of mission-essential programs, projects, and training.

Integration and coordination among MAARNG offices can be very challenging. Installation program managers (including cultural resources, natural resources, training, housing, landscape maintenance) manage multiple programs and it can be difficult to communicate with other offices on a regular basis. To effectively manage a cultural resources program, coordination is absolutely essential. Other offices need to be aware of the cultural resources program's responsibilities. The CRM also must be aware of the activities of other installation offices that could potentially impact cultural resources. Lack of proponents for cultural resources could ultimately result in insufficient funding for the program.

An effective CRM should

1. Understand the military mission.
2. Have or acquire an inventory of archaeological resources with locations and maps. This must be closely controlled and discussed on a case-by-case manner.
3. Have a clear understanding of how their job supports the military mission.
4. Review proposed programs and projects to determine necessary compliance.
5. Align cultural resources compliance with NEPA requirements whenever possible.
6. Work on gaining proponents for cultural resources management up the chain of command.
7. Know what other installation offices are doing, explain cultural resources responsibilities, and discuss potential impacts on cultural resources.
8. Coordinate and consult with outside entities including the SHPO, federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and local interest groups, as mandated in the NEPA, NHPA, DoDI 4710.02, AR 200-1, and other laws and regulations summarized in **Appendix H**. Neglecting to consult with these interested parties early in the planning process could result in unnecessary tension, which will cause delays that translate into government time and cost. **Recent legislation (36 CFR 800, NAGPRA) has strengthened responsibilities to consult with federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.**

2.4.1 Internal MAARNG Coordination and Staffing Overview

Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for activities such as construction; long-range planning; building repair, maintenance, or renovation; and planning and execution of mission training or other mission-essential activities. Coordination is also critical for cultural resources stewardship and compliance. Actions that typically trigger internal coordination and compliance include, but are not limited to

- Building maintenance and repair
- Landscape and grounds repair or replacement
- New construction – buildings or additions, infrastructure, roads, and trails
- Major renovations to buildings
- Major changes in use of buildings
- Major changes in training locations or type
- Master planning
- Divesting of property
- Demolishing building or structures
- Leasing or using private or public property
- Emergency operations
- Compliance with Anti-Terrorism Force Protection requirements.

Chapter 1 introduced the internal stakeholders and review requirements for development of the ICRMP. **Table 2-4** lists internal stakeholders and their responsibilities and involvement in the cultural resources program.

TABLE 2-4. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION.

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
Leadership – TAG, Chief of Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide leadership support to the cultural resources program. Through review and signing of ICRMP, determines the cultural resources policy and procedures for the MAARNG. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
CFMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. • Provide project and program information to the CRM for review during planning stages. • Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance. • Have the current inventory of cultural resources. • Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. • Have a permitting system established for anyone who plans to dig on the installation. The CRM shall review digging plans submitted to them, or provide them with an inventory and map of all known archaeological sites. • Provide background information concerning facilities, environmental, and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM.

TABLE 2-4. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION.

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
USPFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. • Should have the current inventory of cultural resources, and discuss upcoming project with the CRM to ensure timely compliance. • Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Master and Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide. • Should have the CRM review master / strategic plans and training plans. • Should include time schedules for cultural resources compliance and any necessary tribal consultation in implementation of plans and training. • Invite CRM to planning and project meetings. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Facility Managers, Readiness Centers (armories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Range Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs. • Shall provide background information concerning facilities, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Environmental Program Manager (M-DAY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Unit Commander, Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed and SOPs. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the ICRMP as a component of quality control and planning. • Have an understanding of cultural resource compliance requirements. • Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance. • Invite CRM to committee meetings. • Have the current inventory of cultural resources. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.
Historian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review historic context and provide historic information to CRM and public affairs office.
ITAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed and SOPs. • Participate in cultural resources awareness training.

TABLE 2-4. INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION.

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
Public Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall act as a liaison between the CRM and the public, facilitate public meetings, and arrange and conduct meetings or information dissemination with the media, as appropriate. • Shall promote National Historic Preservation Week. • Provide news stories to internal newsletters, newspapers (On Guard), NGB publications, and local media.
Joint Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed, and should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs.
Recruiters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of cultural resources preservation program and history and promote to recruits.

Construction or military mission activities can adversely affect cultural resources. Each MAARNG staff member involved with planning, construction, building repair, or maintenance; or management of training or other mission activities should coordinate with the CRM in the planning process. Analysis of effect should be done prior to NEPA implementation or, at the latest, during the scoping phase for the appropriate NEPA document; this analysis can be coordinated with the Section 106 review process to help streamline the process but requires early and constant coordination. Analysis should commence with the submission of a MILCON request for funding (DD Form 1390/91) or initial identification of a need for a project/training exercise. If the action qualifies for a NEPA Categorical Exclusion (CX), be sure that all NHPA requirements have been resolved or there are no historic properties affected by the proposed action. If properties are affected by the project or training exercise, and the effects have not been mitigated through an MOA, then an EA and MOA are required. For more detailed guidance, refer to the NGB NEPA Handbook or contact NGB-ARE Cultural Resource Specialists or NEPA Program Managers.

To facilitate integration of planning and analysis of effects between stakeholders, the CRM will

- Distribute the ICRMP revision to and solicit input from internal stakeholders.
- Discuss the compliance actions proposed in response to MILCON and other projects listed in chapter 2 and emphasize time requirements to complete these actions in advance of the undertakings.
- Distribute SOPs to applicable parties (see **Appendix F**).
- Distribute the list of historic structures and archaeological sensitivity maps.
- Develop and conduct cultural resource awareness training.
- Meet at a minimum once a year, but preferably once a month, with CFMO and Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO) to discuss upcoming projects and plans.
- Attend the EQCC meetings.
- Participate in staff meetings, as appropriate.

The CRM should contact the above personnel to determine if they understand the cultural resources management program, and periodically interface with these individuals on updates and as new MAARNG mission-essential plans and programs are developed. The key is to establish relationships so that internal stakeholders will notify the CRM of project changes and upcoming projects.

Timing: Coordination should be ongoing. The sooner the CRM is involved in the planning and project process, the more likely the process will continue without interruption and delays. Projects involving tribal consultation and stakeholder involvement should be identified as early as possible.

2.4.2 External Coordination (Agencies and Stakeholders) Overview

Coordination with non-MAARNG entities is required under several federal laws and regulations and AR 200-1. The NHPA, NEPA, and NAGPRA require coordination with interested parties and other government agencies, depending on the action involved.

- External agencies and stakeholders that might be involved in cultural resources management include
- SHPO
- THPOs/Tribes
- ACHP
- Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service
- Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior
- Interested members of the public, including ethnographic groups, historic organizations, and others.

The MAARNG will comply with all pertinent laws and regulations concerning the management and preservation of cultural resources and will, where appropriate, consult with the SHPO, THPO/Tribes, the ACHP, and interested persons, as required:

- To comply with NHPA Section 106.
- To comply with NEPA, when the NHPA Section 106 requirements are integrated into the NEPA process.
- In accordance with the NHPA, if the MAARNG and the SHPO come to a disagreement regarding NRHP eligibility recommendations, the Keeper of the National Register can be consulted. Guidance on preparing a determination of eligibility can be found at 36 CFR Part 62.3 (d).
- In accordance with the NHPA, if the MAARNG and the SHPO come to a disagreement regarding the Section 106 process, the ACHP may assist. The MAARNG must also invite the ACHP to participate in consultations regarding the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties.
- In accordance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and NEPA, the CRM shall coordinate with interested Tribes (see **Appendices F and I**).
- In accordance with the NHPA, the CRM will consult with the NPS for all Section 106 undertakings that have the potential to affect a National Historic Landmark.

Timing: SHPO and public reviews will generally require a minimum of 30 days for Section 106 reviews of determination of effects. THPO and Tribe reviews require additional diligence. At a minimum, concurrent with the 30-day review, follow up with THPOs/Tribes by sending a certified letter to receive input. A thorough memorandum for record (MFR) of contact with THPOs/Tribes must be kept for these conversations.

2.5 Tribal Consultation Program

On 27 October 1999, the DoD promulgated its annotated American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, which emphasizes the importance of respecting and consulting with tribal governments on a government-

to-government basis. The policy requires an assessment, through consultation, of the effect of proposed DoD actions that might have the potential to significantly affect protected American Indian tribal resources, American Indian tribal rights, and American Indian lands before decisions are made by the services. DoDI 4710.02 provides additional guidance for this policy. If it appears that there might be an effect, the appropriate federally recognized Tribes, Alaskan Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations would be contacted. Appendix F provides POC information for Tribes that have known affiliations with lands under MAARNG control.

Tribal affiliations might be represented by several Native American Tribes, some living in different states. Information about federally and non-federally recognized Native American Tribes was compiled for the NGB Environmental Program in the Planning Level Survey (Wilzbach 1998), and updated in April 2002 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 2002). The DoD Annotated Policy Document for the American Indian and Alaska Native Policy (1999) governs MAARNG relations with federally recognized Native American Tribes.

Two federally recognized Native American Tribes have been identified in Massachusetts. For each group, names of Tribes and points of contact are listed in Appendix C. Of the 48 MAARNG facilities discussed in this ICRMP, 13 fall within the ancestral lands of the Wampanoag (represented by the federally recognized WTGH-A and Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe), and one falls within the ancestral lands of the Stockbridge Munsee Community of Mohican Indians (Figure 2-1). There are no MAARNG facilities on lands adjudicated to Native American Tribes.

Wampanoag

The Wampanoag occupied territory east of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, and Bristol County, Massachusetts, to the southern part of Plymouth County, below Marshfield and Brockton and the extreme western part of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. The Native Americans of Martha's Vineyard off the coast of Massachusetts were also a band of Wampanoag. Relations were friendly with the Pilgrims in the beginning, but with the influx of more and more English colonists, relationships became strained and faltered. This led to King Phillip's War in 1675 and destroyed the power of the tribes of southern New England. The Wampanoag survivors settled with the Sakonnet and formed villages with the Nauset in the western part of Barnstable County, Massachusetts (Swanton 1969:24–26; Weinstein 1994; Yenne 1985:179-180). In 1763 disease took its toll on the population, but a number of bands preserved their autonomy in a much-mixed condition (Swanton 1969:26).

The Native Americans of Martha's Vineyard had refused to join the confederacy against the Euro-Americans and consequently maintained their numbers for a longer period. They have maintained themselves, like the mainland Indians, and mixed with other tribes and races (Swanton 1969:26). Disease did take its toll over the years, but there is still a thriving community on Martha's Vineyard today (Waldman 1988:247).

The Wampanoag have two federally recognized groups (the WTGH-A and Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe) and two groups (Pocasset and Assonet Bands) that have applied for federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 2002).

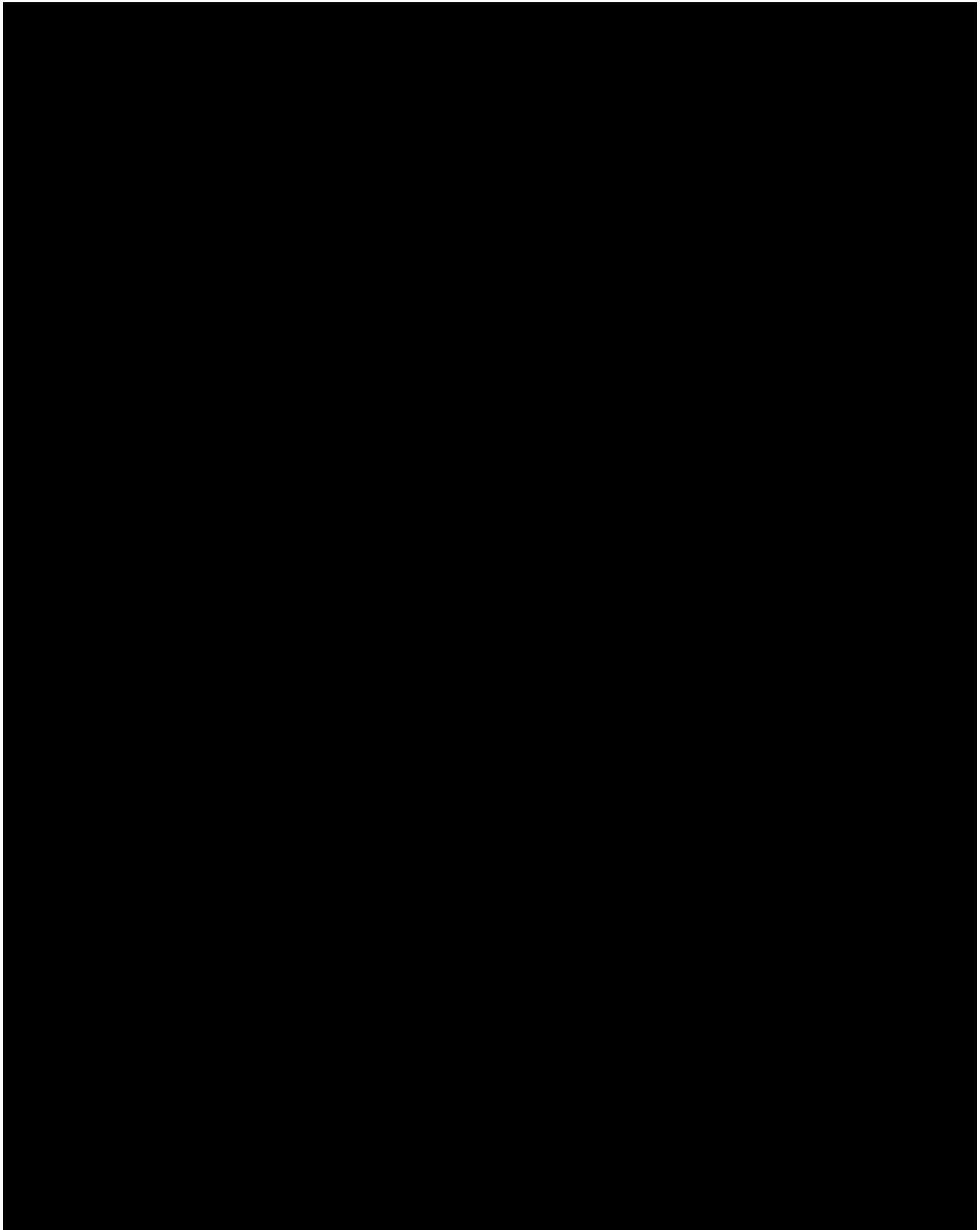


FIGURE 2-1. MASSACHUSETTS' LANDS CLAIMED BY WAMPANOAG AND STOCKBRIDGE MUNSEE TRIBES.

Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin

The traditional point of origin of the Mohican (Algonquian word for “wolf”) was on both banks of the upper Hudson River, from Catskill Creek to Lake Champlain and eastward to include the valley of Housatonic (northern New York into western Massachusetts and Vermont) (Davids 1994:619; Swanton 1969:41–42; Yenne 1985:93). Historic records document the Mohican living along the northern end of the Hudson Valley, mainly in New York, but also in Vermont and Massachusetts and even into the northwestern corner of Connecticut. Many Algonquian bands and villages near the Hudson River united into the Mohican Confederacy. Their capital and largest village at the time of European contact in the 1600s was Schodac, near present day Albany, but their territory stretched to Lake Champlain (Waldman 1988:120). In 1664, then at war with the Mohawk, the Mohican Confederacy moved their capital from Schodac east to present Stockbridge, Massachusetts, among the Housatonic band of Mohican. Euro-Americans settling in the area called the village Stockbridge and the various Mohican bands came to be known as the Stockbridge Indians (Davids 1994:619; Swanton 1969:41–42; Waldman 1988:120). Other Mohican moved to Pennsylvania and Indiana and merged with other Native American tribes, primarily the Delaware.

The Stockbridge band moved several more times in the 1700s and 1800s. In 1756, they founded a new settlement among the Oneida of New York. In 1822, they were relocated to Wisconsin and, in 1856, were granted reservation lands there, along with a band of Delaware. They still hold this reservation today and use the Stockbridge name. Other Mohican descendants have chosen to live in Connecticut (Waldman 1988:120). The Stockbridge Munsee group located in Wisconsin is culturally affiliated with the Mohican and is federally recognized.

Non-Federally Recognized Native American Tribes in Massachusetts

Massachuset: At the time of contact in the early 1600s, the Massachuset were located in the region of Massachusetts Bay between Salem to the north and Marshfield and Brockton to the south. In 1617, their numbers were greatly reduced because of illness and war. The Puritans settling in the region in 1629 gathered converts into separate villages where the Massachuset gradually declined and disappeared as distinct bodies. A few descendants of the Punkapog village were living in Canton, Mattapan, and Mansfield (Swanton 1969:19–20). So few continued to call themselves Massachuset that any remaining tribal identity faded beyond particular families. The Massachuset Indians have ceased as a separate tribe since the 1600s (Waldman 1988:125–126). No Massachuset group has been federally recognized and no groups have applied for federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 2002).

Nauset: Early explorers observed the Nauset on Cape Cod, but it was not until 1606 that there was contact. Nauset territory included all of Cape Cod except the extreme western end. In 1710, many died of fever, but the number of Native Americans in Nauset territory increased by additions from other displaced Tribes (Swanton 1969:21). The Nauset have no federally recognized groups and no groups that have applied for federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 2002).

Nipmuc: The Nipmuc occupied the central plateau of Massachusetts, particularly the southern part of Worcester County, but also extended into northern Rhode Island and Connecticut (Swanton 1969:22–23). The Nipmuc were a major Tribe in central Massachusetts in the mid-seventeenth century (Yenne 1985:117). Euro-Americans first met them after Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay were settled (Swanton 1969:23). In 1675, most Nipmuc braves took part in King Phillip’s War against the colonists. At the end of the war, some Nipmuc survivors joined the Mohicans on the Hudson River, while some joined other Algonquian in Canada (Swanson 1969:23; Waldman 1988:161). With the defeat of the Tribe came the eventual dissolution of the Nipmuc as an individual Tribe (Yenne 1985:117). Before 1728, the Nipmuc-Hassanamiscos Reservation near Grafton, Massachusetts, consisted of 8,000 acres, but most of

the land was lost when tribal leaders were tricked into selling it. In 1848 the state set aside the small parcel that still remains (Waldman 1986:161). Practically landless, they became Massachusetts' citizens in 1869 (McMullen 1994:391). The Nipmuc have no federally recognized groups but two groups have applied for federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 2002); the Bureau of Indian Affairs denied both petitions in June 2004.

Pennacook: The Pennacook inhabited the region of New England that is now New Hampshire but also hunted in Maine and northeastern Massachusetts (Swanton 1969:23; Waldman 1988). The Pennacook name was applied to a confederation of small Native American bands in the adjacent areas of New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts, south of the Abenaki lands. After King Phillip's War, they were pressured out of their traditional lands by Euro-American settlers. After being dispersed into Canada, the descendants of the Pennacook were assimilated by other Algonquian tribes in Quebec (Waldman 1986:182; Yenne 1985:125). A few remain in New Hampshire and some of the Algonquian people of Canada can claim to be partly descended from the Pennacook (Waldman 1988:183). The Pennacook have no federally recognized groups and no groups that have applied for federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 2002).

Pocomtuc: The Pocomtuc home was in the present counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden in western Massachusetts, and parts of Connecticut and Vermont. They combined with the Narraganset and Tunxis in attacks on the Mohegan and later joined the Native Americans under King Phillip. After the war they fled to Scaticook on the Hudson River, where some remained until 1754. They then went to St. Francis, Canada (Swanton 1969:23–24). The Pocomtuc have no federally recognized groups and no groups that have applied for federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 2002).

2.5.1 Status of Consultation

The MAARNG has continued to use the consultations initiated as part of the original ICRMP (PAL 2002) to develop working relationships with the federally recognized Native American Tribes who have claims to land in Massachusetts, including the WTGH-A and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe. The MAARNG owns only one facility (Pittsfield) within the ancestral lands of the Stockbridge Munsee Tribe of Wisconsin. To date, no face-to-face consultation has occurred between the latter Tribe and the MAARNG, primarily due to that Tribe's focus on its ancestral lands in New York to the exclusion of other areas.

Since 2002, the MAARNG has regularly consulted with the WTGH-A regarding all Section 106 actions, sending copies of the Project Notification Forms (PNF) by mail or email to the THPO. Between 2004 and 2005, while the WTGH-A employed a cultural resources monitor, that individual visited Camp Edwards on five occasions to make site visits to areas where proposed actions were being planned. This individual was also invited to participate in the Section 110 archaeological surveys at Camp Edwards. In the summer of 2004, the MAARNG CRM hosted a luncheon for the THPO and her sister at Building 110 at Camp Edwards. The purpose of the luncheon was to meet the THPO, who was new to the position, and to introduce the cultural resources managers of the MAARNG, the Massachusetts Air National Guard (Otis), and the Air Force Space Command (PAVE PAWS).

Consultation with the Mashpee Wampanoag has been conducted primarily through the auspices of the Environmental Management Commission (EMC) and the Community Advisory Council, as these groups include a representative of that Tribe. Since the Mashpee Wampanoag were granted federal recognition in 2007, consultation has become more formalized, and the MAARNG has invited the tribal leadership to visit Camp Edwards and consider review of the existing MOA to reflect the Tribe's new status. Because the Tribe is dealing with a number of issues relative to its federal recognition, however, the tribal council has requested some time to appoint a THPO before moving ahead with more formal consultation.

All consultation and coordination with federally recognized Native American Tribes will be within the framework of government-to-government relations and in accordance with the memorandum of understanding (MOU) for Cultural Resource Planning and Management. The importance of maintaining those relationships will be conveyed to all MAARNG personnel at MAARNG HQ and at all MAARNG facilities. The policies in use by the MAARNG address MAARNG multiple responsibilities for consultation and coordination with tribal governments and others under the NHPA, NAGPRA, EOs 13007 and 13175, DoDI 4710.02, and the 2000 Executive Memorandum on Government-to-Government Relations.

The MAARNG will initiate inventories of traditional, religious, and cultural properties for all MAARNG sites or training installations as needed, based on tribal consultations. It is possible that the traditional, religious, and cultural properties inventories will be completed within the 5-year time frame of the ICRMP but a longer time frame might be necessary. The MOU between the MAARNG and the WTGH-A (Appendix C; co-signed by the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe prior to federal recognition) indicates that the Tribe will define resources of interest to the Tribe(s), including the following:

- Any prehistoric or historic site location and its components, which relate, or might relate to the Wampanoag Tribe and their ancestral kin groups, clans, or Tribes
- Artifacts with surface or subsurface locations
- Man-made or natural features including dwellings, mounds, and other earthworks
- Certain trees, shrubs, and plants
- Certain stones, minerals, and fossils
- Animal parts, either terrestrial or marine.

2.5.2 Development of the ICRMP and ICRMP Revisions

The MAARNG must consult with affected THPOs and tribal representatives (on a government-to-government basis) in the development of the ICRMP and subsequent ICRMP revisions. The MAARNG must take into account the views of Tribes in reaching a final decision. At a minimum, the MAARNG should send a letter to each affected Tribe to request input into the development of the ICRMP revision. Unless protocols have been established between the MAARNG and a specific Tribe allowing direct contact between the CRM and THPO or other designated Tribal representative, all correspondence from the MAARNG to a Tribe should be sent from the TAG or Chief of Staff to the Tribal Chair or Chief. Depending on the response received from each Tribe, the MAARNG will provide copies of the draft and final ICRMP or ICRMP revision to the Tribes for review and comment. Again, a cover letter from the TAG or Chief of Staff addressed to the Tribal Chair or Chief should be included with all such review requests.

2.5.3 Ongoing CRM Responsibilities

CRMs should maintain a file or binder containing the following information relating to the MAARNG's consultation program to date. The file should include

- A state map with tribal lands overlain
- Summary of past consultation activities (meetings)
- Letters and memorandums for record
- Planned future consultation

- Point of contact list
- Any agreement documents.

The file should be updated as necessary to include MFRs, meeting agendas and summaries, updated POC lists, and agreement documents.

- The POC list in the file and in the ICRMP (**Appendix F**) should be updated whenever new information becomes available. At a minimum, the list should be checked annually. Updates can be entered into the POC table of the ICRMP database, and a report printed for inclusion in the appendix. The CRM can call/access the following resources for update information:
 - SHPO
 - THPOs
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs Web page
 - Other federal or state agencies, including the state department of transportation.

2.6 Curation

Archaeological materials recovered from MAARNG facilities and associated records are curated on behalf of the MAARNG at the **Public Archaeology Laboratory, 210 Lonsdale Ave., Pawtucket, Rhode Island**. This facility is approved by the Massachusetts State Archaeologist as a curation facility for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (which does not possess a state repository), and meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79. The MAARNG has 4.726575 cubic feet and 1 linear foot of collections archived at Public Archaeology Laboratory in perpetuity.

In general, artifacts from archaeological contexts recovered from MAARNG lands are treated as federal or state property, depending on land ownership and whether federal funding was involved for the investigation that recovered the artifacts. Where human remains and grave associated artifacts are involved, however, CRMs must follow the procedures outlined in NAGPRA to repatriate such remains and objects to the appropriate Tribes or living descendants, if they can be identified.

Records, artifacts, and donated private collections that are associated with the MAARNG's military history are stored at the Massachusetts Military Museum and Archives at the MAARNG's Worcester Armory, at 44 Salisbury Street in Worcester, Massachusetts. Per an agreement with the Library of Congress, this facility also serves as a satellite, or partner, repository for oral history records collected by the MAARNG as part of the American Folklife Center's Veterans History Project.

In general, items relating to the MAARNG's military history are the responsibility of the MAARNG's historian or History Detachment rather than the CRM. National Guard Regulation (NGR) 870-20 — "Army National Guard Museums, Museum Activities, and Historical Property" and its associated regulation AR 870-20 — "Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures" outline the policies applied to these types of items. AR 870-20 and NGR 870-20 can be found online at:

http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/CMH_1.html (AR 870-20)

http://www.ngbpdcc.ngb.army.mil/pubs/870/ngr870_20.pdf (NGR 870-20)

Under NGR 870-20, a historical collection is defined as:

- (1) A collection of artifacts displayed in a regimental room, trophy room, armory, visitor's center, exhibit area or other type of display, not recognized by the U.S. Center for Military History as a museum or museum activity.

- (2) A collection of historical artifacts (including archaeological artifacts) secured, preserved, accounted for, and stored on an installation.
- (3) A collection of historical artifacts in an officers' club, non-commissioned officers club, chapel, lobby, headquarters building, or armory.
- (4) A collection of artifacts such as tanks, artillery, vehicles, aircraft or other items that are displayed in front of buildings (including armories), on a parade ground, at an airfield, in parks, or at other locations around the State.

NGR 870-20 also specifies the roles of CRMs and historians in regards to collections:

The State/installation Environmental Program Manager will advise the museum director/curator regarding archaeological artifacts and other items relating to Native Americans. IAW provisions of AR 200-1, the Environmental Program Manager, in turn, will consult with the installation's Cultural Resources Manager and the Coordinator of Native American Affairs on the applicability of cultural resources laws and regulations.

NGR 870-20 also provides the following guidance regarding archaeological collections:

Archaeological remains or artifacts related to Native Americans will not be accepted into Federal collections without prior approval of the Army National Guard Environmental Program Manager, after consultation with the State/installation Cultural Resources Manager and Coordinator of Native American Affairs. Acceptance of archaeological material may be subject to additional Federal laws and regulations, and the Environmental Program Manager will advise the museum director/curator regarding any specific cultural resources requirements. Such requirements include, but are not limited to, the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470a-w) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)

2.7 Information Restrictions

Section 304 of the NHPA [16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a) — Confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources] states that

- a) The head of a Federal agency or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this Act, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public, information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource if the Secretary and the agency determine that disclosure may —
- (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
 - (2) risk harm to the historic resources; or
 - (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.”

On federal property, ARPA also provides provisions for restriction of information on archaeological site locations. Tribes have an interest in restricting this information and are not expected to divulge such location information unless they can be reassured of restrictions for access. Therefore, it is extremely important that persons using this document and other cultural resources reports and maps understand that access to all archaeological resource descriptions and locations is restricted to the CRM for internal use only. For this reason, no maps delineating the locations of archaeological resources are included in this ICRMP, nor will any be released to the public.

All archaeological site location data and data relating to resources of interest to the WTGH-A and Mashpee Wampanoag are archived in locked file cabinets in the offices of the MAARNG CRM in Milford or the Natural/Cultural Resources Manager for Camp Edwards. Archaeological site location information also is included in the MAARNG GIS; however, the data layers depicting archaeological site locations are password protected. Only the CRM and the GIS Manager have access to these data. Archaeological site location information is removed from public copies of all survey and evaluation reports completed on behalf of the MAARNG; only those copies archived by the CRM, the MA SHPO, and the Tribes include this type of data.

3. Standard Operating Procedures

The SOPs provided in this ICRMP revision have been streamlined for use by MAARNG nonenvironmental personnel. Accordingly, they provide basic guidance for the most common situations that have the potential to impact cultural resources. The SOPs should be one of several tools distributed to MAARNG personnel to help them identify those actions that can impact cultural resources, demonstrate the consequences of conducting actions without appropriate review by the CRM, and highlight the appropriate process for coordination. Guidance for the CRM is provided throughout this ICRMP revision, particularly in Appendix I.

SOPs should be made available to all personnel including any tenants, contractors, and occasional users. Include an overview in the orientation packet for tenants and occasional users, and include appropriate SOPs in contracts. SOPs can also be featured on the facility web site. Flowcharts and procedures for inadvertent discovery can also be included in Trainers' Guides and Soldiers' Cards.

Cultural Resources Manager. AR 200-1 requires the designation of a CRM to coordinate the virtual installation's cultural resources management program. The CRM is, therefore, responsible for the oversight of activities that might affect cultural resources on MAARNG land, or MAARNG activities that might have an effect on cultural resources on non- MAARNG lands. CRMs should be provided with adequate training to ensure that they have a full understanding of their position duties and can provide adequate guidance on compliance with cultural laws and regulations to other stakeholders.

Annual Cultural Resources Training. To enhance integration of cultural resources issues into the planning process and to improve the manner in which cultural resources supports the MAARNG mission, the CRM should provide access to awareness training for training site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources. Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure a successful cultural resources management program, compliance with environmental laws and policies, and protection of cultural resources.

TABLE 3-1. TIMING OF SOPs.

SOP	Timing
SOP No. 1: Maintenance and Repair Activities	For exempt actions, no additional time is required. For nonexempt actions, anticipate a minimum of 4 months.
SOP No. 2: Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property	Anticipate a minimum of 4 to 6 months for historic structures.
SOP No. 3: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel	Clearing lands for training requires approximately 4 to 6 months for archaeological surveys. Personnel should be familiar with the contents of SOP 5; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings.

TABLE 3-1. TIMING OF SOPs.

SOP	Timing
SOP No. 4: Emergency Actions	A minimum of 7 days.
SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery	Personnel should be familiar with the contents of the SOP; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings. Inadvertent discoveries will take a minimum of 30 days.
SOP No 6: Tribal Consultation	Ongoing consultation is required to ensure the success of the MAARNG mission.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1
for
Maintenance and Repair Activities

Contact (Statewide): MAARNG NEPA/Cultural Resources Manager, 508.233.6512

Contact (Camp Edwards): Camp Edwards Natural Resources Manager, 508.968.5121

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to maintenance and repair activities on MAARNG properties. It is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Leadership
- Facilities Maintenance Office, Directorate of Public Works
- U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO)
- Master and strategic planning
- Reservation maintenance
- Facility managers and armorers
- Range control
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)
- Personnel assigned to historic facilities.

All personnel above are referred to as ~~man~~anager.”

These procedures are intended to ensure that no disturbance or destruction of significant architectural resources (or their character-defining features) and archaeological resources take place.

Affected Site or Training Installation(s): All sites and training installations.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800)
- Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings
- Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes
- National Park Service Preservation Briefs
- DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Code [UFC] 04-010-01)
- Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 June 1986
- Executive Order 13423 – Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management
- AR Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 – Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (2001)
- American Disability Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities as amended in 2002.

Applicability:

Typical actions that trigger this SOP:

- Building maintenance and repair (Form 420R, Form 1391, or work order)
- Landscape and grounds replacement
- Clearing and grubbing
- Road clearing and repair
- Trail clearing

Specific events that trigger this SOP:

- Window, roof, and siding repair or replacement
- Interior modifications and/or renovations
- Exterior modifications and/or renovations
- Clearing and vegetation replacement
- Road, trail, and curb repair or replacement

Coordination (see Figure 3-1):

- Consult the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by proposed maintenance activity or use is either a historic property, or has not been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility.
- The CRM will determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to impact cultural resources. If so, it is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA Section 110/106 process and coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or other stakeholders.
- The CRM will advise the manager of any project modifications of treatment plans or appropriate treatments that have been defined in consultation with the SHPO and other stakeholders.

When the proposed activity involves ground-disturbing activities, proponents must

- Check with the CRM to determine if the activity location has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources.
- The CRM will advise on clearances or needed surveys. No ground-disturbing activity may occur until authorized by the CRM.
- Refer to SOP 4 for inadvertent discoveries during ground-disturbing activities.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 1
Maintenance and Repair Activities

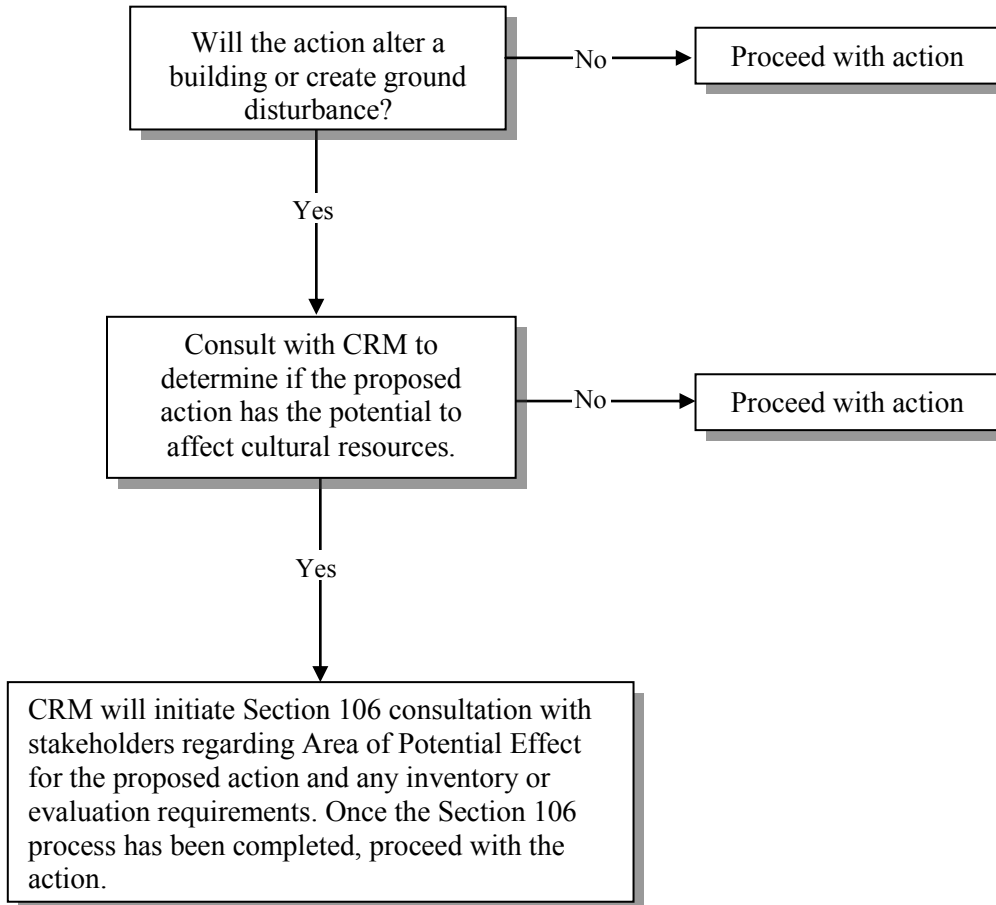


FIGURE 3-1. FLOWCHART FOR MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR ACTIVITIES.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 2
for
Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

Contact (Statewide): MAARNG NEPA/Cultural Resources Manager, 508.233.6512

Contact (Camp Edwards): Camp Edwards Natural Resources Manager, 508.968.5121

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to disposal or demolition of federally owned or controlled property that is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or that needs further evaluation to determine eligibility. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are

- Leadership
- Facilities Maintenance Office, Directorate of Public Works
- U.S. Properties and Fiscal Officer (USPFO)
- Master and strategic planning
- Reservation maintenance
- Facility managers and armorers
- Range control
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)
- Personnel assigned to historic facilities.

Affected Site(s) or Training installation(s): All sites and training installations

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800)
- Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the Demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 June 1986
- Executive Order 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management.
- Program Comment: DoD World War II- and Cold War-Era Ammunition Storage Facilities
- Program Comment: DoD Cold War-Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing

Typical situations: Building or structure demolition or replacement.

Typical triggering event: Mission requirement change causing the removal or replacement of historic buildings and structures (see **Figure 3-2**).

Procedures: If mission requirements cause the demolition or excess of a building or structure that is either eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or that has not been evaluated for eligibility, the project proponent should contact the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) to initiate the Section 106 process. The CRM will request information on alternatives to the demolition or disposal action such as the potential for using the building for another mission purpose (including potential renovation or rehabilitation), or the potential to relocate or lease the building.

If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of historic buildings or structures onsite, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings in the same area. Changes to the landscape should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships.

An economic analysis should be conducted prior to making a decision to demolish or excess a historic building and replace it with new construction. Often, rehabilitation or renovation can be more cost-effective. Consult the CRM for guidance. The CRM will also need to initiate compliance with federal regulations.

Compliance procedures can require a minimum of 4 to 6 months to complete.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 2 Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

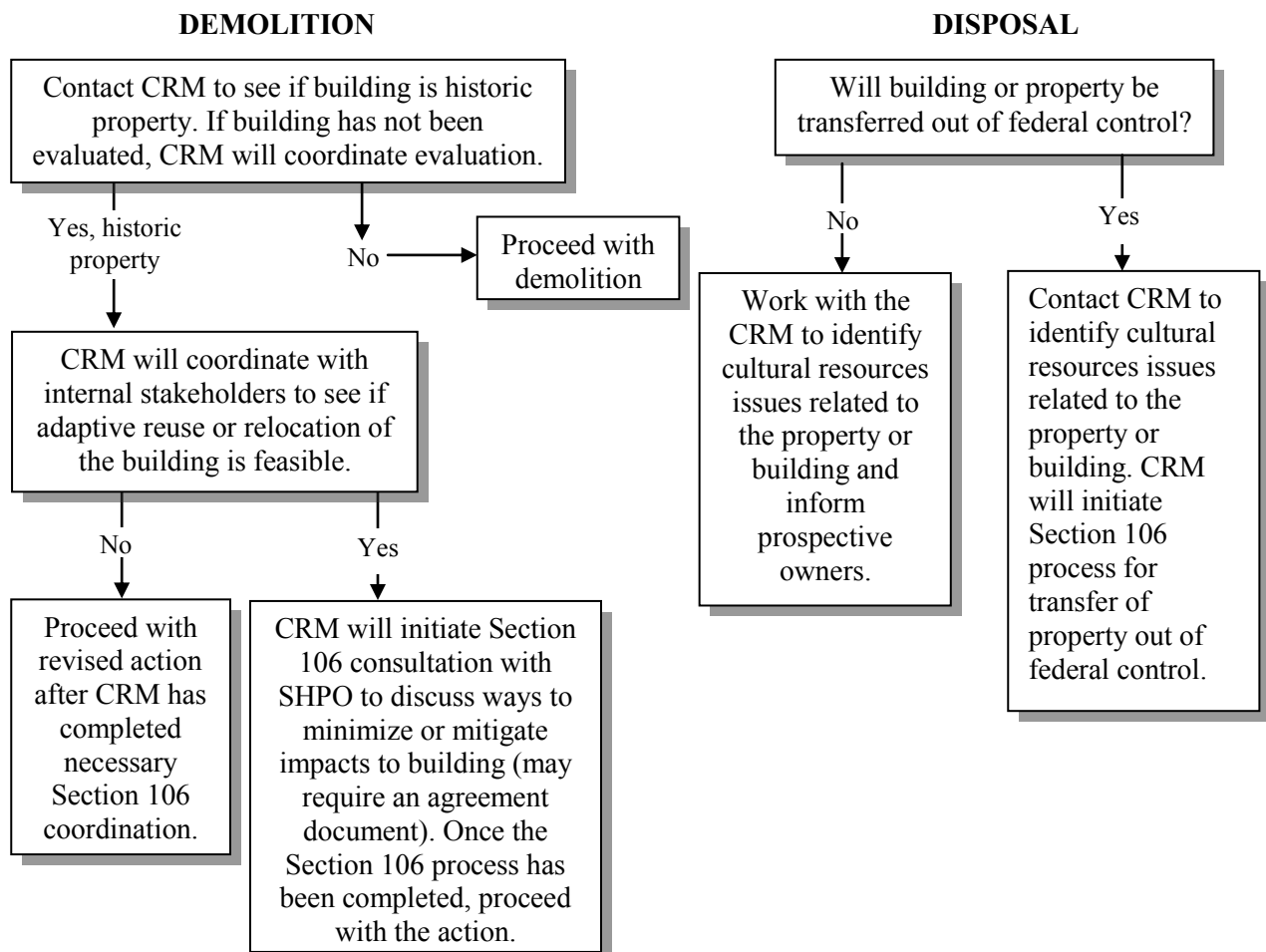


FIGURE 3-2. FLOWCHART FOR DISPOSAL OR DEMOLITION OF EXCESS PROPERTY.

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 3
for
Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel**

Contact (Statewide): MAARNG NEPA/Cultural Resources Manager, 508.233.6512

Contact (Camp Edwards): Camp Edwards Natural Resources Manager, 508.968.5121

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting mission training exercises on MAARNG and non-MAARNG property. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Environmental program manager (M-Day)
- Range control
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit / activity personnel.

Nonmilitary units or tenants using MAARNG lands will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 10)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800)
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (on federal and tribal lands).

Applicability:

Typical actions that could trigger these requirements:

- Outside field training exercises on MAARNG and non- MAARNG property.

Specific events that could trigger these requirements:

- Planning, scheduling, and implementation of field training exercises
- Expansions of training areas
- Major changes in types and locations of training exercises.

Affected Site(s) or Training Installation(s): All sites and training installations

Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken before and during training to protect cultural resources (see **Figure 3-3**):

POTO, Reservation Maintenance, Unit Commanders and Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer – planning and scheduling of training

- When planning field training, contact the CRM at least 4 months in advance for archaeological clearances. If planning will involve expansions at training areas or major changes in types and locations of training exercises, a longer period will be required for review and coordination.
- Check with CRM to determine archaeological sensitivity of training areas. If possible, avoid areas of high sensitivity.
- Coordinate with CRM for archaeological clearances for mission-essential areas.

Range Control: At the initiation of and during training of an MAARNG training installation

- Ensure units using the site(s) or training installation(s) have been provided with proper information on protection of cultural resources including SOP 4 on inadvertent discovery and maps illustrating closed areas prior to conducting mission training
- Monitor compliance with SOPs and closures by units training at the site(s) or training installation(s)
- Report violations of closures and SOPs to the CRM
- Provide feedback to CRM on effectiveness of orientation materials.

Unit Commander

- Ensure field troops understand applicable cultural resources policies and SOPs.
- Direct questions clarifying cultural resources policies and procedures to the CRM.
- Ensure training does not occur in areas that are closed and training restrictions are observed.
- Report violations of policies, SOPs, and closures to training installation manager.
- Provide feedback to CRM on effectiveness of orientation materials.

Field Troops/Tenants

- Review cultural resources information regarding the proposed training area prior to conducting training exercises.
- Follow applicable SOPs for the training area.
- Comply with all closures of locations within training areas and any restrictions on training activities in locations of resource sensitivity.
- Report any discoveries to unit commander.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 3
Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel

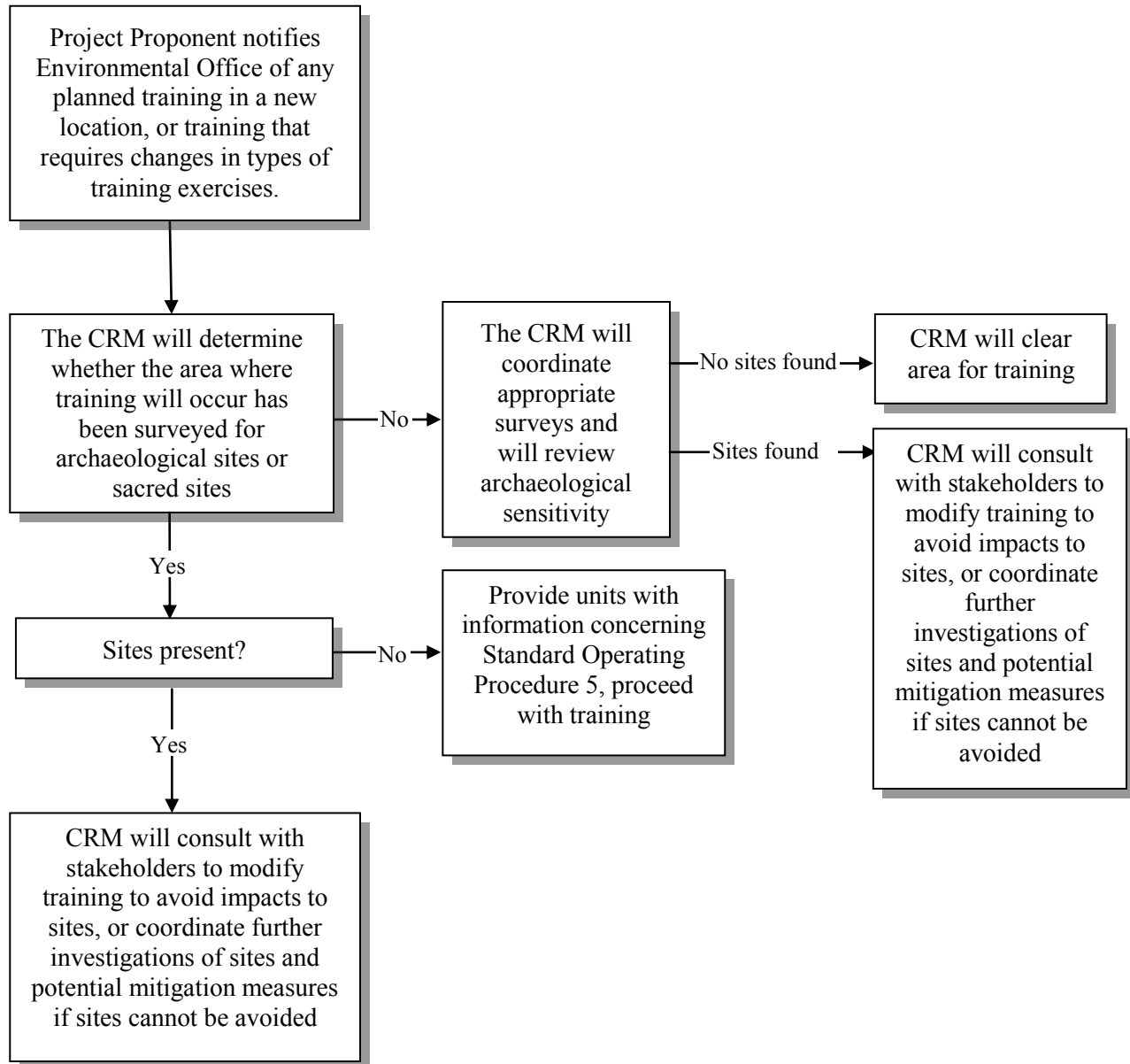


FIGURE 3-3. FLOWCHART FOR MISSION TRAINING OF MILITARY AND TENANT PERSONNEL.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 4

for Emergency Operations

Contact (Statewide): MAARNG NEPA/Cultural Resources Manager, 508.233.6512

Contact (Camp Edwards): Camp Edwards Natural Resources Manager, 508.968.5121

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting emergency operations on MAARNG and non-MAARNG property. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Environmental program manager (M-Day)
- Range control
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit / activity personnel

Non-military units or tenants using MAARNG facilities will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Policy: Responses to emergencies and all planning for emergency response actions at MAARNG site(s) and training installation(s) will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and their respective implementing regulations (36 CFR 800; 43 CFR 10) on federal lands
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) for federally supported actions on nonfederal public lands and private lands
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for federally supported actions that require it.

It should be noted that immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of Section 106 (36 CFR 800.12[d]). However, once the emergency response action has been completed, the CRM is responsible for completing any further Section 106 coordination to mitigate any impacts to cultural resources resulting from the action.

Procedure (Figure 3-4): All reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations. Planners will communicate with applicable CRM regarding potential effects on significant cultural resources that might occur in association with such activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation, the CRM will notify and consult with the appropriate agencies and parties, regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area

of the proposed operation. The agencies and parties are expected to reply in 7 days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster relief or emergency action has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that all MAARNG personnel and units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations (SOP No. 5).

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 4 Emergency Operations

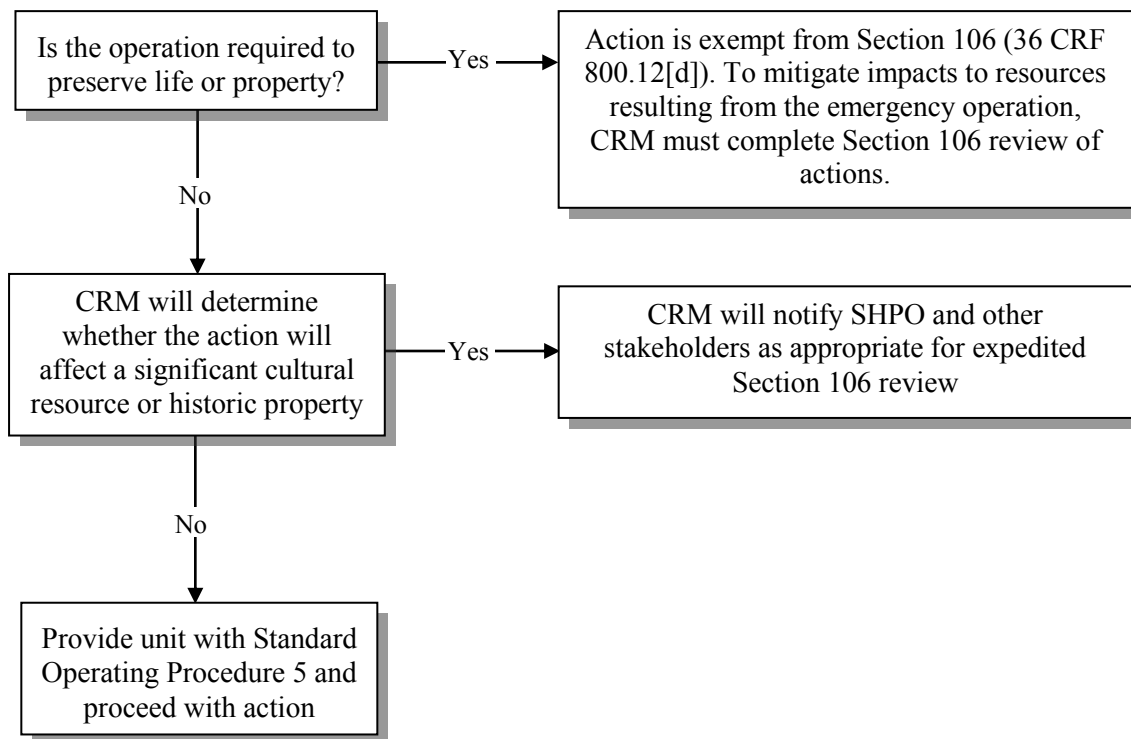


FIGURE 3-4. FLOWCHART FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS.

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 5
for
Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials**

Contact (Statewide): MAARNG NEPA/Cultural Resources Manager, 508.233.6512

Contact (Camp Edwards): Camp Edwards Natural Resources Manager, 508.968.5121

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Environmental program manager (M-Day)
- Range control
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit/activity personnel and tenants.

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulation (43 CFR 10)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulation (36 CFR 800).

Applicability:

Typical actions that trigger this SOP:

- Field training exercises
- Construction and maintenance
- Activities such as digging, bulldozing, clearing, or grubbing
- Off-road traffic
- General observations (i.e., eroded areas, gullies, trails).

Discovery of the following will trigger this SOP:

- Discovery of known or likely human remains
- Unmarked graves
- Native American or historical artifacts

- Archaeological features
- Paleontological remains.

Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken for inadvertent discovery. The flowchart is intended to be used by unit/activity level personnel, unit commanders, and similar personnel, as a decision-making guide when inadvertent discoveries are made as described under the applicability section of this SOP (**Figure 3-5**).

Unit personnel, contractor, field crews, other tenants

- Cease ground-disturbing activity when possible historical artifacts and features, human remains, or burials are observed or encountered
- Report any observations or discoveries of historical artifacts and features, human remains, burials, or features immediately to the unit commander or facility manager
- Secure the discovery location(s).

Unit Commander or Training Installation Manager

- Immediately notify Range Control.
- Await further instructions from the range control officer.
- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location if needed.
- Coordinate with range control officer on where activities can resume.
- Give direction to the field troops, construction crew, or non-ARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.

Range Control Officer

- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location (from vandalism and weather) if needed.
- Give direction to the unit commander, construction crew, or non-ARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.
- Immediately notify the CRM.
- If human remains are known or suspected to be present, also promptly notify the state police.

Activity may not resume in area of discovery until cleared by the CRM. Anticipate a minimum of 30 days.

Cultural Resources Manager

The CRM has a number of specific procedures to follow in the event of an inadvertent discovery, with procedures varying dependent on whether the discovery occurs on federal, state, or privately owned land, and whether human remains or funerary items are discovered. Guidance for this topic is included in Appendix I of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE 5
Inadvertent Discovery of Potential Cultural Resource

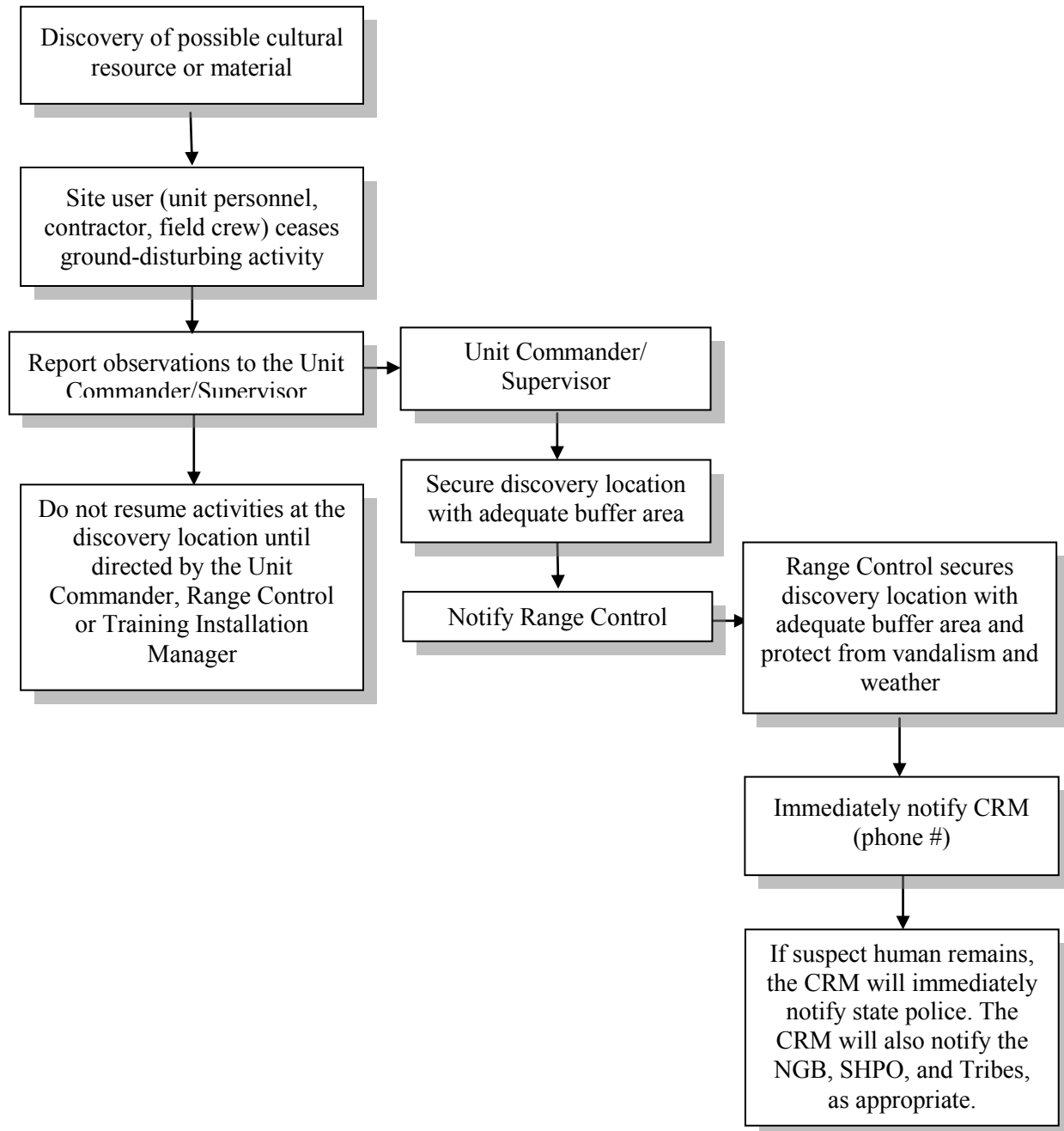


FIGURE 3-5. FLOWCHART FOR THE INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE No. 6
For
Native American Consultation

Contact (Statewide): MAARNG NEPA/Cultural Resources Manager, 508.233.6512

Contact (Camp Edwards): Camp Edwards Natural Resources Manager, 508.968.5121

Scope: Federal law requires consultation with affected Native American Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, Native American religious leaders and representatives, lineal descendants of affected Native American Tribes, and the interested public. See **Appendix H** for more information on legal and regulatory standards. Consultation is a dialog between two individuals or groups in which one has expertise, knowledge, or experience that can inform a decision. It must be noted that consultation is not merely notification or the obtaining of consent.

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are

- Leadership
- Facilities Maintenance Office, Directorate of Public Works
- U.S. Properties and Fiscal Officer (USPFO)
- Master and strategic planning
- Reservation maintenance
- Facility managers and armorers
- Range control
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit/activity personnel and tenants.

Statutory Applications:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 10)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- Army Regulation (AR) 200-1
- Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated 29 April 1994: Government-To-Government Relations With Native American Tribal Governments
- Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02: DoD Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes.

Affected Sites or Training Installations: MAARNG virtual installation

Typical triggering events: Issuance of ARPA permit, historic preservation and section 106 activities, matters that significantly or uniquely affect tribal communities or other interested parties, access, use, and protection of ethnographic sites.

Policy

- The MAARNG TAG shall consult with Native American Tribes and other interested parties in the development and implementation of MAARNG cultural resources management plans. The MAARNG tag may enter into contracts with said groups for the purpose of facilitating consultation obligations and assessment services.
- The MAARNG, in consultation with Native American Tribes and other interested parties, shall establish procedures for consultation.
- The MAARNG shall consult with Native American Tribes and other interested parties in the development of the MAARNG's cultural resource management plans and have the opportunity for input at all phases of plan development, including suggested levels and locations for surveys.

Government-to-Government Consultation

The MAARNG will designate and recognize specific points of contact for purposes of carrying out any communication and consultation with federally recognized Native American Tribes necessary for implementation of the principles and processes affecting traditional cultural properties; properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance; sacred sites; human remains; or associated cultural items.

1. The points of contact shall refer matters arising under this SOP to higher MAARNG authority as the occasion or protocol demands.
2. Should the MAARNG point of contact change, the MAARNG will contact the SHPO/THPO regarding the appointment of a new point of contact.
3. The point of contact will review this SOP on an annual basis.

General Consultation Procedures

1. The CRM will work with National Guard Bureau and the Department of Defense (DoD) Tribal Liaison Office to identify federally recognized Native American Tribes, Alaskan Native or Hawaiian Native organizations with ancestral affiliations to MAARNG lands.
2. The TAG should invite a representative of the tribal governing body(s), or interested party(s) who may inform decisions from each Tribe or organization, to be a consulting party. (Tribes whose traditional land could be affected must be notified.)
3. Consultation should address potential effects of proposed activity on properties of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to each Tribe or organization.
4. Terms, conditions, and mitigation determined through consultation may be incorporated into planning and permitting.
5. The MAARNG will provide an annual report to the involved Native American Tribes and other interested parties, complete with site locations and all other pertinent information including dispositions, treatment, and curation. The report will be developed from the present and ongoing survey(s) conducted by current or future contractors.
6. The Native American Tribes and other interested parties will make good faith efforts to respond within 30 days or less, when feasible, to requests for information, consultation, or concurrence in relation to issues of traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, burials, or human remains.
7. The MAARNG will limit access to site and resource area information to the greatest extent allowed by law.

8. All pertinent interested parties will be included as signatories on all agreement documents for undertakings affecting properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance; sacred sites; human remains; and associated cultural items.

National Register of Historic Places nominations and eligibility (regarding sacred sites)

1. The only person delegated statutory authority to sign National Register of Historic Places nominations is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army. Native American Tribes and other interested parties do, however, reserve the right, as expressed in the NHPA and sections 60.11 and 60.12 of 36 CFR 60, to concur or not to concur in preparation of recommendations for nomination to the NRHP (in consultation with the MAARNG) when such is related to, or regards, those elements which are traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, or of traditional cultural value to the parties. Native American Tribes and other interested parties have the right of appeal as referenced in 36 CFR 60.
2. Both the MAARNG and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) must agree on nominations to the NRHP regarding traditional cultural properties and sacred sites.
3. *EO 13007* expresses, in general, the parameters of sacred sites and general accommodations that must be made for their access, use, and protection.

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Appendices

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

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Glossary

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) – The ACHP was established by Title 11 of the National Historic Preservation Act to advise the president and Congress, to encourage private and public interest in historic preservation, and to comment on federal agency action under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Archaeological Artifacts – An object, a component of an object, a fragment or sherd of an object, that was made or used by humans; a soil, botanical or other sample of archaeological interest.

Archaeological Records – Notes, drawings, photographs, plans, computer databases, reports, and any other audio-visual records related to the archaeological investigation of a site.

Archaeological Resource – Any material of human life or activities that is at least 100 years of age and is of archaeological interest (32 CFR 229.3(a)).

Area of Potential Effect (APE) – The geographical area within which the undertaking may cause changes in the character of or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE may change according to the regulation under which it is being applied and should be established in coordination with consulting parties.

Categorical Exclusion (CX) – Under NEPA, a CX is a category of actions that a Federal agency has determined does not to have a significant effect on the environment, either individually or cumulatively. Every Federal agency has a list of CXs.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – Includes the government-wide regulations that all federal agencies must follow and have the force of law.

Cultural Items – As defined by NAGPRA, human remains and associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects (at one time associated with human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony, but no longer in possession or control of the federal agency or museum), sacred objects (ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for practicing traditional Native American religions), or objects of cultural patrimony (having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to a federally recognized Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual of the Tribe or group).

Cultural Landscape – A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. A cultural landscape can be a historic site, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, or ethnographic landscape (Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, NPS-28).

Cultural Landscape Approach – To serve as an organizing principle for cultural and natural features in the same way that the idea of an ecosystem serves as an organizing principle for different parts of the natural environment.

Cultural Resources – Historic properties as defined by the NHPA; cultural items as defined by NAGPRA; archaeological resources as defined by ARPA; sites and sacred objects to which access is afforded under American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); and collections and associated records as defined in 36 CFR 79.

Cultural Resources Management Program – Activities carried out under the authority of AR 200-1 to comply with federal statutes and regulations pertaining to cultural resources.

Dr. REAL – A real estate database.

Environmental Assessment (EA) – Under NEPA, an EA is prepared when an agency does not know if a proposed Federal action has potentially significant effects on the environment. EAs conclude either with a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) or Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) – Assists the Army in achieving, maintaining, and monitoring environmental compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. ECAS identifies environmental compliance deficiencies and develops corrective actions and cost estimates to address these deficiencies.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – Under NEPA, an EIS is prepared for major Federal actions that could have potentially significant effects on the environment.

Geographical Information System (GIS) – Electronic maps that can provide information regarding identified structures and archaeological sites that are potentially NRHP-eligible, or that have been determined to be NRHP-eligible.

Indian Tribe – Any Tribe, band, nation, or other organized American Indian group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in or established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1601 *et seq.*) that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or “federally recognized” Indian Tribes exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains the listing of federally recognized Indian Tribes.

Installation – For real property purposes, an installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory reporting. Each State represents a single virtual installation consisting of all sites the State controls except sites designated as training installations. Training installations can be their own installations if they have their own command structure and if NGB-ARI and NGB-ART have jointly agreed that they may be listed as their own ARNG training installation. One or more sites may be assigned to any one installation but each can only be assigned to a single installation. An installation can exist in three possible forms:

- A single site designated as an installation, (e.g., Camp Roberts, CA);
- Several non-contiguous or contiguous sites grouped together as a single ARNG training installation (e.g., Camp Shelby, MS).
- Several contiguous or non-contiguous sites grouped together as a single virtual installation, (e.g., ARNG manages all the sites in a single state as a virtual installation).

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) – A 5-year plan developed and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission of the installation and its tenants.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – A formal written agreement containing the results of discussions among the federal agency, the SHPO, and the ACHP, and can include other entities, state agencies, and/or

interested public. The MOA documents mutual agreements upon statements of facts, intentions, procedures, and parameters for future actions and matter of coordination. It shows how the needs of the federal agency, the needs and desires of the public and the scientific / historical significance of the property have all been protected. An MOA is not required by law or regulation except to resolve adverse effects issues (see 36 CFR 800.6(c)). In all other circumstances, it is an optional tool that can be used to ensure compliance with NHPA. Typically, an MOA is used to spell out the roles of the signatories in mitigating the effects of an action on a historic property.

National Historic Landmark (NHL) – National Historic Landmarks are buildings, historic districts, structures, sites, and objects that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. They are so designated by the Secretary of the Interior after identification by National Park Service professionals and evaluation by the National Park System Advisory Board, a committee of scholars and other citizens.

National Park Service – The bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility for administering the National Historic Preservation Program.

National Register Criteria – The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the NRHP (36 CFR 60).

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – A nationwide listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. NRHP listings must meet the criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4.

Paleontological Resources – Scientifically significant fossilized remains, specimens, deposits, and other such data from prehistoric, non-human life.

Parcel – a parcel is a contiguous piece or pieces of land described in a single real estate instrument. A parcel can also be described as a specific area of land whose perimeter is delineated by metes and bounds or other survey methods. A parcel represents each individual land acquisition by deed or grant (i.e., each separate real estate transaction). A single real estate transaction may acquire multiple parcels. Each parcel is shown by a single lot record in the Real Property Inventory (RPI). Parcels are, therefore, the building blocks of land for a site. A parcel is created by a real estate transaction whereby a Military Department or the State acquires an interest in land, and a legal instrument evidences the interest so acquired.

Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE) – The PRIDE database is the Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE). It is a centralized database to support the identification of assets within an installation at each state. It provides NGB with real property information from which to manage its real property assets. The PRIDE database includes information about facilities, equipment, and grounds at each installation, and information regarding whether the building has been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP and whether it is eligible for or listed on the NRHP. The PRIDE does not contain information regarding archaeological sites at installations.

Predictive Model – Modeling used to determine areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential.

Programmatic Agreement (PA) – A formal agreement between agencies to modify and/or replace the Section 106 process for numerous undertakings in a program. A PA will outline modified Section 106 procedures that streamline an agency's regulatory obligations.

Real Property Development Plans (RPDP) – A written resource prepared by the State ARNG, to be consulted and used during the preparation of an ICRMP, specifically in dealing with existing and planned structures at a virtual installation (the State).

Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) – A document that is used to explain how an action is covered in a CX.

Section 106 – Under the NHPA, Section 106 provides direction for federal agencies regarding undertakings that affect properties listed or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800), issued by the ACHP.

Section 110 – Under the NHPA, Section 110 outlines agencies' responsibilities with respect to historic properties and requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

Section 111 – Under the NHPA, Section 111 addresses leases and exchanges of historic properties. It allows the proceeds of any lease to be retained by the agency for use in defraying the costs of administration, maintenance, repair, and related expenses of historic properties.

Site – in the broadest terms a site is a geographic location. In more focused terms, a site is a specific area of land consisting of a single parcel or several contiguous parcels. Each site must be able to produce a closed cadastral survey. A site can be any physical location that is or was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by one Military Service or State (for National Guard purposes), to include locations under the jurisdiction of the Army National Guard (ARNG) where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. Do not combine Federal parcels with state parcels in a single site, even if contiguous. There will be no sites that contain both Federal and state owned property; create separate sites. A site may exist in one of three forms:

- Land only, where there are no facilities present and where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.
- Facility or facilities only, where the underlying land is neither owned nor controlled by the Federal or State government. A stand-alone facility can be a site. If a facility is not a stand-alone facility, it must be assigned to a site.
- Land and all the facilities thereon, where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels.

Example of rule applied - a state or municipal owned road that traverses an area. The rule defines such an area as a single site if the military retains controls or ownership of the land under the road. However, if the road and the right-of-way along the road are owned by a party other than the Military Department, than this would be two sites since contiguous ownership does not exist.

Site Locational Models – A model, through past examples, used to predict locations of archaeological sites.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) – The person who has been designated in each state to administer the State Historic Preservation Program, including identifying and nominating eligible properties to the NRHP and otherwise administering applications for listing historic properties in the NRHP.

Survey – A scientific sampling of the extent and nature of archaeological resources within a specific area.

Training Installation – Refers to one of the 45 training installations operated by the ARNG (see list in Handbook).

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) – A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of Section 106.

Tribes – Tribes” (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Undertaking – —Anundertaking is a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency” (36 CFR 800.16{y}).

Virtual Installation – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). The virtual installation refers to all holdings of the MAARNG within the boundaries of Massachusetts.

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APPENDIX B
**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REVIEW
AND CORRESPONDENCE**

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
50 MAPLE STREET
MILFORD, MA 01757-3604

NGMA-FMO-ENV

25 June 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: 2002 Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan Finding of No Significant Impact, Massachusetts

1. In 2002, the Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) completed an Environmental Assessment, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)(32 CFR Part 651), for the establishment and implementation of the MAARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). The decision document for this assessment was a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) with a signature date of 26 September 2002 as entered into the State Performance Reporting System (SPIRS).
2. A Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) was drafted and submit to National Guard Bureau (NGB) as required for NEPA compliance for the five year update to the established MAARNG ICRMP. A copy of the original signed FNSI was requested by NGB for supporting documentation to the REC as it is tiering off of the original EA.
3. As of this date, a copy of the signed FNSI has not been located. The MAARNG and NGB has conducted an exhaustive search of its archives for a signed copy of the FNSI but one could not be found.
4. This memorandum serves as a record stating that due diligence in searching for the lost signed FNSI document has been completed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith J. Driscoll", is positioned above the typed name.

Keith J. Driscoll
NEPA/Cultural Resource Manager
MA Army National Guard

ARNG ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST			
Enter information in the yellow shaded areas.			
PART A - BACKGROUND INFORMATION			
1. PROJECT NAME: 5 Year Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) Update			
2. PROJECT NUMBER: N/A		3. DATE: 5-May-07	
4. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION: This REC/Check is for the 5 Year Update of the MAARNG's Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). The ICRMP is an internal Army compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the MAARNG cultural resource program with ongoing mission activities. It allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the installations mission and cultural resources, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties and acreage.			
5. START DATE (dd-mmm-yy): 26-Sep-07		6. END DATE (dd-mmm-yy): 26-Sep-12	
7. STATE/ORGANIZATION: MA National Guard		8. SERVICE COMPONENT: Army	
9. ADDRESS: 50 Maple Street			
10. PROPONENT/UNIT NAME: MAARNG-ENV		11. POC: Keith J Driscoll	
12. PROPONENT/UNIT ADDRESS: 50 Maple Street Milford Massachusetts 01757			
13. COMM VOICE: 508-233-6512		14. COMM FAX: 508-233-6571	
16. DSN FAX: 256-6571		15. DSN VOICE: 256-6512	
17. EMAIL: keith.driscoll@us.army.mil			
18. Was the project adequately addressed in a separate environmental review? Do not include <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO			
Environmental Baseline Surveys (EBSs).			
If YES, fill out and attach copy of the decision document:		Document Title:	
		Reviewing Agency:	
		Date of Review: (dd-mmm-yy):	
PART B - HISTORICAL INFORMATION			
1. Is the agency undergoing, or has it undergone, legal action for NEPA issues?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
2. Has there been previous ARNG training, construction, or similar proposals on the site?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
3. Are there any known contentious environmental issues currently associated with the site?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
Explain any YES answers. 1. The MAARNG underwent a consent decree that was rescinded in 2003. 2. All sites that exist in the MAARNG inventory are currently and historically been covered under the 2002 ICRMP and revisions.			
4. Has the proposed type of equipment (tracked or wheeled) been operated on the site before?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
If NO, what NEPA document covers this action?		Document Title:	
Provide copy of REC, FNSI, or ROD. This does not include EBSs.		Preparing Agency:	
		Date (dd-mmm-yy):	
5. Describe the environmental setting, including past and present use of the site. The western and central parts of the state fall within the New England Uplands, the eastern part in the Seaboard Lowlands, and the southeastern corner in the Coastal Plain. Subdivisions are the Taconic Range and Berkshire Hills of western Massachusetts; the Connecticut River Valley and Worcester Highlands or Plateau in the central area; the Ipswich river valley, great blue hills, Charles River highlands, and Boston Harbor Islands in the eastern area; and the Taunton River drainage and Cape Cod and the islands coastal zones in the southeastern corner of the state.			

PART C - DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT/ACTION					
Include a map with the site clearly marked					
1. The proposed action will involve (check all that apply): <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Training Activities/Areas <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance/Repair/Rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/> EBS Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain): </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Lease or License </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Reorganization/Restationing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Plans/Surveys </div> </div>					
2. Has any related real estate action been addressed in a separate environmental document within the last 5 years? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO If YES Document Title: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yy): _____					
3. Number of acres to be disturbed: N/A					
4. How is the site currently zoned? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain): </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial N/A </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Park </div> </div>					
5. Briefly describe the surrounding area land uses (e.g., undeveloped, recreation, residential, etc): The entire state of Massachusetts is a mixture of all types of land uses. It has undeveloped land, commercial and industrial properties, recreation lands, residential and state/federal lands. Land use patterns in the surrounding area would not be affected as a result of this action as land uses would not be expected to change.					
6. Provide distances to ALL environmentally sensitive areas:					
TYPE	Distance	Unit	TYPE	Distance	Unit
a. Prime/Unique Farmland	n/a		e. Wild/Scenic River	n/a	
b. Wilderness Area/National Park	n/a		f. Coastal Zones	n/a	
c. Sole-Source Aquifer	n/a		g. Floodplain	n/a	
d. Wetlands	n/a				
PART D - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS					
1. AIR					
a. Is the proposed action in a non-attainment/maintenance area? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO Attach a General Conformity Determination or Record of Non-Applicability (RONA) for Military Construction activities in non-attainment/maintenance areas.					
b. Will the proposed action require an air emissions permit, registration, license, etc?		During proposed action		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
		During normal operations after proposed action is completed		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
c. Will the proposed action release objectionable odors, smoke, dust, suspended particles, or noxious gases into the air?		During proposed action		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
		During normal operations after proposed action is completed		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
d. Will the proposed action expose sensitive receptors (threatened or endangered plants or animals, or children) to pollutants?		During proposed action		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
		During normal operations after proposed action is completed		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
Explain any YES answers and/or planned mitigation here. The entire state of Massachusetts is in non-attainment under the NAAQS for Ozone. Potential effects on existing pollutant emissions are precluded by the fact that current or proposed cultural resources management actions do not involve any activities that would affect pollutant emissions.					
2. TRAFFIC					
a. Will the proposed action result in generation of or increase in aircraft activity/traffic? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO					
b. Will the proposed action result in the generation of or increase in vehicular traffic? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO					

c. Will the proposed action use and/or construct unimproved roads?	During proposed action <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO During normal operations after proposed action is completed <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO																														
Explain any YES answers and/or planned mitigation here. Include aircraft types, number of sorties, and flight schedules (if applicable).																															
3. NOISE																															
a. Will the proposed action result in an increase in noise levels?	During proposed action <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO During normal operations after proposed action is completed <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO																														
b. Is the proposed action close to any civilian activity where noise might affect the population (add any not listed in the spaces provided)? Include distances for all types:																															
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">TYPE</th> <th style="width: 16%;">Distance</th> <th style="width: 16%;">Unit</th> <th style="width: 33%;">TYPE</th> <th style="width: 16%;">Distance</th> <th style="width: 16%;">Unit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(1) Residence/Home</td> <td>n/a</td> <td></td> <td>(5) Library</td> <td>n/a</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) Church</td> <td>n/a</td> <td></td> <td>(6) Wilderness Area</td> <td>n/a</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3) School</td> <td>n/a</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(4) Hospital</td> <td>n/a</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TYPE	Distance	Unit	TYPE	Distance	Unit	(1) Residence/Home	n/a		(5) Library	n/a		(2) Church	n/a		(6) Wilderness Area	n/a		(3) School	n/a					(4) Hospital	n/a					
TYPE	Distance	Unit	TYPE	Distance	Unit																										
(1) Residence/Home	n/a		(5) Library	n/a																											
(2) Church	n/a		(6) Wilderness Area	n/a																											
(3) School	n/a																														
(4) Hospital	n/a																														
c. Will the proposed action involve aircraft? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO																															
d. Will the proposed action involve night (10 pm to 7 am) operations?	During proposed action <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO During normal operations after proposed action is completed <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO																														
Explain any YES answers. Potential effects are precluded by the fact that the current or proposed cultural resources management actions do not involve any activities that would affect noise conditions.																															
4. EARTH																															
a. Will the proposed action result in long-term disruptions, displacements, compaction, or overcovering of soil, a permanent change in topography, or ground surface relief features? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO																															
b. Will the proposed action result in a long-term increase in wind or water soil erosion, on or off the site, after the proposed action is completed? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO																															
Explain any YES answers. Short term minor adverse impacts could occur at all MAARNG facilities while necessary archaeological surveys and NRHP eligibility determinations are conducted. Once these surveys are completed these areas would then be able to resume mission activities. Shovel test pits would be dug and refilled, and would not contribute to erosion or sediment loading.																															
5. NATURAL RESOURCES																															
NOTE- A subject matter expert from the State/Territory ARNG Environmental Office must confirm the answers to these questions by signing the signature page.																															
a. Will the proposed action change the diversity or numbers of any species including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, trees, shrubs, grasses, crops, microflora, or aquatic plants? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO																															
b. Will the proposed action introduce any non-native species into the area? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO																															
c. Will the proposed action impact any plants or animals that are listed or candidates for threatened, unique, rare, or endangered status? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO																															
d. Will the proposed action create barriers to prevent the migration or movement of animals? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO																															



e. Will the proposed action deteriorate, alter, or destroy existing fish or wildlife habitat?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
f. Will the proposed action deplete any non-renewable natural resources?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
g. Will the proposed action alter, destroy, or significantly impact environmentally sensitive areas (wetlands, coastal zones, etc.)?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Explain any YES answers. Potential effects are precluded by the fact that the current or proposed cultural resources management actions do not involve any activities that would affect natural resources.			
6. LAND USE			
a. Will the proposed action alter the present land use of the site?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
b. Who owns the property? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal/DOD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> City/Town/County <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain):			
c. Does the proposed action involve a real estate action (e.g., purchase, lease, permit, or license)?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Answer the following if you answered YES above.	(1) Has an EBS been completed? If YES , attach the EBS.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
	(2) Require an increase of acreage/amendment to an existing lease or license?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
	(3) Require new purchase of additional acres using federal, state, or other funds?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
	(4) Require a new lease, license, and/or land use permit?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
	(5) Replace or dispose of existing facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Explain any YES answers. Land use patterns in the surrounding area would not be affected as a result of this action as land uses would not be expected to change.			
7. SOLID WASTE			
a. Will the proposed action generate solid wastes that must be disposed of on or off site?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Explain a YES answer. Potential effects are precluded by the fact that the current or proposed cultural resources management actions do not involve any activities that would affect solid waste production/disposal.			
8. HAZARDOUS WASTE			
a. Will the proposed action generate hazardous waste?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
b. Will the proposed action store and/or prepare for the disposal of hazardous waste or materials?	During proposed action	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
	During normal operations after proposed action is completed	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
c. Does the proposed action require a permit to accumulate hazardous waste or materials at the site?	During proposed action	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
	During normal operations after proposed action is completed	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
d. Does the proposed action have an increased risk for explosion, spill, or the release of hazardous waste or materials (including but not limited to pesticides, chemicals, or radiation)?	During proposed action	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
	During normal operations after proposed action is completed	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
e. Will the proposed action require the presence of trained personnel to handle and dispose of hazardous and/or toxic waste/materials?	During proposed action	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
	During normal operations after proposed action is completed	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

f. Will the proposed action involve the opportunity for hazardous material minimization and recycling?	During proposed action During normal operations after proposed action is completed	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Explain any YES answers. Potential effects are precluded by the fact that the current or proposed cultural resources management actions do not involve any activities that would affect hazardous materials generation, management or storage.			
g. Do you have a plan describing procedures for the proper handling, storage, use, disposal, and cleanup of hazardous and/or toxic materials?	During proposed action During normal operations after proposed action is completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Explain any NO answers.			
9. WATER			
a. Will the proposed action change currents, course, or direction of water movements in marine or fresh waters?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
b. Will the proposed action discharge sediments, liquids, or solid wastes into surface waters, or alter the surface water quality?	During proposed action During normal operations after proposed action is completed	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
c. Will the proposed action change the quality and/or quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
d. Does the proposed action have the potential to accidentally spill hazardous or toxic materials in or near a body of water?	During proposed action During normal operations after proposed action is completed	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
e. Does the proposed action have the need for a Spill Control and Countermeasure Plan, and/or Installation Spill Contingency Plan (SPCC and/or ISCP)?	During proposed action During normal operations after proposed action is completed	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
f. Will the proposed action construct facilities or implement actions within floodplains and/or wetlands?	During proposed action During normal operations after proposed action is completed	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
g. Does the proposed action require an NPDES stormwater or wastewater discharge permit?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
h. Does the proposed action involve the construction of a water or wastewater treatment system (oil water separators, grease traps, etc)?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Explain any YES answers. MAARNG ICRMP recommendations for archaeological investigations are not typically implemented in areas containing bodies of water or wetlands.			

10. CULTURAL RESOURCES		
a. Does the proposed action involve an undertaking (Reference: 36 CFR 800.161[y]) to a building/structure 50 years or older?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
If YES to Question a, has an architectural inventory/evaluation been completed to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
b. Does the proposed action involve ground disturbance? (Reference: 36 CFR 800.161[y])	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
If YES to Question b, has an archaeological inventory been completed to determine if there are any archaeological sites present?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
If YES to Question b, did the state contact any Federally-recognized Tribes to comment on the proposed action?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
c. Does the proposed action fall under any Federal or Nationwide Programmatic Agreement or Programmatic Comment? If YES , reference it below.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
If NO to Question c, has the state contacted the SHPO for comments?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
d. Does the proposed action have the potential to affect any traditional cultural properties or sacred sites? If YES , attach coordination with Federally-recognized Tribes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
<p>Explain any YES answers.</p> <p>The nature of the ICRMP management measures directly and positively improves the health and condition of cultural resources by enacting deliberate and rational cultural resource planning and management. It also provides specific directions to MAARNG personnel on how to handle cultural resource issues such as inadvertent archaeological discoveries. Proper procedures for actions involving ground disturbance and undertakings on a building/structure procedures are identified in the ICRMP. Both The SHPO and the two federally recognized tribes in Massachusetts were invited to comment on the ICRMP. The SHPO provided a comment and it was incorporated into the document. (the comment is attached with this REC/CHECK) The ICRMP was sent to each of the tribes via certified mail. There was no response from either.</p>		
11. POPULATION		
a. Will the proposed action alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of an area?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
b. Will the proposed action affect children? Reference: Executive Order 13045	During proposed action	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
	During normal operations after proposed action is completed	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
c. Are there any Environmental Justice issues associated with the proposed action? Reference: Executive Order 12898.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
<p>Explain any YES answers.</p> <p>Potential effects are precluded by the fact that the current or proposed cultural resources management actions do not involve any activities that would affect the population.</p>		
12. INFRASTRUCTURE		
a. Will the proposed action result in the need for new systems or substantial alterations to the following utilities:		
(1) Electrical power, fossil fuel or other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
(2) Drinking water?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
(3) Wastewater treatment?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
(4) Sewer collection system?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
(5) Wash racks?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
(6) Solid waste disposal?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

Explain any YES answers. Potential effects are precluded by the fact that the current or proposed cultural resources management actions do not involve any activities that would affect the infrastructure.			
PART E - INNOVATIVE READINESS TRAINING (IRT) Skip this portion if this is not an IRT Project			
1. REQUESTER INFORMATION			
a. REQUESTER NAME:		b. TITLE:	
c. AGENCY NAME:			
d. AGENCY ADDRESS:			
e. COMM VOICE:		f. COMM FAX:	
h. DSN FAX:		g. DSN VOICE:	
i. EMAIL:			
j. TYPE: <input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL <input type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL/MUNICIPAL <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH/CHARITABLE			
k. SUPPORT TYPE REQUESTED: <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEER <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION <input type="checkbox"/> TECH ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> LOGISTICAL <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATION <input type="checkbox"/> ADMINISTRATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> CEREMONIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARADE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY):			
2. ASSIGNED UNIT INFORMATION (Filled out by assigned National Guard unit)			
a. UNIT ASSIGNED PROJECT:		b. SERVICE COMPONENT:	
c. UNIT ADDRESS:			
d. PROJECT OFFICER		RANK: NAME:	
e. SITE VISIT DATE (dd-mmm-yy)			
f. PROJECT ASSESSMENT (Give detailed assessment of project requirements. Review project requirements against the screening criteria in Section 651.29 of 32 CFR Part 651. If the project qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion, indicate the Categorical Exclusion code).			
g. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOURS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE PROJECT:		h. PERSONNEL REQUIRED: <u>OFFICER</u> <u>ENLISTED</u>	

PART F - DETERMINATION	
a. Does the proposed action have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, or curtail the diversity of the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
b. Does the proposed action have the potential for cumulative impacts on environmental quality when the effects are combined with those of other Federal/State actions, or when the action is of lengthy duration?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
c. Does the proposed action have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on the human or natural environment, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
On the basis of this initial evaluation, the following is appropriate (check one):	
<input type="checkbox"/> An Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) and a new checklist once the EBS is completed. <input type="checkbox"/> IAW 32 CFR 651 Appendix B, the proposed action qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion (CX) that does not require a Record of Environmental Consideration. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) . <input type="checkbox"/> An Environmental Assessment (EA) . <input type="checkbox"/> A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) .	
<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> Signature of Proponent (Requester) </div> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Keith J. Driscoll</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Printed Name of Proponent (Requester)</div> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">6.14.07</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Date Signed</div> </div>	<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> Concurrence: <div style="text-align: center;">Environmental Program Manager</div> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Shawn Cody</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Printed Name of Env. Program Manager</div> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">6.14.07</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Date Signed</div> </div>
Concurrence (as needed):	
<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> _____ Signature of Landowner </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> _____ Printed Name of Landowner </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> _____ Date Signed </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">Signature of Facilities Officer</div> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">LTC Thomas Harrop</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Printed Name of Facilities Officer</div> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">14 June 2007</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Date Signed</div> </div>	<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> _____ Signature of Commander </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> _____ Printed Name of Commander </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> _____ Date Signed </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> _____ Signature of Plans & Operations Officer </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> _____ Printed Name of Plans & Operations Officer </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> _____ Date Signed </div>

ARNG RECORD OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION	
1. PROJECT NAME: 5 Year Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) Update	
2. PROJECT NUMBER: <div style="text-align: center;">N/A</div>	3. DATE: <div style="text-align: center;">5-May-07</div>
4. PROJECT START DATE (dd-mmm-yy): 26-Sep-07	
5. PROJECT END DATE (dd-mmm-yy): 26-Sep-12	
6. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION: <p>This REC/Check is for the 5 Year Update of the MAARNG's Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). The ICRMP is an internal Army compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the MAARNG cultural resource program with ongoing mission activities. It allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the installations mission and cultural resources, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties and acreage.</p>	
7. CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An existing Environmental Assessment adequately covers the scope of this project. EA Date (dd-mmm-yy) 1-Jun-02 Conducted By: USACOE <input type="checkbox"/> An existing Environmental Impact Statement adequately covers the scope of this project. EIS Date (dd-mmm-yy) Conducted By: <input type="checkbox"/> After reviewing the screening criteria and completing the ARNG Environmental Checklist, this project qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion (select one below). Categorical Exclusion Code: ▼ See 32 CFR 651 App. B <input type="checkbox"/> This project is exempt from NEPA requirements under the provisions of: Cite superseding law: 	
8. REMARKS: <p>This REC/Check is for the 5 Year Update of the MAARNG's Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). There have been no significant changes to the Cultural Resource program since the FNSI has been signed for the original EA back in June of 2002. This REC is a supporting document to that original EA which was prepared for the MAARNG by the U.S Army Corpse of Engineers, New England District.</p>	
<div style="text-align: center;">  Signature of Proponent (Requester) </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> Keith J. Driscoll Printed Name of Proponent (Requester) </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> 6.14.07 Date Signed </div>	<div style="text-align: center;"> Concurrence:  Environmental Program Manager </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> Shawn Cody Printed Name of Env. Program Manager </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> 6.14.07 Date Signed </div>



REPLY TO
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OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
50 MAPLE STREET
MILFORD, MA 01757-3604

CONFORMITY RULE COMPLIANCE
RECORD OF NON-APPLICABILITY

Project/Action Name: Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan

Project/Action Number: n/a

Project/Action POC: Project Manager: Keith J Driscoll

Project/Action Duration: 5 Year

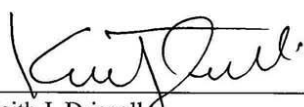
General Conformity under the Clean Air Act Section 176 has been evaluated for the above described project pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B. The requirements of this rule are not applicable to the project because:

The project is an exempt action under 40 CFR 93.153 (c) (1) because direct and indirect ozone emissions would not exceed de minimis threshold levels of ozone as stated in 40 CFR 93.153 (b).

AND

This project is not regionally significant to 40 CFR 93.153 (i).

Signed: _____


Keith J. Driscoll
MAARNG NEPA/Cultural Resource Manager



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

March 27, 2007 William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Keith J. Driscoll
NEPA/Cultural Resource Manager
Massachusetts Army National Guard
50 Maple Street
Milford, MA 01757-3604

RE: Massachusetts Army National Guard ICRMP Revisions

Dear Keith:

Thank you for providing the CD-ROM of the 2005 ICRMP with the revisions. It is difficult for me to review documents on-screen, and prefer paper copies. Here are a few comments for sections I was able to browse.

In Chapter 1, please add the "Massachusetts Unmarked Burial Law" and include MHC's "Know How #4) as an appendix or a "figure" in Chapter 1.

Massachusetts Unmarked Burial Law (Chapter 38, §6; Chapter 9, §§26A & 27C; and Chapter 7, § 38A of the General Laws, as amended)
<http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/kn4.pdf>

On page 190, please revise the section to be consistent with the above (e.g., "do not touch or move human remains"), and include contact to the Forensic Physical Anthropologist at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (Tel. 617-267-6767 ext. 176) and the State Archaeologist (Tel. 617-727-8470).

It seems that some effort was made to change the spelling of "archaeology" to the style only the Federal printing houses use, but of us most spell it with the "ae".

MHC would appreciate received two (2) paper copies of the final ICRMP when it becomes available.

Please contact me if you have any questions or need further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edward L. Bell".

Edward L. Bell
Senior Archaeologist
Massachusetts Historical Commission

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

APR-06-2007 10:11 From:

To:15082336571

P.2/2



ARMY/MANAG
28765

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

March 27, 2007 William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Keith J. Driscoll
NEPA/Cultural Resource Manager
Massachusetts Army National Guard
50 Maple Street
Milford, MA 01757-3604

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Edward L. Bell
Senior Archaeologist
Massachusetts Historical Commission

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128
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March 7, 2007

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cheryl Andrews – Maltais
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
20 Black Brook Road
Aquinnah, MA 02535

Dear Ms. Andrews-Maltais,

The Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) is in the process of updating its Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The updated plan will cover management of cultural resources on all MAARNG installations within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, including the training facilities at Camp Edwards and Camp Curtis Guild. The updated plan, drafted in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 and Army Regulation 200-4, also provides guidance on compliance with federal laws and regulations, including those governing consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes with ancestral ties to the lands within MAARNG installations.

Because the ICRMP is a component of the installation's General Plan and subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act, we are requesting your input into the content of the plan as part of the scoping process. We've included a copy of the ICRMP update prepared in September 2005. Please review that plan and provide comments or suggestions regarding the content of the plan; specifically, what do you like or not like about the plan? What additional information would you include in the plan? What information would you suggest removing from the plan? Please note that we will be changing the format of the ICRMP somewhat from the 2005 version to make it consistent with the ICRMP template established by National Guard Bureau. Updates will also be included to reflect updates to federal laws such as NAGPRA and Section 106 of the NHPA, and to reflect the federal recognition of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe.

I understand that your office receives numerous requests for document reviews over the course of the year. To help facilitate your response, we have included a stamped and addressed envelope is included with this letter. Please send comments within 30 days receipt of this letter to Mr. Keith Driscoll, Cultural Resources and NEPA Manager, MAARNG, at Headquarters, MAARNG, 50 Maple Street, Milford, MA 01757. If you have any questions I can be reached at 508-233-6512.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith J. Driscoll", is written over a rectangular stamp.

Keith J. Driscoll
NEPA/Cultural Resources Manager
Massachusetts Army National Guard



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March 7, 2007 *Sut* 3.7.07

Glenn Marshall, President
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council
483 Great Neck Road, South
Mashpee, Massachusetts 02649

Dear President Marshall,

The Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) is in the process of updating its Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The updated plan will cover management of cultural resources on all MAARNG installations within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, including the training facilities at Camp Edwards and Camp Curtis Guild. The updated plan, drafted in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 and Army Regulation 200-4, also provides guidance on compliance with federal laws and regulations, including those governing consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes with ancestral ties to the lands within MAARNG installations.

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Regards,

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Keith J. Driscoll
NEPA/Cultural Resources Manager
Massachusetts Army National Guard



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MILFORD, MA 01757-3604

March 7, 2007

Sut 3707

Ms. Brona Simon, SHPO
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Ms. Simon,

The Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) is in the process of reviewing and revising its Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), originally published and implemented in September 2002. An initial update to this plan was prepared in September 2005; a copy of this document was sent to your office for review and comment. Although never officially implemented, this latter plan provides the best starting point for discussions.

The ICRMP covers all MAARNG facilities in the state. The ICRMP is intended to be a living document that changes as our state of knowledge changes and as our facilities' inventory changes. The current revision to the ICRMP is being motivated by the need to complete a 5-year update of the original 2002 ICRMP, by the reduction in the number of our facilities from 62 to 45, the addition of some new federal regulations governing cultural resources management, completion of a number of architectural and archaeological surveys at our facilities between 2002 and 2006, and finally, by the federal recognition of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe.

Preparation and revision of an ICRMP is considered to represent an undertaking under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act due to the use of federal funds to complete the document and because the facilities owned or leased by the MAARNG receive federal funding for a portion of their activities. Since the ICRMP represents the cultural resources management component of the MAARNG's Master Plan for its facilities, the standard operating procedures, proposed list of projects and compliance actions, and list of proposed surveys and evaluations have the potential to affect historic properties.

Accordingly, the MAARNG is requesting input from you and your staff regarding the 2007 revision to the ICRMP. Please review the 2005 version of this document, provided on the enclosed CD-Rom, and contact me with any suggestions or comments regarding the content of the document. Your comments and suggestions will be incorporated into the Draft Revised ICRMP, as appropriate. A copy of the Draft Revised ICRMP also will be sent to your office for your review and comment. If you have any questions, please feel to contact me by phone at (508) 233-6512.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith J. Discoll", is written over a horizontal line.

Keith J. Discoll
NEPA/Cultural Resources Manager
Massachusetts Army National Guard



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OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
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MILFORD, MA 01757-3604

1 May, 2008 *sat*

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Sherry White
Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe of Mohican, Wisconsin
P.O. Box 70
Bowler, WI 54416

Dear Ms. White,

The Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) is in the process of updating its Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The updated plan will cover management of cultural resources on all MAARNG installations within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, including the training facilities at Camp Edwards and Camp Curtis Guild. The updated plan, drafted in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 and Army Regulation 200-4, also provides guidance on compliance with federal laws and regulations, including those governing consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes with ancestral ties to the lands within MAARNG installations.

Because the ICRMP is a component of the installation's General Plan and subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act, we are requesting your input into the content of the plan as part of the scoping process. We've included a copy of the Draft Final ICRMP prepared in June 2007. The format of this document has changed since the 2005 ICRMP update we sent to you in March 2007. The new format is consistent with the ICRMP template established by the National Guard Bureau. Modifications that have been included reflect updates to federal laws such as NAGPRA and Section 106 of the NHPA, and to reflect the federal recognition of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe.

Please review the plan and provide comments or suggestions regarding the content of the plan; specifically, what do you like or not like about the plan? What additional information would you include in the plan? What information would you suggest removing from the plan?

I understand that your office receives numerous requests for document reviews over the course of the year. To help facilitate your response, we have included a stamped and addressed envelope. Please send comments within 30 days receipt of this letter to Mr. Keith J. Driscoll, NEPA/Cultural Resource Manager, at MAARNG-ENV, 50 Maple Street, Milford, MA 01757. If you have any questions I can be reached at 508-233-6512.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith J. Driscoll", is written over a horizontal line.

Keith J. Driscoll
NEPA/Cultural Resources Manager
Massachusetts Army National Guard

Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Sherry White - Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

W13447 Camp 14 Road

P.O. Box 70

Bowler, WI 54416

May 22, 2008

Keith Driscoll
NEPA/Cultural Resource Manager
MAARNG-ENV
50 Maple Street
Milford, MA 01757

RE: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update
Massachusetts Army National Guard

Dear Mr. Driscoll:

Thank you for contacting the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe regarding the above referenced project. The Tribe is committed to protecting archaeological sites that are important to tribal heritage, culture and religion. Furthermore, the Tribe is particularly concerned with archaeological sites that may contain human burial remains and associated funerary objects.

As described in your correspondence, the proposed ground disturbing activity of this project is not in a region of archaeological interest to the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe.

We appreciate your cooperation in notifying the Historic Preservation Office of this project. Should you have any questions, feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Sherry White,
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

(715) 793-3970

Email: sherry.white@mohican-nsn.gov



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MAAR-CFMO-ENV

10 December 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Tribal consultation for the development of the Massachusetts Army National Guard Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan.

1. Tribal consultation was initiated via formal letters on 7 March 2007 to the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) (WTGH-A) and the Wampanoag Tribe of Mashpee (WTM) and on 1 May 2008 to the Stockbridge-Munsee, each being a federally recognized tribe in the state of Massachusetts. Each tribe was invited to participate as consulting parties for the development of the Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan.
2. The Stockbridge Munsee tribe responded via letter dated 22 May 2008. A response was not received by either the WTGH-A nor the WTM.
3. On October 29, 2008 a follow up phone call was made to each THPO. Contact was not made but a message was left on the answering machine asking that if the THPO had any questions to call the number provided.
4. As of 10 December 2008, there has been no effort by the THPO to contact the MAARNG in regards to the ICRMP.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith J. Driscoll", is positioned above the typed name.

Keith J. Driscoll
NEPA/Cultural Resource Manager
MA Army National Guard

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APPENDIX C

PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

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Environmental and Cultural Contexts

Environmental Setting

The following environmental setting is compiled from the Massachusetts Historical Commission's (MHC) physiographical and environmental division of areas applied to the state (MHC 1982, 1984, 1985, 1987). The division of regional areas is comparative to the relational theory of the cultural landscape approach as defined in AR 200-1. The western and central parts of Massachusetts fall within the New England Uplands, the eastern part in the Seaboard Lowlands, and the southeastern corner in the Coastal Plain (**Figure C-1**). Subdivisions are the Taconic Range and Berkshire Hills of western Massachusetts; the Connecticut River Valley and Worcester Highlands or Plateau in the central area; the Ipswich River valley, great Blue Hills, Charles River highlands, and Boston Harbor Islands in the eastern area; and the Taunton River drainage and Cape Cod and the islands coastal zone in the southeastern corner of the state.

In Massachusetts over the past 20 years, post-Contact and archaeological descriptions and interpretations have been organized into eight regions based on a combination of topographic, physiographic, and political boundary considerations. These regions consist of (1) Berkshire County; (2) Connecticut Valley; (3) Central Massachusetts; (4) Eastern Massachusetts; (5) Essex County; (6) Boston Area; (7) Southeast Massachusetts; and (8) Cape Cod and the Islands. To date, the statewide reconnaissance survey has been completed for five of these regions: (1) Connecticut Valley; (2) Central Massachusetts; (3) Boston Area; (4) Southeast Massachusetts; and (5) Cape Cod and the Islands.

The regions are geographical units that have in common certain physical, biotic, and cultural characteristics that make them relatively distinct from other regions surrounding them. Physical characteristics that are deemed important for defining the regions are spatial (geographic), climatic, topographic, and geological. Settlement patterns, social history, architectural history, and economic and industrial development are also considered to be important criteria for defining the regions. The practicality of this regional approach was based on the assumption that cultural adaptation would reflect the selection of available physical and biotic resources in each region.

The regions are subdivided into a number of major drainage basins (**Figure C-2**):

- Berkshire County: Housatonic and Hoosic river valleys
- Connecticut Valley: Deerfield and Connecticut rivers
- Central Massachusetts: Chicopee, Nashua, and Blackstone river valleys
- Eastern Massachusetts: Sudbury, Assabet, and Charles rivers
- Essex County: Merrimack and Ipswich river valleys
- Boston Area: Charles and Mystic rivers
- Southeast Massachusetts: Neponset and Taunton rivers
- Cape Cod and the Islands: Cape Cod Bay, Buzzard's Bay, Vineyard Sound, and Nantucket Sound.

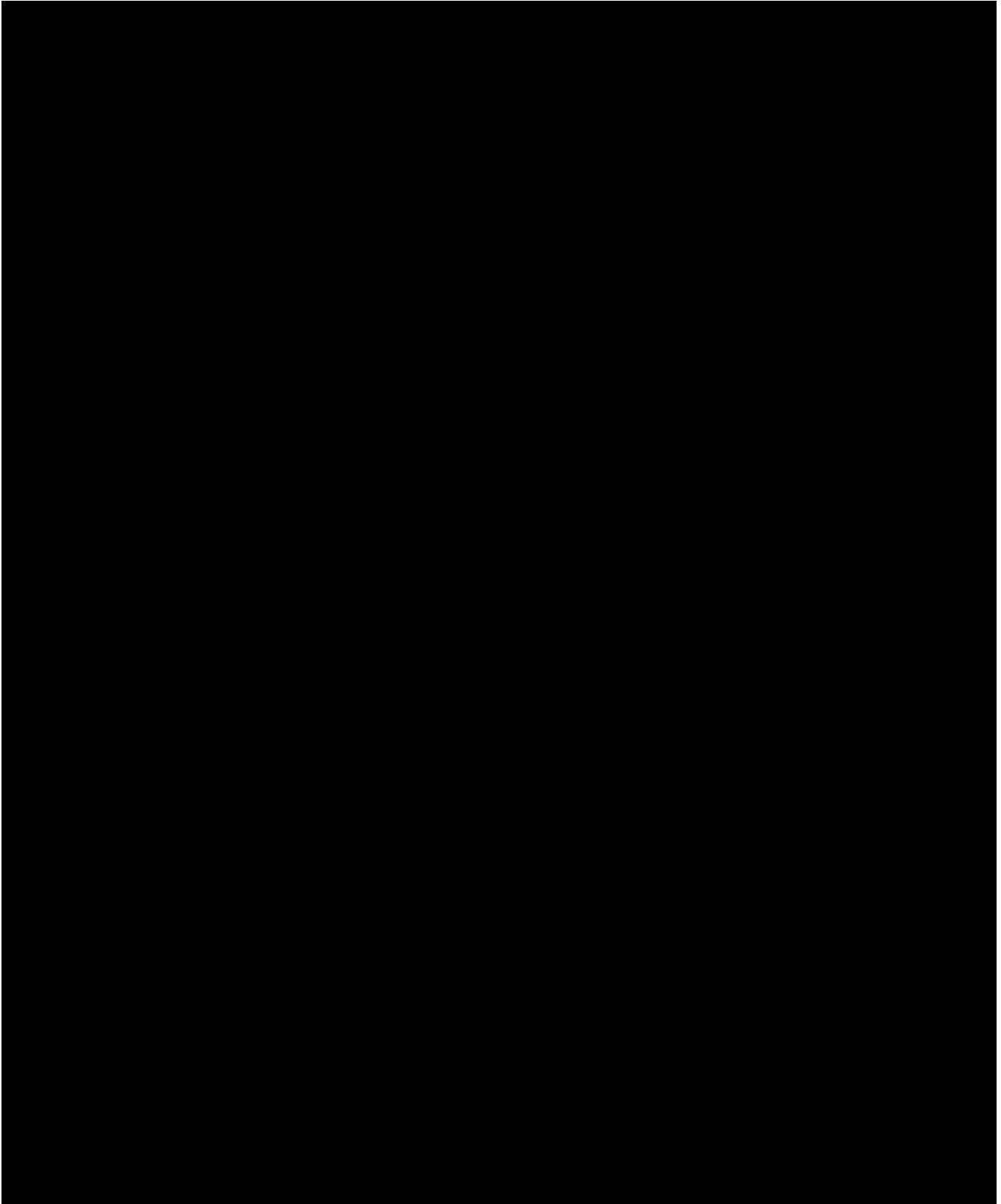


FIGURE C-1. MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS SHOWING PHYSIOGRAPHIC ZONES (SOURCE: FENNEMAN 1938).

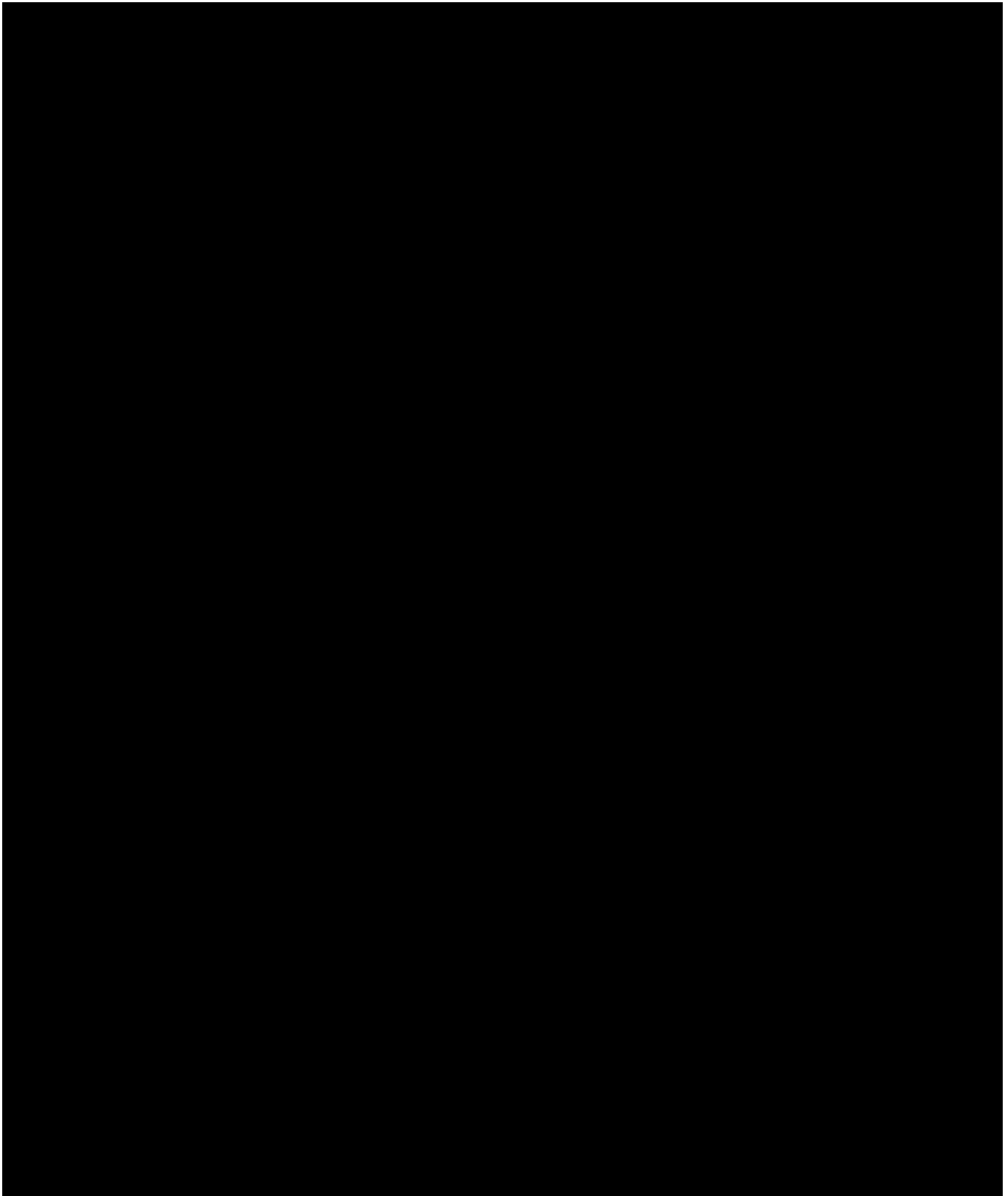


FIGURE C-2. MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS SHOWING MAJOR DRAINAGE BASINS.

The river drainages and coastal areas served as transportation corridors from the earliest pre-Contact period through post-Contact and modern times. The many rapids, narrows, and falls of these rivers, where they cut down to bedrock have also been important to each region's human population.

The geology of Massachusetts has directly affected the topography, soil formations, water, mineral resources, and availability of natural shelter such as caves and rock shelters. The topography of the western part of the state is understood in light of global plate tectonics. The distinctive north-south trend of the region's topography reflects the fracturing and collision of the North American and African crustal plates during the Ordovician and Devonian periods beginning about 350 million years ago. It was at this time that the basic division of the Connecticut River valley was formed, with secondary north-south faults to the east and west forming deep longitudinal basins with sharply defined mountain fronts. Surrounding the floodplain of the Connecticut River are extensive areas of low gentle terrain. These areas are remnants of the bottom of Lake Hitchcock, a large glacial lake that filled the valley approximately 13,000 years ago. Lake Hitchcock was a product of the ice sheet that formerly covered New England. As the ice sheet advanced, it scoured the land surface and, as it retreated, it released enormous quantities of sediments and meltwater.

A distinctive bedrock grain also runs northeast through the Boston area following the lines of the Appalachian tectonic plate. This ancient fault system remains active, and the Boston area remains subject to earthquake shocks. A secondary system of north-south faults is most evident in the rugged character of the Blue Hills and Middlesex Fells, where igneous (granites, gneisses, diorites, and felsites) crop out to form a rocky upland landscape. In the past the felsites that outcrop in both the Fells and the Blue Hills were important to the native population as a raw material from which stone tools were made. Later, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the granite quarries supplied the stone that built many of the state's most notable buildings and landmarks. The eastern part of the state also contains a distinctive great lowland basin that widens westward from the coastline around Massachusetts Bay. This area is underlain by blue clay and slate, both of which were used extensively during the pre-Contact and post-Contact periods.

The southeastern part of the state is predominantly composed of pre-Cambrian metamorphics including more recent granites and sedimentary rocks of the Narragansett Basin. The Narragansett Basin, a broad bedrock depression, extends southerly along the coast of Rhode Island to Newport Bay. The entire area was covered by the Wisconsin glacier, which, at its maximum, extended well out onto the continental shelf. The glacial maximum is documented by terminal moraine deposits on Cape Cod, Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard. When the glacier receded, the topographic and hydrological features that dominate the Lowland area today were formed. The rising sea levels caused by the receding glacier resulted in rebound across these regions accounting for many of the bedrock exposures. Rebound resulted in the exposure of veins of red felsite, which were quarried by pre-Contact peoples as early as 9,000 years ago. As the ice blocks melted and broke up, a variety of geomorphological features were formed, including a complex pattern of outwash plains, kames, drumlins, and kettle holes that were interspersed by lakes, ponds, and streams.

The formation of Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket began more than two million years ago. At that time, Cape Cod, the islands, and a considerable expanse of land to the east and south stood well above sea level, forming part of the Continental Shelf. As the fourth and last Wisconsin glacier retreated from the region, it slowly released sediments that formed into a series of hilly deposits known as terminal moraines. These terminal moraines contain a complex stratigraphy of layers formed by at least six different glacial "drifts." Principal among these "drifts" are the Buzzards Bay Moraine, which covers most of the western portion of the Cape, and the Sandwich Moraine, which covers the northern edge of the Cape. Through a combination of postglacial sea level rise and isostatic rebound, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket sounds were filled, and the land surfaces of the familiar bent arm-like shape of the Cape

and the two islands became severed from the mainland. Wave action over the past three to four thousand years has played an important role in the formation and erosion of coastal deposits.

The surficial geology differs within the topographic and geological regions of Massachusetts. They are subject to the effects of elevation, slope, climate, rainfall, and vegetative cover on the basic soil-forming materials. The western part of the state contains glacial till in the rugged upland terrain and alluvial floodplain deposits in the major river valleys and flat terraces. The central part of the state is dominated by the Worcester Plateau, which contains a moderately thick veneer of ice-deposited glacial till consisting of a heterogeneous mix of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders, through which bedrock occasionally crops out. Outwash plains are also present in the riverine valley settings where streams flowing in channels within the glacier deposited stratified sand and gravel. The eastern and southeastern parts of the state contain predominately outwash sediments intermixed with areas of glacial till and terminal moraines.

Massachusetts has a humid continental climate, with temperatures that average 68 to 72 degrees in the summer and about 28 to 32 degrees in the winter. Cape Cod and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket usually have cooler summer temperatures because of the moderating effects of the ocean, which also give the region somewhat warmer temperatures in the winter. Average January temperatures in the Berkshires are about 22 degrees. The mean annual precipitation ranges from 40 to 46 inches, with heavy snowfalls most common in the western highlands. The coastal areas are prone to severe storms called —Northeasters” that occur year-round but are the most severe in the winter. The growing season, from the last killing frost in the spring to the first killing frost in the fall is about 160 days in the eastern and central parts of the state. The coast experiences a growing season of about 200 days.

Originally almost all of the state was covered with forests. Early colonists began clearing the land for farms and pasture in the early 1600s, and by the mid-1800s, only about one-fifth of the state was still forested. Since the 1990s nearly three-fifths of the state has returned to woodlands. Massachusetts lies in a transition zone of broadleaf deciduous species that predominate to the south and at lower elevations. These forests gradually shift into mixed woodland habitats with more coniferous evergreens as the elevation increases. The most dominant tree species of the deciduous forests are beech, birch, and maple, with lesser amounts of cherry, hickory, red cedar, and oak. Coniferous trees such as white pine and hemlocks are found throughout the state, but spruce is mainly to the north and at higher elevations. Pitch pines and scrub oaks are found in the southeastern part of the state, primarily on Cape Cod and the islands. The understory vegetation contains ferns, such as asmundas and maidenhair spleenworts. Areas near the coast have marsh grasses, sedges, and rushes. Interior wetlands contain skunk cabbage, marsh marigold, white violet, and blue violet. Flowering shrubs in the woodlands or in open areas consist of dogwood, azalea, rhodora, sweet fern, mountain laurel, wild cherry, and mayflower. Wildflowers include violet, bloodroot, troutlily, and goldenrod.

The most common large animal found in Massachusetts is whitetail deer. Black bears are occasionally spotted in the western part of the state. Foxes, beavers, raccoons, weasels, skunks, woodchucks, muskrats, mice, squirrels, chipmunks, and rabbits are prevalent throughout all regions of the state. The black-capped chickadee and the robin are among the most common birds. The great black-backed gull, herring gull, purple martin, night-heron, horned lark, piping plover, sparrow, four species of terns, and marsh hawks are found in the coastal dunes and marshes. Birds found in the deciduous forest include the pileated woodpecker, warblers, hawks, and owls. The wild turkey is also common throughout the state following the 1970s reintroduction of the bird. The bobwhite, killdeer, bobolink, eastern meadowlark, and field sparrow live in the farmland and meadows. Loon, grebe, and duck are particularly numerous in the winter.

Fishes commonly found in the rivers and ponds of Massachusetts include native species such as brook trout, pickerel, shad, sunfish, and perch. Popular introduced species include rainbow, brown, and lake

trout; small and large mouth bass; black crappie; carp; pike, and tiger muskie. Saltwater fish and shellfish found in coastal areas include pollock, flounder, haddock, cod, smelt, striped bass, bluefish, clams, scallops, and lobsters.

Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

Massachusetts comprises a wide range of topographical features and vegetative coverages. Its humid, continental climate and coastal location on the North American continent has made this region a favorable place for human habitation for more than 12,000 years and has resulted in a rich and complex archaeological record within the state borders.

The study of pre-Contact period land use and settlement patterns in Massachusetts began with the efforts of historians and amateur collectors during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Within the past two decades, professional archaeologists, spurred by the preservation movement and supporting legislation, have also focused their attention on the region. Today, a number of organizations including government agencies, university-affiliated groups, professional cultural resource management firms, and avocational archaeologists are conducting archaeological research in the state. The body of data, which has been and continues to be generated by these efforts, provides expanding insights into the past 12,000 years of human occupation. The result has been the compilation of a regional pre-Contact cultural chronology within which known and potential site types and distributions can be studied.

The accepted framework for the study of Massachusetts pre-Contact history consists of time divisions, or periods, based on cultural practices. The pre-Contact cultural chronology for southern New England is divided into three major temporal periods: PaleoIndian, Archaic, and Woodland. The Archaic and Woodland periods are further subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late. Each subdivision has identified phases or complexes characterized by projectile point typologies, ceramic styles, and subsistence practices (**Table C-1**). The proceeding Contact period is a time when indigenous populations underwent rapid change because of European colonization. The PaleoIndian, Archaic, Woodland, and Contact periods are discussed in the following short summaries that describe diagnostic technology, settlement, and subsistence practices. The summaries are derived primarily from the MHC's regional state survey studies.

PaleoIndian Period (ca. 12,500 to 10,000 B.P. [years before present])

The earliest evidence for human occupation of New England dates from the PaleoIndian Period. Immediately following the retreat of the last Wisconsin glacier the environment underwent a transition from tundra to open spruce woodland dominated by scrub birch and alder. Small highly mobile bands of hunter-gatherers moved into the Northeast at this time, roaming large territories and exploiting post Pleistocene megafauna, as well as medium and small game, marine resources, and seasonally available plant foods (Dragoo 1976). The use of local lithic types to manufacture stone tools indicates that perhaps a more restricted territory than generally accepted was the norm for these early hunters. If so, medium-size game such as white-tailed deer would have contributed a more important part of the diet (Gardner 1983; Meltzer and Smith 1986). Artifacts temporally associated with the PaleoIndian Period include Clovis fluted and Eden-like projectile points, scraping tools, graters, and drills. Several important sites from this period have been identified in Massachusetts, including the Bull Brook Site in Ipswich (Grimes *et al.* 1984) and Locus 6 and Locus 8 of the Wapanucket Site in Middleborough (Robbins 1980).

TABLE C-1. NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND.

Period	Years	Identified Temporal Subdivisions ¹	Cultural Aspects
PaleoIndian	12,500 – 10,000 B.P. (10,500 – 8000 B.C.)	- Eastern Clovis - Plano	Exploitation of migratory game animals by highly mobile bands of hunter-gatherers with a specialized lithic technology
Early Archaic	10,000 – 7500 B.P. (8000 – 5500 B.C.)	- Bifurcate-Base Point Assemblages	Few sites are known, possibly because of problems with archaeological recognition. This period represents a transition from specialized hunting strategies to the beginnings of more generalized and adaptable hunting and gathering, due in part to changing environmental circumstances.
Middle Archaic	7500 – 5000 B.P. (5500 – 300 B.C.)	- Neville - Stark - Merrimack - Otter Creek - Vosburg	Regular harvesting of anadromous fish and various plant resources is combined with generalized hunting. Major sites are located at falls and rapids along river drainages. Groundstone technology first utilized. There is a reliance on local lithic materials for a variety of bifacial and unifacial tools.
Late Archaic	5000 – 3000 B.P. (3000 – 1000 B.C.)	- Brewerton - Squibnocket - Small Stemmed Point Assemblage	Intensive hunting and gathering were the rule in diverse environments. Evidence for regularized shellfish exploitation is first seen during this period. Abundant sites suggest increasing populations, with specialized adaptations to particular resource zones. Notable differences between coastal and interior assemblages are seen.
Transitional	3600 – 2500 B.P. (1600 – 500 B.C.)	- Atlantic - Watertown - Orient - Coburn	Same economy as the earlier periods, but there may have been groups migrating into New England, or local groups developing technologies strikingly different from those previously used. Trade in soapstone became important. Evidence for complex mortuary rituals is frequently encountered.
Early Woodland	3000 – 1600 B.P. (1000 B.C. – A.D. 300)	- Meadowwood - Lagoon	A scarcity of sites suggests population decline. Pottery was first made. Little is known of social organization or economy, although evidence for complex mortuary rituals is present. Influences from the mid-western Adena culture are seen in some areas.
Middle Woodland	1650 – 1000 B.P. (A.D. 300 – 950)	- Fox Creek - Jack's Reef	Economy focused on coastal resources. Horticulture may have appeared late in period. Hunting and gathering were still important. Population may have increased from the previous low in the Early Woodland. Extensive interaction between groups throughout the northeast is seen in the widespread distribution of exotic lithics and other materials.
Late Woodland	1000 – 450 B.P. (A.D. 950 – 1500)	- Lavanna	Horticulture was established in some areas. Coastal areas seem to be preferred. Large groups sometimes lived in fortified villages, and may have been organized in complicated political alliances. Some groups may still have relied solely on hunting and gathering.
ProtoHistoric and Contact	450 – 300 B.P. A.D. 1500 – 1650)	- Algonquian	Groups such as the Wampanoag, Narragansett, and Nipmuck were settled in the area. Political, social, and economic organizations were relatively complex, and underwent rapid change during European colonization.

Note: ¹Termed Phrases or Complexes

Archaic Period (ca. 10,000 to 3000 B.P.)

The Archaic Period is divided into three components: Early, Middle, and Late. The Early Archaic Period (10,000 to 7500 B.P.) is characterized by a gradually warmer and drier climate, dominated by a mixed pine-hardwood forest. This paleoenvironment would have made seasonally available food resources more predictable and abundant, allowing pre-Contact populations to exploit a wide range of settings. Evidence from eastern Massachusetts river drainage studies, such as Ritchie's review of the Sudbury and Assabet drainages, indicate that a complex multisite settlement system had been established by this period, with different site locations indicating exploitation of varied resources and environmental settings (Johnson 1984; Ritchie 1984). Populations probably increased during this period, although known sites are poorly represented in the archaeological record. Problems with recognition of components because of the lack of diagnostic materials (bifurcate-base point assemblage) and radiocarbon dates have partially contributed to the perceived low frequency of Early Archaic sites within New England. Many sites dating to this and the PaleoIndian Period may be buried under alluvium or slope wash, or may be situated in isolated and eroded upland locales (O'Steen 1987). At coastal locations, these sites were likely submerged by rising sea levels.

The distribution and somewhat higher density of Middle Archaic Period (7500 to 5000 B.P.) sites indicates that a multisite seasonal settlement system was firmly established by this time. Sites from this period appear to cluster around falls and rapids along major river drainages, where the harvesting of anadromous fish and various plant resources was combined with generalized hunting practices. Climatic and biotic changes continued. By this time, the present seasonal migratory patterns of many bird and fish species had become established (Dincauze 1974) and important coastal estuaries were developing (Barber 1979). Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic Period in southern New England include Neville-like, Neville-variant, and Stark-like projectile points (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977; MHC 1985; Ritchie 1979). With the introduction of groundstone technology, a variety of tool types, including net sinkers, gouges, plummets, and atlatl (weights) were introduced into the lithic assemblages (Dincauze 1976). A preference for locally available (within established territories) lithic raw materials for a variety of bifacial and unifacial stone tools is also evidenced at many sites. For example, quartzites, available as riverine and glacial cobbles in many parts of central Massachusetts, were used for chipped-stone tools found at sites in Worcester County (Leveillee and Dalton 1990).

The Late Archaic Period (5000 to 3000 B.P.) comprises three major cultural traditions (Laurentian, Small Stemmed, and Susquehanna). The Laurentian Tradition is the earliest phase of Late Archaic activity in the region and is associated with the manufacture of Normanskill, Vosburg, Otter Creek, Brewerton, and Broad Eared projectile point types. These points are manufactured primarily from materials widely available in central Massachusetts in bedrock veins and outcrops and as riverine or glacial cobbles. Site distributions from the Laurentian Tradition appear to be oriented to the central uplands region, which has been interpreted as suggesting an essentially interior, riverine adaptation (Dincauze 1974; Ritchie 1971). Other Late Archaic Period sites represent the Susquehanna and Small Stemmed traditions. The Susquehanna Tradition has been most widely associated with mortuary/ceremonial sites in the coastal zone of New England (Dincauze 1968). Artifacts associated with this tradition consist of Atlantic, Wayland Notched, and Susquehanna Broad projectile points and several varieties of bifacial blades. Susquehanna Tradition materials were manufactured in a variety of lithics, including local quartzites, eastern volcanics, and exotic cherts. Despite recent revisions concerning the diagnostic value of Small Stemmed projectile point types, the Small Stemmed Tradition continues to be an accepted Late Archaic cultural affiliation, although the duration of the tradition has been extended into the Woodland Period in some areas (Mahlstedt 1985; Rainey and Cox 1995; Wamsley 1984). Small Stemmed and small Triangular point types quantitatively dominate both artifact collections and excavated sites; these point types are manufactured from quartz and quartzite with almost equal frequency. The Small Stemmed

Tradition exploited a wide range of ecozones including coastal and riverine settings. Sites from the Susquehanna and Small Stemmed Traditions overlap into the Woodland Period.

Woodland Period (ca. 3000 to 450 B.P.)

The Woodland Period is also divided into three chronological components: Early, Middle, and Late. The Early Woodland Period (3000 to 1600 B.P.) is generally underrepresented in the regional archaeological record, suggesting a population decline and/or poorly documented tool assemblages. Coastal resources are believed to have become an important part of subsistence collecting activities and diets, as evidenced by the high frequency of known Woodland Period coastal sites in New England (Cox 1983; Cox, *et al.* 1983; Kerber 1984; Thorbahn and Cox 1988). This is also believed to be a time of widespread long distance exchange of raw materials, finished products, and information. There is some evidence for the appearance of task specific sites (Dincauze 1976). Early Woodland site locations have generally relied on the identification of Meadowood and Rossville point types as well as Vinette I ceramic styles. Because of the problems of relying on diagnostic projectile points to recognize Early Woodland sites, (i.e., overlap of both the Small Stemmed and Susquehanna traditions) the presence of ceramics is relied on as a diagnostic trait of the Early Woodland Period.

Consistent with patterns recognized in New England, the Middle Woodland (1650 to 1000 B.P.) is a period of apparently increasing population and extensive long-distance social and economic interaction. The late Middle Woodland Period is marked by the introduction of horticulture into the traditional hunting and gathering subsistence practices of human populations in the Northeast. Horticulture led to changes in subsistence, population growth, organization of labor, and social stratification (Snow 1980). The degree of dependence on horticulture and its significance as a stimulus of social and economic change in the late prehistory of southern New England is still a topic for further archaeological research (Mrozowski 1993). Recent studies have shown that late Middle Woodland components are marked by a high percentage of exotic lithics. Diagnostic Fox Creek and Jack's Reef projectile points are found in association with Pennsylvania jasper, Ramah chert, Kineo felsite, and Lockatong argillite (Goodby 1988; Luedtke 1987; Mahlstedt 1985). This assemblage of exotic raw materials suggests that Middle Woodland populations inhabiting southern New England took part in an extensive network of social and economic contacts that extended from Pennsylvania northward to Labrador.

The Late Woodland Period (1000 to 450 B.P.) is marked by an increase in ceramic production through improvements in technology. Some populations may still have relied solely on hunting and gathering while others turned to horticulture. Coastal areas and semipermanent settlements seemed to have been preferred although larger groups sometimes lived in fortified villages. This could indicate the presence of complicated political alliances. Late Woodland Period artifacts represented in the archaeological record include triangular Levanna points, cord-wrapped stick-impressed and incised collared ceramic vessels, and increasing amounts of local lithic materials (MHC 1985).

Protohistoric and Contact Period (450–300 B.P. [1500 to 1620 A.D.]

By the start of the Protohistoric and Contact Period, southern New England was inhabited by Algonquin-speaking groups of Native Americans. A number of Algonquin subgroups occupied the area of Massachusetts when European settlement began in the early 1600s. The Wampanoag and the Nauset were in the southeastern part of the state including Cape Cod and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket; the Massachusett had settlements along Massachusetts Bay in the greater Boston vicinity; the Nipmuc inhabited the central Massachusetts region; the Pocomtuck lived in the northwest part of the state; the Pennacook were near the New Hampshire border; and the Mahican were in the Berkshire Hills area west of the Connecticut River Valley. The area of north-central Massachusetts, particularly the northern and western sections toward New Hampshire and Vermont, also fell within the cultural

boundaries of the Western Abenaki. The subgroup Squateag inhabited the upper Nashua River Valley, and became heavily involved in the fur trade. The Abenaki group tended to cluster in large fortified villages (MHC 1985).

The Algonquin native population lived in semipermanent villages focused on river drainages and tributary streams. Political, social, and economic organizations were relatively complex, and underwent rapid change during European colonization. The natives lived largely by hunting deer, catching fish and shellfish, and growing corn, beans, and squash; migrating from interior woodlands to coastal areas to take advantage of seasonal resources available across the region. It is estimated that as many as 30,000 native people inhabited Massachusetts in 1614, but epidemics of disease brought by the Europeans devastated the indigenous population in the first half of the seventeenth century (MHC 1984).

Massachusetts Post-Contact Context Overview

The accepted framework for the study of Massachusetts' history also consists of time divisions, or periods, defined based on cultural practices characteristic of each period. The post-Contact cultural chronology for the state is divided into six major temporal periods: Plantation, Colonial, Federal, Early Industrial, Late Industrial, and Modern (**Table C-2**). The Plantation Period begins with the early-seventeenth-century establishment of permanent English settlement along the coastal margin and its expansion inland along the major tidal rivers. This period is also characterized by the virtual removal of native people from coastal sections of the state. The historical development of the state follows through the continued growth of urban centers and inland expansions during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The rise and fall of local and regional industries characterized the mid- to late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The twentieth century has witnessed suburban sprawl and the abandonment of earlier farms and industries. The following discussions of the six chronological periods are short summaries describing diagnostic technology, settlement, and subsistence practices in the coastal and interior regions of Massachusetts. The summaries are derived primarily from the MHC's regional state survey studies.

Plantation Period (1620 to 1675)

The primary event that occurred during this period was the establishment of permanent English settlements initiated with the founding of Plymouth in 1620. From here, English settlement expanded along the coast and up several major river drainages. Three factors that were important in facilitating settlement were the granting of a patent by the Council of New England to John Pierce and associates (known as the Dorchester Company) for the settlement of New England (1621), the formal establishment of Plymouth Colony (1629), and an epidemic among the natives of southern New England in the early 1630s. Despite a weakened state, the native population maintained a semi-autonomous existence. Most native groups withdrew from the coast and settled in or near interior cores, areas characterized by overlapping focal points of cultural activity, connected by an extensive overland trail system. An increasing number of natives abandoned traditional lifestyles, with many living in John Eliot's "paying Indian towns." English settlements were founded in Salem (1626), Boston (1630), Rehoboth (1645), and Swansea (1668) during this period. Agriculture, fishing, and small local industry formed the basis of the English economy. Early ironworks were also erected in Saugus (ca. 1645) and Raynham (ca. 1656). Waterways and native trails were improved to provide major transportation routes across the region.

TABLE C-2. HISTORIC CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

General Period	Cultural Aspects / Diagnostic Cultural Material
Contact & Plantation 1500 – 1675	<p>Initial European exploration and contact with Native American population. Native core areas established along major river drainages connected by extensive overland trail system. Increasing interaction introduced European diseases and material culture, altered native culture and society, and led to encroachment on native lands. Increasing numbers of Native Americans abandoned traditional lifestyles, many living in John Eliot's "praying towns." Extensive immigration of Puritan settlers to newly established permanent settlements beginning with coastal towns (e.g., Plymouth 1620, Boston 1630, Rehoboth 1645, Swansea 1668). Agriculture, fishing, and small local industry formed basis of economy. Early ironworks erected (e.g., Raynharn ca. 1656; Sauguis ca. 1645). Waterways and native trails provided major transportation routes. Majolica, early tin-glaze earthenware, Rhennish and Bellarmine stonewares predominate the ceramic assemblage. Pipestems with mean bore diameter of 7-9/64th-inch. Handwrought nails only. Freeblown glass bottles, pontil scar, no mold mark.</p>
Colonial 1675 – 1775	<p>European settlement and expansion, curtailed by Native American conflicts (especially King Philip's War 1675-76), continued after cessation of hostilities. Agriculture and raw material collection remained principal economic activity in peripheral areas. Industrial and commercial pursuits (e.g., distilling, shipbuilding, crafts, trade) focused in urban and coastal areas Boston developed as emerging regional cote. Intracoastal and international trade with other colonies, Europe, Africa, and West Indies (i.e., "triangle trade" in sugar and molasses, rum and slaves) prospered. Massachusetts colonists, angered by British economic restrictions (e.g., Stamp Act 1770, Townshend Acts 1767), rebelled in Boston Massacre (1770), Boston Tea Party (1773), and finally started fighting at Lexington and Concord (April 1775).</p> <p>Imported tin glaze earthenware, while salt-glaze, English brown, Westenwald and scratch blue stonewares. Imported and domestic redwares. Mean pipestem bore diameter of 4-6/64th-inch. Handwrought nails only. Freeblown and molded glass bottles.</p>
Federal 1775 – 1830	<p>Maritime commerce increased following Peace of Paris (1783) ending Revolutionary War, including development of trade with China. Trade and economy suffered due to Embargo Act (1807) and War of 1812. Agriculture remained basis of rural economy. Shift from agriculture to industrial based economy began with improvements of water power technology and development of new mill privileges. Villages grew around rural mills to house workers. Development of road networks with advent of turnpikes. Coastal and riverine routes remained important transportation linkages. Construction of canals, such as Middlesex Canal m 1790s, which provided additional transportation link between Boston and Mernmack Valley. Creamware and pearlware dominate the ceramic assemblage. Handpainted and transfer print decorated. Small bore diameter (4/16 inch) pipestems. Both hand-wrought and machine-cut nails. Post-1810 3-piece molded bottles introduced, First tin cans (post 1819).</p>

TABLE C-2. HISTORIC CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

General Period	Cultural Aspects / Diagnostic Cultural Material
Early Industrial 1830 – 1870	<p>Introduction of railroads (ca. 1835) revolutionized transportation network. Small lines consolidated during period, earning passengers and freight throughout region. Decline in agriculture linked to emigration of farmers to newly opened western territories and to factory 1 and mill jobs, and due to decline in market caused by arrival of western produce via railroads. Civil War (1861-1865) generated major expansion of manufactures, including textiles, metal working, machinery, and shoe and boot industry. Decline in cotton supply due to war embargoes caused many mills to close or convert to manufacture of woolen goods or worsteds. Large scale immigration (especially from Ireland and Germany) generally to work in mills. Shift from whale oil to petroleum led to decline in whaling fisheries.</p> <p>Pearlware, hard white earthenware, yellowware, and domestic stoneware most common. Transfer print design technique predominates. Machine-cut nails predominate. 2 piece mold bottles replace 3-piece mold bottles (post 1840). Snap case bottle bottom finish, no pontil scar (post 1857). Mason jar patented 1858. 1867 lettered panel bottles introduced. Pressed or sandwich-type glass (post-1827). Condensed milk can patented 1856. Vulcanization process patented by Goodyear (1839) resulted in increased production of rubber products.</p>
Late Industrial 1870 – 1915	<p>Technological developments resulted in major changes (e.g., steam power, electrification, gas lighting, etc.). Development of urban and interurban mass transportation, street railways and elevated lines (i.e., Boston subway system 1895-1912), resulted in growth of suburban communities. Arrival of large numbers of immigrants, especially Eastern and Southern Europeans and French Canadians. Expansion and development of large scale industrial concerns (e.g., Lowell and Fall River mills). Introduction of cranberry cultivation, primarily in Plymouth County (ca. 1878). Beginnings of summer and resort development in coastal areas.</p> <p>Hard white earthenware predominates the ceramic assemblage with yellowware and domestic stoneware. Machine-made bottles most common. Semi-automatic bottling machine (post-1881); replaced by fully automatic machine made bottles (post-1903). Hutchinson stopper (post 1872/9); canning jar closure (post-1875); crown bottlecap(post 1892). 1904 double-seamed tin can introduced.</p>
Modern 1915 – Present	<p>Decline of null industry during Great Depression (1930s), temporarily reversed by World War II; decline continued following war. Introduction of automobile and major improvements in automobile transportation network (e.g., Interstates 84, 90, 95, and 495 and Route 128). Agriculture remains important in rural economy with market gardens shipping produce to urban areas. State's textile and shoe industry decline after World War II offset by growth of professional and service industries (e.g., banking, computer, defense-related, etc.) mainly located along improved transportation corridors. Gradual decline of urban core areas with suburbanization of hinterlands.</p> <p>Hard white earthenware, stoneware, porcelains, and melamine (post -WWII). All bottles fully automatic machine-made. Purple manganese glass. Beer can introduced 1935. Pull tab can opening introduced 1962. Plastic products (post-1900).</p>

Colonial Period (1675 to 1775)

The English settlement and expansions of the previous period were curtailed by Native American conflicts, the most important of which was King Philip's War in 1675–76. Warfare resulted in a substantial loss of life and the destruction of a large number of homes, commercial/industrial operations, crops and livestock. The war also signaled the dispersion of the region's native population, with increased interments on native reservations." The late 1680s witnessed the outbreak of intercolonial warfare between France and England, which continued intermittently until the early 1760s. The periodic fighting placed a considerable strain on the state's fledgling economy, with many towns being called upon for supplies and manpower to support the colonial war efforts. By the turn of the eighteenth century, industrial development had rapidly accelerated in the eastern part of the state, including several well-developed iron production centers. Agriculture and raw material collection remained the principal economic activity in the western part of the state. Boston developed as the emerging regional core, with shipbuilding, trade, and fishing. The 1740s marked the appearance of the "Great Awakening" in New England, an event that caused considerable controversy within the social and political as well as religious establishment. The passage of a number of restrictive and unpopular colonial statutes by the Crown of England in the mid- to late 1700s sparked active colonial resistance. This resistance led to the outbreak of war between England and its American colonies at Lexington and Concord in April 1775.

Federal Period (1775 to 1830)

The Federal Period was characterized by war and political upheaval as well as social and technological innovation in southern New England. Other than the burning of New Bedford in 1778, the Revolutionary War had little physical effect on the state, but the impacts of an inflationary economy and the confiscation of Loyalist properties slowed development during the late 1700s. The maritime commerce, including the development of trade with China and the whaling industry, increased following the Peace of Paris in 1783 that ended the Revolutionary War. While the Jefferson Embargo (1807) and the War of 1812 severely restricted maritime commerce, these two events acted as a catalyst for regional industrial growth, particularly in textiles. The beginning of a shift from an agricultural to an industrially based economy marked the post-Revolutionary War period. This included improvements in waterpower technology and the development of new mill privileges. Villages grew around rural mills to house workers in both rural and urban centers across the state. The general economic prosperity of the early 1800s was reflected in the formation of numerous new towns and in a shift of both population and influence toward the emerging industrial cities such as Taunton, Fall River, and New Bedford in the southeast, Lowell in the northeast, Worcester in the south-central, and Springfield/Holyoke in the western part of the state.

Early Industrial Period (1830 to 1870)

The major events of this period fall into two broad categories: economic and social/political events, and innovations in industry and transportation. The introduction of railroads (ca. 1835) revolutionized the state's transportation network. Small lines consolidated during this period, carrying passengers and freight throughout the region. The decline in agricultural activities was linked to the emigration of farmers to the newly opened western territories and to factory and mill jobs in large regional urban centers. The Civil War generated the major expansion of manufactures, including textiles, metal working, machinery, and the shoe and boot industry. Important social/political events included the formal separation of church and state in Massachusetts by constitutional amendment in 1833. This period was also characterized by large scale immigration from Western Europe, especially Ireland and Germany, into the growing industrial cities of Boston, Fall River, Lawrence, Worcester, and Springfield. The opening of the Pennsylvania oil fields in the 1850s led to the decline in the whaling industry by shifting the emphasis from whale oil to more profitable products.

Late Industrial Period (1870 to 1915)

The Late Industrial Period was characterized by technological change and social/economic upheavals. The period opened with the destruction of a large portion of the New Bedford whaling fleet in the Arctic ice pack in 1871 and a post-Civil War depression after the Panic of 1872. Technological developments included the establishment of a street railway system throughout the eastern part of the state and the beginning of centralized electrical power generation in the larger cities like Boston, Fall River, Worcester, and Springfield. These developments led to increased numbers of immigrants, especially from eastern and southern Europe and French Canadians, as well as the growth of suburban communities, especially in southeastern Massachusetts. This period also marked the beginning of summer and resort development in coastal areas, particularly on Cape Cod and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Cranberry cultivation was also introduced into the southeastern part of the state in 1878, while the large-scale industrial concerns (e.g., Lowell, Fall River) dominated by textile mills continued to expand throughout the state. The state's population more than doubled during this period.

Modern Period (1915 to Present)

This period opened with a burst of prosperity after World War I, aided by the introduction of mass production techniques to the auto industry. Auto touring became a popular form of recreation in the 1920s, and it precipitated substantial improvements to and expansion of the state's road network. Suburbanization of many communities was also enhanced by this increased mobility. Most of the state's large-scale industries, however, suffered irreversible declines during the Great Depression. Some of the enterprises were able to reverse their misfortunes during World War II, but most of the successful nineteenth-century mills gradually declined and shut down by the 1950s. One of the most significant losses was the industrial base of Fall River, which lost nearly the entire central business district to fire in 1928 and declared bankruptcy after the Crash of 1929. Agriculture remained important in the rural economy with market gardens shipping produce to urban areas. The decline of the state's industries was offset by the growth of professional and service industries, mainly located along improved transportation corridors. Massachusetts has become a leader in the electronics and aerospace industries, due largely to the numerous university and private scientific research centers that opened in the 1940s. During most of the late twentieth century the state's economy enjoyed a major boom, fueled by the continued growth of the high-technology industry and defense spending.

HISTORY OF THE MAARNG

The history of the MAARNG is rooted in the concept of citizen-soldiers providing for the defense of their town and colony. The original mission of the MAARNG, which began in the early 17th Century, still continues in today's uncertain world as the National Guard still protects Massachusetts. National security policy led to the federal mission as a reserve component of the U.S. Army. To appreciate the historical value of the armories, facilities and cultural resources owned and operated by the MAARNG, one must understand the historical context of the MAARNG. The following is a brief history of the MAARNG prepared by COL (Ret) Leonid Kondratiuk, MAARNG Historian.

Colonial Beginnings

The first militia companies were organized in the Plymouth Colony in 1621 and in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629 in Salem. As new towns were settled in both colonies, one of the first matters of business was to form a militia unit for local defense. The colonists organized the militia using the English model that required all men between the ages of 16 and 60 to enroll in the militia, to acquire weapons and equipment, and to muster for training when required. Initially, colonial authorities appointed officers;

however, within a few years, militiamen elected their officers. During the early years of settlement, musters were held weekly and then monthly as threats from Native Americans and hostile Europeans lessened. Militiamen carried their weapons to church on Sunday, served on guard duty at night and kept a careful watch on out-lying farms.

As the number of companies increased, colonial authorities realized that a larger military organization was needed to command and control the militia. On 13 Dec. 1636, the General Court ordered the organization of the North, South and East Regiments. The formerly independent companies were assigned to on the geographically organized regiments. These three regiments still serve today as the 181st and 182d Infantry Regiments (both descended from the North Regiment), the 101st Field Artillery Regiment (South Regiment), and the 101st Engineer Battalion (East Regiment). These are the oldest units in the US Army.

The first military action by the Massachusetts Militia took place in 1637, when a provisional battalion organized from the three regiments, took the field against the Pequot Indians. Another campaign against the Niantic and Narragansett Indians took place in 1645. King Philip's War (1675-1676) was the largest campaign ever conducted by the militia. Several thousand militiamen took part in dozens of battles and skirmishes that pitted English colonists against Native Americans in a desperate war for survival.

From 1680-1763, French Canada was the chief threat to Massachusetts. Militiamen served in four wars against the French and their Indian allies. Provisional regiments, organized from the militia, participated in campaigns in Maine, New York, Quebec and Nova Scotia. The crowning achievement of the militia was the capture of the French fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia in 1745. Massachusetts' militiamen took part in the French and Indian War (1755-1763) that ended French dominance of North America. With little threat of attack, the militia sunk into peacetime doldrums.

Revolutionary War

From 1765 to 1775, Massachusetts' colonial relations with Great Britain worsened due to the imposition of taxes and import duties. A shadow American government, created in 1774, authorized a Committee of Public Safety responsible for military affairs. In October 1774, at a meeting in Worcester, the Committee purged all royalist militia officers, ordered renewed militia training and created a quick reaction force designated as the Minutemen.

During the winter of 1774-1775, veterans of the French and Indian War trained their units with greater vigor than ever before. Minute companies and regiments were organized all over Massachusetts. The Minute companies were commanded by veterans who recruited younger men, usually in their 20s, practiced marksmanship and tactical training several times a week. The Minute companies had an alarm system that notified minutemen, within a relatively short period of time, to muster. By the spring of 1775, the training of the Minute companies made them roughly equal to the British regiments in garrison in Boston. By April 1775, there were some 50-minute and militia regiments ready to respond to any threat.

LTG Thomas Gage, the British military governor and commander in Boston, decided to send a 600- man force to seize militia gunpowder and cannon stored in Concord. At 0600, 19 April 1775, the Lexington Company stood on the town muster field as the British forces marched through the town. Shots were exchanged and 15 militiamen were casualties. The war had begun. As word raced through Massachusetts that the British were on the march, both Minute Men and militia companies mustered and immediately began marching to Concord.

At the North Bridge in Concord, militia units engaged the British and forced them to fall back. The British realized that they were outnumbered and retreated back to Boston under fire most of the way.

Some 14,000 militiamen responded that day and later surrounded the British garrison. As the 1st and 2d Middlesex Regiments, the Lexington-Concord battle streamer is affixed to the colors of the 181st and 182d Infantry regiments. The 101st Engineer Battalion colors also carry the Lexington streamer for action by the Essex regiments at Arlington.

In the spring of 1775, new regiments of the Massachusetts Army were created from the militia. These regiments, a total of 37, were later inducted into the Continental Army and became the basis of the US Army. Massachusetts' regiments inflicted heavy casualties on the British at Bunker Hill on 14 June 1775. As the war spread to New York, both militia and Continental regiments joined the conflict, fighting at Long Island in 1776 and at Saratoga in 1777. Massachusetts Militia regiments took the field to reinforce the Continental Army as well as providing units for local defense and expeditions against the British in Rhode Island.

The Young Republic

In 1785, two years after the Revolutionary War ended, the militia was reorganized and expanded into ten divisions. In 1786, the militia was faced by a serious rebellion led by CPT Daniel Shays. Western Massachusetts' farmers revolted against state authority. Loyal militiamen from the Eastern counties suppressed the rebellion and arrested the rebels. This rebellion directly led to the Constitutional Convention that drafted the US Constitution and gave federal authority to call up the militia for national defense. Under the federal and state militia acts, all men between 18 and 45 were required to serve in the militia.

For the next 30 years, the training status of the militia waxed and waned as threats of war with France in 1798 and Great Britain in 1807 arose. In 1812 war did break out with Britain but Massachusetts had no role until September 1814 when 20,000 militiamen mobilized to defend the Massachusetts and Maine coast in anticipation of British landings.

The Rise of the Volunteer Militia

After the War of 1812, the enrolled militia fell into decline. The legislature realized that the militia had to be reorganized, albeit on a much smaller scale, and composed of volunteers. In 1840 the enrolled militia was disbanded and replaced by the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (MVM). Volunteer units were made up of younger men who voluntarily enlisted in uniformed militia companies. The volunteers drilled on a regular basis and were better trained and equipped than the old enrolled militia. The MVM fielded 6,000 men organized into ten regiments.

The MVM enforced federal and state law, suppressed riots, took part in parades and ceremonies and attended drills and two-day camps. Part soldier, part policeman, the volunteers were noted for their ornate uniforms, discipline and drill. Cities and towns were required by state law to find suitable quarters for volunteer companies as only a few units had the luxury of their own armories. Most units were assigned quarters in town halls and commercial buildings. By 1860, the MVM was, perhaps, the best trained and equipped state militia. In January 1861, all militiamen were ordered to prepare for possible national service.

The Civil War

On 15 April 1861, President Lincoln called on the states to provide 75,000 militiamen for federal service to suppress the insurrection of the Southern states. Gov. John Andrew received telegrams from the War Dept. that day and within hours had alerted the commanders of the 3d, 4th, 6th and 8th Regiments of the

MVM to immediately muster their regiments. By late in the day of 17 April, the 3d, 4th and 6th Regiments had left Massachusetts for Washington, DC.

Eighty-six years to the day that it first entered action at Lexington and Concord, on 19 April 1861, the 6th Infantry was attacked by a Pro-Southern mob in Baltimore during its movement to Washington. The 6th returned fire but incurred 40 casualties. The 6th was the first Union regiment to shed blood in the Civil War. MVM regiments were the first Northern militia units to mobilize, deploy and to reach Washington in order to protect the capital from Confederate attack. Days later the 5th mobilized and deployed to Washington and then took part in the Battle of Bull Run.

Under federal law, the militia was limited to 90 days of active duty. MVM regiments returned to Massachusetts, mustered out of service, and promptly began recruiting for three-year volunteer regiments. In addition, the MVM provided 27 separate companies and 20 regiments for short-term service. Massachusetts considered that all of its 69 regiments were components of the militia.

During the Civil War, the MVM played three key roles: it provided the first regiments for the defense of Washington; it provided the leadership and cadre for dozens of three-year volunteer organizations; returned to active duty to reinforce the Union Army during critical campaigns. Under one of the provisions of the Militia Act of 1862, the first African American militia unit was organized in Boston in 1863 as well as the first authorized African American volunteer regiment. The 54th and 55th Infantry Regiments and the 5th Cavalry Regiment were composed of African American soldiers.

Reorganization

After the Civil War there was a period of rebuilding and reorganizing after four years of hard service. Some companies and regiments were not reorganized. However, within several years the MVM consisted of four separate battalions and seven regiments assigned to two brigades. Brigades attended five days of annual training at Camp Framingham, the state training camp. Strength of the MVM was about 5,500. There was a greater emphasis on tactical training and marksmanship. Officers, many who had served in the Civil War, took a great interest in military affairs and trained their units as close as possible to Army standards.

While there was a steady movement toward better training, state officials realized that MVM units needed permanent quarters to drill and store their weapons and equipment. Other states began building massive Gothic-Revival armories to house their National Guard units. Under the Armory Act of 1888, the state began building large armories in Boston, Worcester, and Springfield. The Armory Commission, the state agency charged with armory construction, built nine large armories within ten years.

In April 1898, President McKinley called on Massachusetts to furnish six regiments for service in the war with Spain. Virtually the entire MVM, some 6,000 men reported for duty. The 1st Heavy Artillery occupied coast artillery installations in Boston Harbor; the 2d and 9th Infantry Regiments took part in the Santiago Campaign in Cuba; the 6th Infantry took part in the Puerto Rico Campaign. The 8th Infantry served on occupation duty in Cuba while the 5th Infantry remained in the US. Although the war was very brief, MVM units served and fought well.

The MVM reorganized in 1899 after its active duty service. Led by combat veterans, MVM units concentrated on tactical training; the Army issued new weapons and the traditional blue uniforms gave way to olive drab. As part of the many Army reforms, Congress passed the Militia Act of 1903 that began bringing the National Guard, as the organized militia was now called, increasingly under Army supervision. In 1907, the MVM was redesignated as the Massachusetts National Guard.

While the Guard's primary mission was to serve as the reserve of the Army, it was still required to perform state duties. National Guard units provided assistance after disasters such as the great Chelsea fire in 1908 and maintained the peace in Lawrence in 1912 during a strike of 30,000 textile workers. Nonetheless, the Guard's attention was now centered on its federal mission. Units began taking part in joint maneuvers with Regular Army units. Annual field training was more realistic as better weapons and equipment were issued. Army advisors assigned to units on a full-time basis assisted Commanders. The Armory Commission also built 40 new armories during this period. It was a time of growing professionalism of the National Guard.

The new equipment became necessary when President Wilson called the National Guard into service in June 1916. Some 8,000 Massachusetts Guardsmen, assigned to the 1st Cavalry, 1st Field Artillery, 2d, 5th, 8th and 9th Infantry Regiments, headed to Texas and New Mexico to seal the border from incursions by Mexican insurgents. The five months of rigorous field service toughened up the Guardsmen and improved their tactical skills as well.

World Wars I and II

Massachusetts Guardsmen did not have a long time to enjoy their return to civilian life. In March 1917, the 2d, 6th and 9th Infantry Regiments were ordered into federal service to protect vital installations prior to the declaration of war with Germany. During the next several months, units recruited to full war strength so that by 25 July 1917, when the rest of the National Guard was ordered into active federal service, some 18,000 soldiers entered active duty.

In August 1917, the 26th Division was organized from National Guard units of the New England states. Massachusetts contributed the 101st and 104th Infantry Regiments, the 101st and 102d Field Artillery Regiments, the 101st Engineers and a number of division support units. The 26th, dubbed as the —Yankee Division,” was the second US Army division to deploy to France, and the second to enter combat. The 26th was rated as one of the top divisions of the AEF and fought in six campaigns. Boston's African American Company L, 372d Infantry, fought with the French Army and, along with the 104th Infantry, was awarded the Croix de Guerre for collective unit gallantry.

The Massachusetts National Guard began to reorganize soon after the demobilization of the 26th Division in April 1919. When the 26th Division was fully reorganized in 1923, it was composed completely of Massachusetts National Guard units. Added to the 26th were the 181st and 182d Infantry Regiments and the 101st Observation Squadron, which in 1947 transferred to the Air National Guard. The African American unit expanded as the 3d Battalion, 372d Infantry. Also added to the Guard were the 110th Cavalry and the 211th and 241st Coast Artillery Regiments.

The Guard returned to its weekly drills and two weeks of annual training that, until 1935, was conducted at Fort Devens. Starting in 1936, units began to train at the Guard's Camp Edwards on Cape Cod. As part of the Army's expansion, the 26th Division was ordered into active service in January 1941. The YD was stationed at Camp Edwards through 1942. After America's entry into World War II, the YD spun off a number of units that were used to activate the Americal Division.

The 26th remained in the US for two years as it continued to train for the war in Europe. The Americal Division, the first US Army division to enter offensive combat in the war, landed on Guadalcanal in the Pacific Theater in November 1942. The 211th and 241st Coast Artillery Regiments remained in the US at coast artillery and antiaircraft artillery sites defending vital harbors. The 3d Battalion, 372d Infantry played an important role in the war by training thousands of African Americans for service overseas.

The 26th landed in France in September 1944 and entered combat the following month. As part of General George S. Patton's Third Army, the YD participated in four campaigns and fought in France, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. The 26th was one of the spearhead divisions of the Third Army's attack into the German flank during the Battle of the Bulge. The 26th returned to the US in December 1945.

The Cold War Years

The MAARNG reorganized once more in 1946 after five years of active duty. The 26th Infantry Division was the largest unit, however, there were two major nondivisional units: the 182d Infantry Regimental Combat Team and the 104th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade.

The Guard was still in the process of rebuilding when the Korean War broke out in June 1950. The 26th was considered for active duty; instead eight nondivisional units were ordered into active duty as part of the Army's expansion. The Korean War became a benchmark for active duty; never again would the entire Guard mobilize for general war, instead selected units mobilized and deployed as Army war planners needed specific units.

The next mobilization occurred in 1961 when four units mobilized for service during the Berlin Crisis. As the Vietnam War heated up in intensity, one brigade of the 26th was assigned to the Selective Reserve Force for possible mobilization. In 1968, the Army mobilized the 1st Battalion, 211th Artillery for service in Vietnam. Although the unit did not deploy, many of the Guardsmen served in Vietnam as replacements.

After the war, the Guard went through a number of reorganizations that modernized units but reduced force structure. In 1972, women were allowed to serve in the National Guard. As the Department of Defense implemented the Total Force Policy, which made the Army rely on the Guard for all contingencies, MAARNG units began deploying to Europe for annual training.

The Late Twentieth Century

Total Force was validated in 1990, when the Guard was tasked to provide units for the Gulf War. Five MAARNG mobilized and deployed to the Gulf. The 181st Engineer Company, the 1058th Transportation Company, and the 772d and 972d Military Police companies were awarded the Meritorious Unit Citation for their outstanding service in Operation Desert Storm.

With the end of the Cold War and Operation Desert Storm, the MAARNG underwent a series of reorganizations that greatly reduced its size. In 1993, the 26th Infantry Division was inactivated, followed by six battalions and a number of smaller units. In 1995, the MAARNG began supporting peacekeeping operations in Bosnia; a number of units served in Bosnia, including the 65th PAD, 126th MHD, Battery E; 101st FA, and companies from the 104th and 181st Infantry Regiments. Guard personnel have also conducted training missions to Central America, Korea, Turkey, and Germany.

The events of 11 September 2001 propelled the MAARNG into a new era. Homeland defense, which had been the militia's primary mission for its first 200 years of service, now became a primary mission again, whether in state or federal service. In October 2001, the 211th MP Battalion and its three companies were ordered into active state service to provide security at the state's five major airports. Other units secured Camp Edwards, the Quabbin Reservoir, and the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant. The 1st Battalion, 104th Infantry, and companies from the 181st and 182d Infantry Regiments were ordered into active federal service to guard military installations such as Hanscom AFB, Westover AFB, Natick Soldier Support Center, and Fort Monmouth.

With the U.S. attack on the Taliban and Al Qaeda in Afghanistan in the fall of 2001, a number of MAARNG units were ordered into active service; Company C, 1st Battalion, 20th Special Forces Group, HHD, 211th MP Battalion, and the 747th, 772nd and 972nd MP Companies. Early in 2003, as preparations for war in Iraq began, seven additional units entered service: 110th Maintenance Company, 125th Quartermaster Company, 180th Engineer Detachment, 220th Quartermaster Detachment, 379th Engineer Company, and the 1058th and 1166th Transportation Companies. Many of these units served in Kuwait and Iraq. In August 2003, the 1st Battalion, 181st Infantry entered active service and deployed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for base security operations.

Over the past few years, Massachusetts' guardsmen have been involved in missions conducted around the world. Since 9/11, over 3000 MAARNG personnel have been federalized and deployed for service in Kuwait, Afghanistan, and Iraq, or have participated in homeland defense missions. Today the MAARNG has a strength of almost 9,000 personnel trained in virtually every aspect of Army operations and carrying on the traditions of the Yankee Division (*Anonymous* n.d.[a]:3–4).

MAARNG ARCHITECTURAL TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Armories

The armories owned or leased by MAARNG in fiscal year (FY) 2008 incorporate examples of almost every architectural style employed in the evolution of these buildings. These include three early —astellated” armories of the late nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century. After 1910 most armories retained a fortress-like appearance, but with less fully integrated Medieval defense features. From World War I to the 1930s Modernist styles including Art Deco and Art Moderne prevailed. By far the largest group of armories date from the Cold War era, which accounts for 28 armories built in a vernacular Modern institutional style. Two armories date from the late twentieth century and reflect vernacular corporate architecture of that period. The design of all of these properties is a reflection of changing military roles, social climates, and architectural styles. Additionally, a number of facilities make adaptive reuse of a variety of military structures dating from World War I, World War II, and the Cold War, including training camps, Quartermasters depots, Nike missile bases, and jet fighter hangars.

Evolution of the Armory Plan: Head House and Drill Shed

While the exterior details of armories are quite varied, all of the structures built during before 1910 exhibit a remarkably uniform plan and layout that can be divided into two parts: head house and drill shed. Because of the size and structural requirements of a large, unobstructed space, the drill shed became the "determining factor of the whole structure," and dictated the arrangement of the rest of the building. To meet the design requirements of an area large enough to drill a company of men, architects turned to the railroad train shed for a solution. Train sheds first appeared in America in 1835 in Lowell, Massachusetts, and were very simple structures where the depot roof was extended to cover a single track. As stations evolved between 1835 and 1860, the head house plan, where a single building spanned the end of all arriving and departing tracks, became the favored arrangement for terminal layout.

The problem of covering increasing numbers of tracks, without interrupting the constant movement of trains, necessitated the design of sheds with unobstructed spans. European engineers pioneered the use of iron truss systems with glass infill panels for these large sheds. In America, Grand Central Station (1871) was the first railroad structure to use this type of construction, and throughout the nineteenth century railroad companies competed to construct the widest and longest sheds. As the train shed evolved so, too, did the head house, becoming an elaborate, multistoried structure containing railroad offices, a large waiting area, and, occasionally, hotel rooms.

Armory head houses evolved similarly, providing an administrative headquarters, company rooms, mess halls, bath and locker rooms, libraries, trophy rooms, ballroom and reception areas. Head house facilities were clearly reserved for militia officers, while the drill shed basement contained activity rooms for the ranks and storage space for equipment.

The head house/drill shed configuration continued to be an important element in armory construction. Since its inception the militia had depended upon the execution of regular drills and formations to discipline and coordinate its volunteer ranks. The emphasis on proper drill to instill obedience, camaraderie, and steadiness under fire was a tradition that continued into the twentieth century, and it was not until 1911 that the Adjutant General's reports indicate that more modern training methods were necessary. After this point, the drill shed in armory design became functionally adapted to gymnasium use, and its characteristic long, narrow shape, excellent for company functions, was altered to the nearly square form common to most gymnasiums. At the same time, the head house became less elaborate, losing much of its castle imagery and fortified appearance. The eclectic architectural atmosphere of the 1880s and the engineering advances pioneered in railroad station construction were important models that influenced the design and layout of armory structures (Fogelson 1989; Hollister 1985:15–17; NGB 2000; Todd 1996).

Nineteenth-Century Castellated Armories

One of the most striking and consistent features of armory architecture, as it evolved in the 1880s and 1890s, was the use of medieval details for design motifs. Of the more than 25 armories built in Massachusetts from 1889 to 1910 only two are non-medieval in appearance. Not just a Massachusetts phenomenon, this consistency in design is strongly evident in New York, Connecticut, and other states. Part of the use and acceptance of the "castle" motif for armory construction is a reflection of the architectural atmosphere that prevailed in the latter half of the nineteenth century. During this period American architects were experimenting with numerous design motifs from Japanese, English, and American sources, combining materials and designs in atypical and unexpected or "eclectic" ways. Architecture dating from Medieval Europe to the American Colonial period inspired eclectic architects in the 1880s to build Gothic churches, Italian palazzos, and Neo-Georgian homes. These grand structures, richly textured and colored, were a welcome relief from the dilapidated tenements and grim factories that characterized the American city before the turn of the century. To the eclectic architect, castles and fortresses were appealing historic metaphors for armories whose role was the defense of property, law, and order (Hollister 1985:11–12).

Within the confines of the castle image, architects of the Massachusetts armories found numerous ways of adapting the metaphor to a variety of popular styles. After the Massachusetts Armory Commissioners awarded the first contract to the Boston firm of Waite and Cutter, the architects turned to New York City for inspiration and guidance in the planning of such a novel structure. A site visit to the city acquainted the architects with the 7th Regimental Armory (1878), a polychromatic Victorian Gothic building by Charles Clinton; the newly finished 12th Regimental Armory (1886); and the incomplete 8th Regimental Armory (1890). It is apparent from their plans for the Boston South Armory that Waite and Cutter were most affected by the 8th Armory design, which featured enormous, twin battlemented towers pierced with narrow round-arched windows. Closer to home, the firm was undoubtedly aware of William Preston's medieval design for the 1st Corps of Cadets armory published in *American Architect and Building News* in June 1887. This magnificent structure is the archetypical Gothic castle-armory, constructed of rough-hewn granite and featuring picturesquely asymmetrical towers with crenelles, merlons, and machicoulis. The Armory Commission, which lacked the resources of the 1st Corps, did an admirable job of emulating the medieval appearance of the Preston armory within its limited budget. The eight buildings that followed the Boston South Armory (not all included in the ICRMP) share a similarity of scale and detail that is distinctly different from later castle armories. The armories from this period can fairly neatly

be divided into two styles; round-towered Romanesque Revival structures that are almost literal recreations of the 8th Regimental Armory in New York, and square plan armories that are asymmetrically massed (Hollister 1985:12–13).

Examples of armories from this period in the MAARNG inventory include buildings at Lynn (1893) and Worcester – Salisbury Street (1889) (**Figure C-3**). These armories are predominantly symmetrical, with some incorporating minor asymmetrical features and some medieval features such as rough stonework, massive towers, recessed doors, and slit windows. None are as powerfully asymmetrical as the 1st Corps of Cadets Armory in Boston. The Lynn and Worcester armories are of brick construction.



FIGURE C-3. WORCESTER ARMORY (SALISBURY STREET).

1900 to Pre-World War I-Era Armories

The 1898 Spanish American War changed national military posture. As labor unrest diminished, foreign policy took precedence over domestic policy. The United States had become a world power, and the function of defensive forces began to change. Leaders began to realize the importance of a strong Regular Army, backed up by a strong citizen reserve. The Dick Act of 1903 and the Militia Act of 1908 brought the National Guard into more formal connection with the growing federal military system, and the National Defense Act of 1916 strengthened the connection. The war with Mexico underscored the National Guard's federal mission as a reserve for the army and renewed the emphasis on the need for adequate training for citizen-soldiers as the nation's primary reserve force. Armory functions reflected these changes in philosophy. As new armories were constructed, they would no longer be conceived as defensive bastions aloof from community purposes. They were to become both training facilities for local citizen-soldiers and centers for community events and gatherings serving the citizens who served in the guard (Everett n.d.:23).

The later armories, those built between 1900 and about 1910, are generally smaller and more diverse in style. They are horizontal rather than vertical, and their castle details are more likely to be used ornamentally rather than as integrated elements of the structure (Hollister 1985:14–15).

Despite the changing labor climate, the defensive attitude toward labor unrest continued well into the twentieth century. In 1908, Lt. Col. Hollis Wells, a specialist in armory construction, advocated the continued necessity of heavily fortified armories and felt that the medieval castle was still an appropriate image for such structures (Hollister 1995:19–20). The heavy, "castellated" style, although still used, was falling out of favor, and changing in appearance. While the concept of a two part floor plan was retained, the armory's exterior appearance was allowed to vary according to community sentiment, the architect's preferences and training, the popular styles of the period, and the setting in which it was to be built. Many pretended toward the old style, but crenellated parapets and towers were quite obviously decorative, rather than functional, and medieval lines were softened (Everett n.d.:23–25).

Armories from this period that remain in the MAARNG inventory include Greenfield, Hingham (**Figure C-4**), Hudson, Newton, and Plymouth (1910). These armories are extremely similar in appearance, with horizontally coursed or rusticated masonry, crenellated octagonal towers flanking the main entrance and in some cases rising above the roofline. The Plymouth Armory has a flatter roofline and a central projecting entrance surround.



FIGURE C-4. HINGHAM ARMORY.

Modernist Armories

After World War I, armories began to be viewed as community centers. New armories built by federal agencies kept this aspect in mind. Often, small communities across America had no public hall or recreation center. In the 1930s and 1940s armories in smaller towns became the community center. In many new armories, whether large or small, the drill hall incorporated a raised stage and dressing rooms in one end of the room in order to accommodate civic events such as plays, concerts, and dances. In other armories, drill halls were outfitted with hardwood floors and with bleachers against one or more walls, providing an arena for high school basketball games (Everett n.d.:40).

Public and professional rejection of the castellated style grew as the nation approached the First World War. In the post-World War I era new architectural styles, generally called "Modernistic," began to appear in the urban landscape. For the most part, gone were sentimental, romantic appeals to classical themes and medieval images, at least in public buildings. In armory architecture, the head house became

less prominent, which gave the building a more modern, less military appearance. A basic, no-nonsense approach to governmental architectural style seemed especially appropriate after the Crash of 1929 plunged the world into a severe economic depression. Clean lines and geometric decoration were popular among European and American architects well into the 1940s. Art Deco was a popular style used by architects all across America from the early 1920s through 1940. Its outstanding visual characteristic is a strong vertical emphasis. This is made possible on a horizontal building like an armory by arranging setbacks in the walls, by placing a stepped parapet over an entrance, and by using tall, metal-casement windows. Art Deco buildings offer a wide variety of ornamental detail, often in cast concrete and usually very geometric or highly stylized in form; chevrons, squares, crosses, and so forth appear as decorations and often help to move the eye upward, emphasizing height over width. Across the nation, hundreds of inexpensive small armories have a similar look.

In the mid-to-late 1930s Art Moderne superseded Art Deco as an architectural trend. Art Moderne is characterized by a more horizontal emphasis, somewhat relieved by vertical elements such as piers and buttresses and window openings. Wall surfaces are smooth, corners are sometimes rounded, and grooves or lines in the wall or coping at the roofline serve to emphasize the horizontal shape. Like their predecessors in the "castellated" period, "modernistic" armories, as a class, tend to look remarkably alike, being distinguished by material and detail, rather than by shape and massing (Everett n.d.:30–31).

Armories in the MAARNG inventory from this period include Clinton (1914) (**Figure C-5**), Concord and Methuen (1915), Quincy (1924), and Westfield (1935). All share similar details including fluted pilasters, horizontal banding, vertical piers, subtle geometric masonry decoration, and projecting entrance surrounds with strong vertical relief. The Methuen Armory stands apart from these as the only Colonial Revival-style armory in the MAARNG inventory (**Figure C-6**).



FIGURE C-5. CLINTON ARMORY.

The Works Progress Administration Era and the New Deal Armory Program, 1933-1942

The reality of the Great Depression brought out yet another shift in the style of armory construction. Guardsmen fought to secure a portion of the \$4.8 billion appropriated by Congress for civil works

projects. Hundreds of utilitarian armories were built in regions that were mostly too poor or too new in the union to have constructed relatively expensive castellated armories without federal funding. Other regions of the country also received money for WPA armory construction. The WPA focused on building smaller, simpler buildings constructed of locally procured materials and built by unemployed, often unskilled, local men (Super *et al.* 2000:5).



FIGURE C-6. METHUEN ARMORY.

President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal for America inaugurated the second great wave of armory-building and changed the face of armories for decades to come. By 1942 the WPA and the Public Works Administration (PWA) had added more than 400 new armories to the nation's defensive structure. In keeping with the New Deal for America, they were designed with community activities in mind. Smallest were the WPA armories, intended to be built by unskilled labor and local architects, who were quite often guard officers. In 1935 the WPA took primary responsibility for construction of small, one-unit armories. By mid-1937, 126 armories had been constructed throughout the U.S. by the WPA. A few were built in eastern and midwestern states, but most were built in the South and in states west of the Mississippi River. Traditional styles, mainly classical revivals, remained popular in the Northeast and South. Regional "vernacular" styles such as Spanish Revival or Mission were popular in the west and in Florida. Modernistic armories appeared nearly everywhere, but seldom in the South, where traditional styles prevailed (Everett n.d.:33–37). No armories from this period are included in the MAARNG inventory. The Westfield Armory, completed in 1935, was built on land acquired in 1933 and dates from the previous period of armory construction.

Cold War Era, Mid- to Late-Twentieth-Century Armories

After World War II, federal and state governments began to share the cost of new armory construction at a ratio of 75 to 25 percent, respectively. This funding procedure remains in place today and has resulted in the construction of thousands of largely utilitarian armories. Armories built during the Cold War (1946–1989) may not possess Cold War historical significance, such as association with nuclear weapons, research and development laboratories, testing and proving grounds, etc. Armories from this era frequently lack the architectural grandeur of their nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century

predecessors (Super *et al.* 2000:5). Very similar in design, and totally committed to providing the most functional space for the money, the Cold War armories are strongly symmetrical, flat or gable-roof, rectangular buildings, usually with a raised band of windows on the sides of the drill hall to provide light to the interior. Single-story administrative wings typically flank the drill hall. Brick veneer varies from tan to red or brown. Ornamentation is severely limited to metal frame window arrangements, and some use of enameled brick (Meyer 2001:177).

Armories in the MAARNG inventory from this period include Middleboro (1952); Hanscom AFB and Melrose (1955); Braintree, Dorchester (Armory), Gardner, and Newburyport (1956); Bourne, Chicopee, Fall River, and Ware (1957); Falmouth (1958); Cambridge and Framingham (Armory) (1959); Agawam, Bridgewater, and Leominster (1960); Brockton and Pittsfield (Armory); Worcester (Lincoln Street Armory) (1963); Ayer (Armory) (**Figure C-7**) and Lexington (1964); Danvers (1968); Northampton and Northbridge (Armory) (1969); Camp Curtis Guild (Armory) (1973); Wellesley (1965) and Worcester (Skyline Drive Armory) (1970).

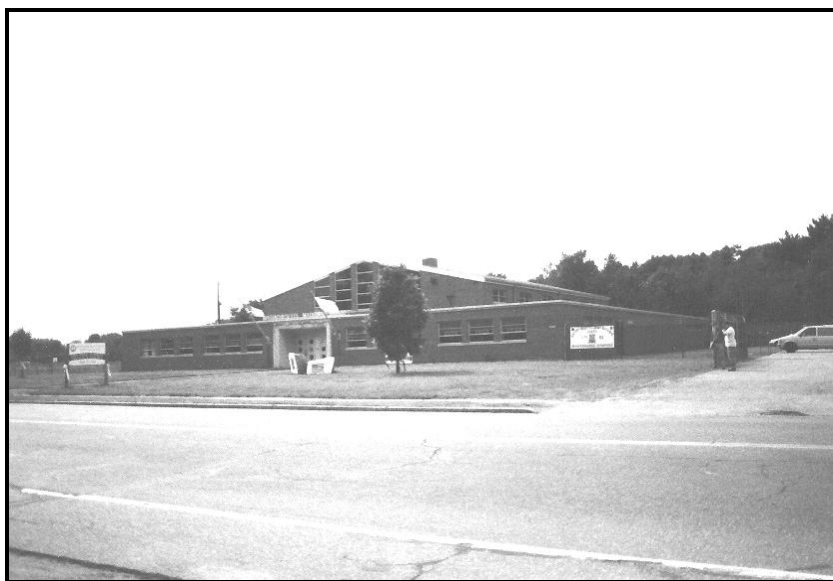


FIGURE C-7. AYER (DEVENS) ARMORY.

Late Twentieth-Century Armories

Late twentieth-century armories were often built in a vernacular corporate style. The two such armories still owned by the MAARNG are located at Springfield (1985) and Taunton (1989) (**Figure C-8**).



FIGURE C-8. TAUNTON ARMORY.

Aviation Facilities

The Camp Edwards AASF #1 consists of several vernacular modern buildings and a steel frame hangar constructed in the 1960s (**Figure C-9**). AASF #2, recently constructed at Westfield, consists of one AASF building, a storage shed, and a readiness center.



FIGURE C-9. AASF #1, CAMP EDWARDS, BUILDING 2816.

Training Facilities

The majority of the buildings at the moderate-scale training facility on Camp Curtis Guild date from a 1917, World War I-era U.S. Navy training camp, and includes rows of barracks, administrative and storage buildings (**Figure C-10**). Some mid-1950s to early 1960s utility buildings and structures are also extant. The military training landscape, including a rifle range firing line, target houses, backstop and side

berms, mechanized target stands, etc., includes 1917 and later elements. Early rifle ranges are abandoned and overgrown in woods north of the camp complex.



FIGURE C-10. EXAMPLE OF WORLD WAR I BARRACKS, CAMP CURTIS GUILD.

The buildings at the large-scale Camp Edwards training area are Works Progress Administration (1936), World War II temporary and permanent buildings (**Figure C-11**), and vernacular modern buildings from the 1950s through the 1990s. The military training landscape, including small arms ranges, a large central impact area, obstacle courses, target houses, backstop and side berms, mechanized target stands, etc., includes 1935 and later elements.



FIGURE C-11. WORLD WAR II CHAPEL, BARRACKS, AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS, CAMP EDWARDS.

The Rehoboth small-scale training facility (1955) (**Figure C-12**) is a former Nike missile control site. It includes original administrative and support buildings and a variety of original buildings and structures associated with site security; storage, and physical plant infrastructure. The buildings were constructed to a utilitarian, but distinctive Cold War wartime emergency standard appearance.



FIGURE C-12. AERIAL VIEW OF FORMER NIKE MISSILE CONTROL FACILITY AT REHOBOTH

Administration and Support/Logistics Buildings

The late twentieth-century vernacular corporate style characterizes the Milford (1981) MAARNG headquarters building, which was formerly a Data General office building. FMS, Motor Vehicle Storage (MVS), UTES, and other vehicle maintenance and support structures of World War II, Cold War and late-twentieth-century vintage are strictly utilitarian buildings with no pretension to architectural styles. FMS #9 in Northbridge (Whitinsville) (1959) (**Figure C-13**) is typical of this class of building.



FIGURE C-13. FMS #9, NORTHBRIDGE (WHITINSVILLE).

The Natick Speen Street facility (1933) includes a variety of vernacular early- and mid-twentieth-century industrial building forms, including a timber-framed, sawtooth-monitor roof warehouse, and an expandable reinforced concrete mushroom column and slab floor warehouse (Building #2)(**Figure C-14**). The Ayer (Devens) CSMS and USPFO facilities contain utilitarian, wood-frame World War II-era buildings including former barracks, and administrative and warehouse buildings (1941).



FIGURE C-14. BUILDING2, NATICK (SPEEN STREET) FACILITY.

APPENDIX D

VIRTUAL INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

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Virtual Installation Overview

This appendix provides a brief description of the MAARNG virtual installation, an overview of all known cultural resources within the MAARNG virtual installation, and the status of those resources at each site and training installation. This chapter also identifies areas where cultural resources could exist, however, sufficient research has not been completed to identify these potential and unknown resources.

As stated in chapter 1, the MAARNG has a dual mission. The federal mission is to maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency, or as otherwise needed. The state mission is to provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws. The Army also has an environmental mission to sustain the environment to enable the Army mission and secure the future.

The state mission provides for the protection of life and property and to preserve peace, order, and public safety under the competent orders of the governor of the state. The MAARNG consists of about 9,000 personnel. They are organized in units throughout the state. In addition to the Headquarters State Area Command (HQ STARC) Massachusetts, there are six major commands. These include the 42nd Division Artillery (DIVARTY), the 51st Troop Command, the 79th Troop Command, the 26th Infantry Brigade, HQ at Camp Edwards, and the 101st Regiment - Regional Training Institute (RTI).

- HQ STARC - Massachusetts consists of the HQs elements and several attached units. These attached units are Detachment (Det.) 2, Selective Service; Det. 4, Recruiting and Retention; Det. 6, Medical; the 26th Personnel Services Det. (PSD); the 126th Military History Det.; the 65th Press Camp Headquarters; Det. 12, Operational Support Airlift; the Reconnaissance Air Interdiction Detachment; the 1st Military Support Det.; and the 215th Army Band.
- The 42nd DIVARTY consists of Battery E, 101st Target Acquisition, the 1-101st Field Artillery (FA) Battalion (BN); the 1-102nd FA; and Detachment 3, Headquarters and Headquarters Company of the 42nd Division Support Command (DISCOM).
- The 51st Troop Command consists of the 1058th Transportation Company; the 1-182nd IN BN; the 101st Engineer BN; the 211th Military Police (MP) BN; the 181st Engineer (EN) BN, the 379th EN Company; the 42nd MP Company; the 272nd Chemical (CM) Company; and Det. 1, 169th MP Company.
- The 79th Troop Command consists of the 726th Finance Support Company; the 3-126th Aviation BN; the 726th Maintenance BN; the 101st Quartermaster BN; and Company A, 118th Area Support Medical Battalion.
- The 26th Infantry Brigade units include the 1st BN 104th IN, the 1st BN 181st IN, the 1st BN 20th Special Forces Group (Augmentation), Company E, 223rd Military Intelligence (linguist), 1166th Truck Company, and elements of the 2nd BN 192nd FA and the 29th Division Support Command (DISCOM).

There are 47 individual sites and one training installation that support this mission by providing training sites, maintaining and storing equipment and weapons, and housing MAARNG staff. These sites and the training installation are listed in **Table D-1**. The distribution of MAARNG sites and training installations is shown in **Figure D-1**.

TABLE D-1. MAARNG SITES AND TRAINING INSTALLATIONS.

Name	Address	Acreage	Function	County	USGS Quadrangle
Agawam	140 Maynard Street	2.96	RC	Hampden	West Springfield
Ayer (Devens)	87-219 Barnum Rd	64.49	RC, CSMS, USPFO	Middlesex	Ayer
Bourne	10 Armory Rd	2.45	RC	Barnstable	Pocasset
Braintree	275 Union Street	2.45	RC	Norfolk	Weymouth
Bridgewater	576 Bedford St	1.85	RC	Plymouth	Bridgewater
Brockton	98 Montauk Rd	8.29	RC; FMS	Plymouth	Brockton
Cambridge	450 Concord Ave	2.43	RC	Middlesex	Boston North
Camp Curtis Guild	25 Haverhill St	680.00	RC; Training; FMS	Middlesex	Reading
Camp Edwards/Otis Air National Guard Base (ANGB)	Camp Edwards	14,712.00	Training; UTES, FMS, AASF #1	Barnstable	Pocasset
Chicopee	371 Armory Dr	1.55	RC	Hampden	Springfield North
Clinton	119 Chestnut St	0.10	RC	Worcester	Hudson
Concord	25 Everett St	1.85	RC	Middlesex	Maynard
Danvers	2 Armory Rd	1.62	RC	Essex	Salem
Dorchester	70 Victory Rd	3.55	RC; FMS	Suffolk	Boston South
Fall River	1089 Dwelly St	1.00	RC; FMS	Bristol	Fall River
Falmouth	161 Jones Rd	2.30	RC	Barnstable	Falmouth
Framingham	522 Concord St	2.00	RC; FMS	Middlesex	Framingham
Gardner	323 West Broadway	2.18	RC	Worcester	Fitchburg
Greenfield	71 Hope St	1.00	RC	Franklin	Greenfield
Hanscom AFB	15 Eglin St	NA	Support/Logistics	Middlesex	Bedford
Hingham	96 Central St	1.09	RC	Plymouth	Weymouth
Hudson	Park St	1.81	RC	Middlesex	Hudson
Leominster	21 Oak St	2.27	RC	Worcester	Ayer
Lexington	459 Bedford St	4.14	RC	Middlesex	Boston North
Lynn	36-38 South Common St.	0.40	RC	Essex	Lynn
Melrose	120 Main St	3.00	RC	Middlesex	Boston North
Methuen	679 Lowell Rd	6.00	RC	Essex	Lawrence

TABLE D-1. MAARNG SITES AND TRAINING INSTALLATIONS.

Name	Address	Acreage	Function	County	USGS Quadrangle
Middleboro	1 Elm St	3.12	RC	Plymouth	Bridgewater
Milford STARC	50 Maple St	107.00	ARNG HQ	Worcester	Milford
Natick	143 Speen St	23.34	Support/Logistics	Middlesex	Framingham
Newburyport	Low St	19.13	RC	Essex	Newburyport
Newton	1137 Washington St	0.84	RC	Middlesex	Boston South
Northampton (Florence)	Colonel Lavallee Lane	40.00	RC	Hampshire	Easthampton
Northbridge (Whitinsville)	30-50 Lake St	2.05	RC; FMS	Worcester	Uxbridge
Pittsfield	161 Vin Hebert Blvd	3.70	RC; FMS	Berkshire	Pittsfield West
Plymouth	76 Court St	0.28	RC	Plymouth	Plymouth
Quincy	1000 Hancock St	1.85	RC	Norfolk	Boston South
Rehoboth	10 Fire Tower Rd	14.60	Training	Bristol	Taunton
Springfield	1505 Roosevelt Ave	3.00	RC	Hampden	Springfield
Taunton	111 Hon. B.M. Owens River Way	6.50	RC	Bristol	Taunton
Ware	32 West St	3.48	RC	Hampshire	North Brookfield
Wellesley	14 Minuteman Lane	3.81	RC	Middlesex	Boston South
Westfield	137 Franklin St	4.48	RC; FMS	Hampden	Blandford
Westfield (Barnes)	179 Falcon Dr	30.00 (leased)	AASF #2; Logistics	Hampden	Mount Tam
Westover AFB	7 miles N of Chicopee	0.00	Support/Logistics	Hampden	Springfield North
Worcester	701 Lincoln St	1.30	RC; FMS	Worcester	Worcester North
Worcester	50 Skyline Dr	0.69	RC	Worcester	Springfield
Worcester	44 Salisbury St	0.70	Military Museum and Archives	Worcester	Worcester North

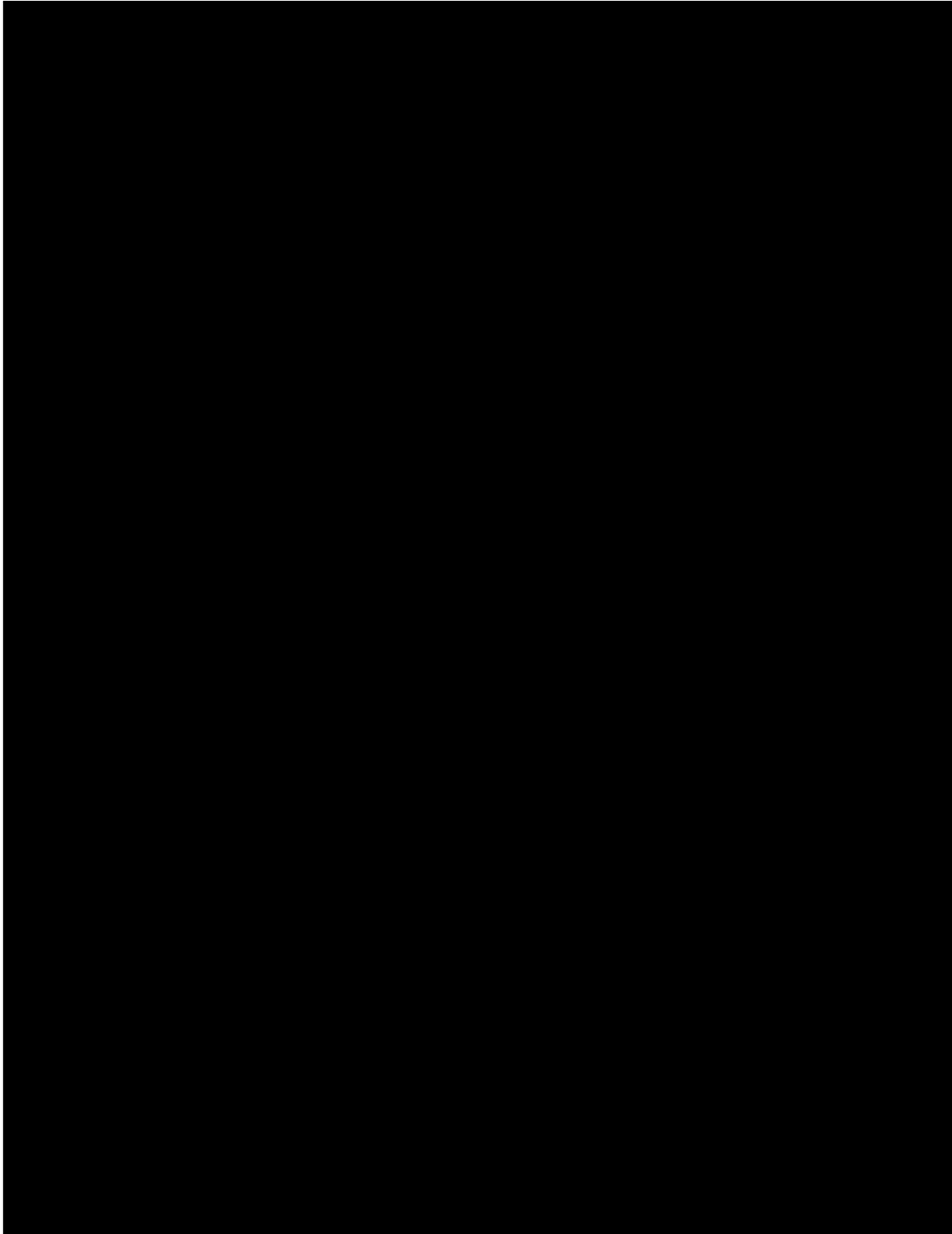


FIGURE D-1. MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD INSTALLATIONS.

D.1 Overview of MAARNG Cultural Resources

This section summarizes cultural resource studies conducted at MAARNG facilities prior to June 2007, including management plans, architectural surveys, archaeological surveys, and archaeological investigations. **Table D-2** lists the previous cultural resources studies conducted at MAARNG facilities statewide.

TABLE D-2. CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES CONDUCTED AT MAARNG INSTALLATIONS PRIOR TO JUNE 2007³.

Name	Data Source	Author	Date	Study Type	Results
Ayer (Devens)	Boston Affiliates, Inc.	Chase-Harrell	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	No eligible resources
	PAL	Cherau <i>et al.</i>	2003	Archaeological Survey/Testing	Negative results
Brockton	ICON architecture, inc.	Walsh	2004	Historic Building Evaluation	FMS designated not eligible
	PAL	Lance and Cherau	2005	Archaeological Survey/Testing	1 site, determined not eligible
Camp Curtis Guild	Office of Public Archaeology, Boston University	Clayton and Pendleton	1993	Archaeological Survey/Testing	1 isolate
	ICON architecture, inc.	Walsh	2003	Historic Building Evaluation, Cold War Context	Buildings and ranges (1905-1945) designated a historic district
	PAL	Cherau <i>et al.</i>	2003	Archaeological Sensitivity Model and Archaeological Survey of 10% sample	13 pre-Contact sites
	PAL	Bonner and Cherau	2005	Archaeological Survey/Testing	13 additional pre-Contact sites
	VHB, Inc.	Walsh	2006	Mitigation Documentation	All buildings within historic district
Camp Edwards	Anonymous	Anonymous	n.d.	Historic Preservation Plan	NA
	PAL	Davin and Gallagher	1987	Archaeological Survey/Testing	6 sites and 6 isolates
	NPS/USACERL	Shaw-Wasch and Bush	1988	Historic Building Survey	112 buildings recommended eligible

³ Investigation Reports are listed only for those installations still under MAARNG control.

TABLE D-2. CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES CONDUCTED AT MAARNG INSTALLATIONS PRIOR TO JUNE 2007³.

Name	Data Source	Author	Date	Study Type	Results
	USACERL	Landreth <i>et al.</i>	1990	HABS Survey Documentation	112 WWII temporary buildings documented
	Office of Public Archaeology, Boston University	Macomber	1991	Archaeological Survey/Testing	6 isolates
	PAL	Fragola	1996a	Archaeological Survey/Testing	Negative results
	PAL	Fragola	1996b	Archaeological Survey/Testing	3 sites
	PAL	Kierstead and Tinker	1996	Historic Building Survey	11 buildings at the BOMARC facility evaluated and designated not eligible
	PAL	Fragola and Garman	1997	Archaeological Survey/Testing	Negative results
	<i>R. Goodwin & Associates</i>	Meighan and Williams	1997	Rock Art Study	Series of rock carvings recorded, but not evaluated
	PAL	Fragola and Ingham	2000	Archaeological Survey/Testing	Negative results
	PAL	Ford and Herbster	2003	Archaeological Survey/Testing	3 isolates
	PAL	Adams	2003	Historic Building Evaluation; Cold War context	3 buildings and 2 complexes designated as eligible
	PAL	Herbster	2005	Archaeological Survey/Testing	25 pre-Contact sites
	PAL	Herbster and Duffin	2006	Archaeological Survey/Testing	17 pre-Contact sites
Camp Edwards AASF/Otis ANGB	Boston Affiliates, Inc.	Chase-Harrell	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	Bldg 128 designated as eligible
Clinton	Tremont Preservation	Donovan	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	Armory designated eligible
Concord	Tremont Preservation	Donovan	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	Armory designated eligible
Fall River	Boston Affiliates, Inc.	Chase-Harrell	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	Armory and OMS designated eligible
	PAL	Graves and Cherau	2005	Archaeological Survey/Testing	Negative results

TABLE D-2. CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES CONDUCTED AT MAARNG INSTALLATIONS PRIOR TO JUNE 2007³.

Name	Data Source	Author	Date	Study Type	Results
Framingham	Tremont Preservation	Donovan	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	FMS, MVS, and storehouse designated as historic district
	ICON architecture, inc.	Walsh	2004	Mitigation Documentation, interpretive display	All buildings photo-documented; interpretive display of Framingham Muster Field
Greenfield	Town of Greenfield	Jones	1987	Historic Building Survey	Armory designated eligible
Hanscom AFB	PAL	Adams and Kierstead	1997	Historic Building Survey	2 buildings in historic district
Hingham	Metropolitan Area Planning Council	McLoughlin	1978	Historic Building Survey	Armory designated eligible
	Boston Affiliates, Inc.	Chase-Harrell	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	Armory and MVS designated eligible
Hudson	Southworth City Design and Architecture	Anonymous	1978	Historic Building Survey	Armory designated eligible
	ICON architecture, inc.	Walsh	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	Armory and MVS designated eligible
Lynn	City of Lynn	Jenkins and Pfeiffer	1979	NRHP Nomination	Armory listed on NRHP
	ICON architecture, inc.	Walsh	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	MVS added as contributing resource to historic district with Armory
Methuen	Methuen Historical Commission	Tremont Preservation Services	1996	Historic Building Survey	Armory designated eligible
	Boston Affiliates, Inc.	Chase-Harrell	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	Armory and MVS designated eligible
	ICON architecture, Inc.	Walsh	2003	Mitigation Documentation	Armory and MVS photo-documented
	PAL	Ingham and Cherau	2004	Archaeological Survey/Testing	2 sites
Milford – HQ STARC	UMASS	Donta <i>et al.</i>	2003a	Archaeological Survey/Testing	2 sites

TABLE D-2. CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES CONDUCTED AT MAARNG INSTALLATIONS PRIOR TO JUNE 2007³.

Name	Data Source	Author	Date	Study Type	Results
	UMASS	Donta <i>et al.</i>	2003b	Archaeological Survey/Testing	Negative results
Natick (Speen St)	ICON architecture, inc.	Walsh	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	All buildings designated as historic district
	PAL	Cherau	2005	Archaeological Survey/Testing	Negative results
	ICON architecture, inc.	Walsh	2005	Mitigation documentation	All buildings in historic district photo-documented
Newburyport	Boston Affiliates, Inc.	Chase-Harrell	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	Armory, MVS and powder house designated eligible
Newton	Newton Historical Commission	Jenkins and Abele	1986	Historic Building Survey	Armory designated eligible
Pittsfield	PAL	Cherau	2005	Archaeological Survey/Testing	Negative results
Plymouth	Plymouth Historical Commission	Murphy	1978	Historic Building Survey	Armory designated eligible
Quincy	Quincy Historical Commission	Fannin-Lehner	1984	Historic Building Survey	Armory designated eligible
	Boston Affiliates, Inc.	Chase-Harrell	2003	Historic Building Evaluation	Armory designated eligible
Rehoboth NIKE	ICON architecture, inc.	Walsh	2005	Historic Building Evaluation	Historic district comprising all 1955 buildings and structures
	PAL	Graves and Cherau	2005	Archaeological Survey/Testing	Negative results
	VHB, Inc.	Walsh	2005	Mitigation documentation	All buildings in historic district photo-documented
Wellesley	PAL	Cherau	2005	Archaeological Survey/Testing	Negative results
Westfield (Franklin Street)	ICON architecture, inc.	Walsh	2004	Historic Building Evaluation	Armory, FMS, and MVS designated eligible
	PAL	Cherau	2005	Archaeological Survey/Testing	1 site

TABLE D-2. CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES CONDUCTED AT MAARNG INSTALLATIONS PRIOR TO JUNE 2007³.

Name	Data Source	Author	Date	Study Type	Results
Worcester (Lincoln St)	PAL	Graves and Cherau	2005	Archaeological Survey/Testing	Negative results
Worcester (Salisbury St)	Worcester Heritage Preservation Society	Pfeiffer and Jenkins	1979	NRHP Nomination	Armory listed on NRHP

The MAARNG completed Phase I of a cultural resources planning level survey for federally owned or supported MAARNG facilities in 1998 (Wilzbach 1998). The survey reported that 108 historic properties, including archaeological sites, had been recorded at Camp Edwards. One archaeological site had been recorded at Camp Curtis Guild. The report concluded that no historic properties on the three researched MAARNG sites had been listed on the NRHP, even though 10 had been found eligible.

In addition to this planning level survey, the MAARNG conducted a study of 56 Readiness Centers [RCs]) in 1987 to determine the construction required to update the physical condition of the facilities at these sites, as well as to determine the extent of discrepancies between the existing facilities and the space criteria of National Guard Regulation 415-10 (MAARNG 1987).

Twenty-three archaeological surveys, conducted under state archaeological permits, have been completed at 13 MAARNG sites (Brockton, Camp Edwards, Camp Curtis Guild, Devens [Ayer], Fall River, Methuen, Milford HQ, Natick [Speen Street], Rehoboth, Pittsfield, Wellesley, Westfield, and Worcester [Lincoln St]).

One HABS documentation effort has been conducted for multiple buildings at Camp Edwards (Landreth *et al.* 1990), while photo-documentation efforts (MHC standards) have been completed for buildings at Camp Curtis Guild, Framingham, Methuen, Natick, and Rehoboth (Walsh 2003c, 2004b, 2005b, 2005c, 2006) as mitigation of adverse effects on historic properties.

D.1.1 Historic Buildings and Structures

As noted in **Table D-2**, buildings at 23 of the 48 MAARNG sites and training installations have been subject to some category of historic building study. Two MAARNG armories are listed in the NRHP (44 Salisbury Street in Worcester and 38 South Common St in Lynn), and 12 armories and 7 support buildings are eligible for listing in the NRHP (**Table D-3**). Historic districts have been designated at Camp Curtis Guild, Camp Edwards, Framingham, Natick (Speen St), and Rehoboth. An additional 14 sites contain buildings and structures that will be 50 years or older by FY 2012 and are candidates for evaluation during the period covered by this ICRMP (**Table D-4**).

Buildings and structures that are less than 50 years old and built prior 1989 might possess Cold War-era significance and be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. These buildings and structures are being evaluated for Cold War association as prompted by section 106 undertakings or as surveys of other buildings at the same sites are conducted (e.g., Newburyport Armory was assessed for Cold War association as part of the survey of the Motor Vehicle Storage Building [MVSBJ] in 2003).

TABLE D-3. MAARNG BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ELIGIBLE FOR OR LISTED IN THE NRHP.

Name	Address	City/Town	MHC Number/ Survey Reference	Eligible Resources
Camp Curtis Guild	25 Haverhill St	Reading	ICON architecture, inc., 2003	Historic District comprising 28 buildings and firing ranges (1905–1945)
Camp Edwards/Otis ANGB/AASF #1	Camp Edwards	Bourne, Mashpee, Sandwich	Landreth <i>et al.</i> 1990; Adams <i>et al.</i> 2003; Boston Affiliates, Inc., 2003	Bldgs. 102, 110, and 4180; Range Control complex, Ammunition Supply Point complex, WWII temporary structures; Bldg 128 (Otis ANGB)
Clinton	119 Chestnut St	Clinton	Tremont Preservation LLC 2003	Armory
Concord	25 Everett St	Concord	Tremont Preservation LLC 2003	Armory
Fall River	1089 Dwelly St	Fall River	Boston Affiliates, Inc., 2003	Armory and OMS
Framingham	522 Concord St	Framingham	Tremont Preservation LLC 2003	Historic District consisting of OMS, MVS, and storehouse
Greenfield	71 Hope St	Greenfield	MHC 21	Armory
Hanscom AFB	15 Eglin St	Bedford	PAL 1997 - MHC 177, 178	Bldgs 1607, 1608
Hingham	96 Central St	Hingham	Boston Affiliates, Inc., 2003/ MHC 33	Armory
Hudson	Park St	Hudson	ICON architecture, inc., 2003/ MHC 114	Armory
Lynn	36-38 South Common St	Lynn	MHC 525	Armory listed on NRHP; MVS eligible as contributing resource
Methuen	679 Lowell Rd	Methuen	Boston Affiliates, Inc., 2003 -MHC 508	Armory and MVS
Natick	143 Speen St	Natick	ICON architecture, inc., 2003	Historic District - includes all buildings and structures
Newburyport	Low St	Newburyport	Boston Affiliates, Inc., 2003	Armory, MVS, and Powder House
Newton	1137 Washington St	West Newton	MHC 3885	Armory
Plymouth	76 Court St	Plymouth	MHC 135	Armory

TABLE D-3. MAARNG BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ELIGIBLE FOR OR LISTED IN THE NRHP.

Name	Address	City/Town	MHC Number/ Survey Reference	Eligible Resources
Quincy	1000 Hancock St	Quincy	Boston Affiliates, Inc., 2003/MHC 133	Armory
Rehoboth	Firetower Rd	Rehoboth	ICON Architecture, Inc., 2005	Historic District consisting of all 1955 buildings and structures
Westfield	137 Franklin St	Westfield	ICON Architecture, Inc., 2004	Armory, MVSB, OMS
Worcester	44 Salisbury St	Worcester	MHC 367	Armory listed on NRHP

TABLE D-4. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES SCHEDULED FOR SURVEY/EVALUATION (FY 2009-2013).

Name	Address	City	Building Function/Type	Anticipated Survey (FY)
Braintree	275 Union St	Braintree	Armory	FY 2007 (completed)
Bridgewater	Bedford St	Bridgewater	Armory	FY 2010
Cambridge	450 Concord Ave	Cambridge	Armory	FY 2010
Chicopee	Armory Drive	Chicopee	Armory	FY 2007 (completed)
Dorchester	70 Victory Rd	Boston	Armory	FY 2007 (completed)
Fall River	1089 Dwelly St	Fall River	Armory, MVS	FY 2008 (completed)
Falmouth	Jones Rd	Falmouth	Armory	FY 2008
Framingham	522 Concord St	Framingham	Armory	FY 2009 (completed)
Gardner	323 W Broadway	Gardner	Armory	FY 2007 (completed)
Leominster	Oak Mill St	Leominster	Armory	FY 2010
Melrose	120 Main St	Melrose	Armory	FY 2007 (completed)
Middleboro	Elm St	Middleboro	Armory	FY 2007 (completed)
Northbridge	50 Lake St	Whitinsville	Armory, OMS	FY 2009, 2010
Ware	32 West St	Ware	Armory	FY 2007 (completed)

D.1.2 Archaeological Sites

As noted in section D.2, archaeological surveys have been completed at 12 MAARNG sites: Ayer (Devens), Brockton, Camp Curtis Guild, Fall River, Methuen, Milford (HQ STARC), Natick (Speen St), Pittsfield, Rehoboth, Wellesley, Westfield, and Worcester (Lincoln St), and at Camp Edwards training installation. Of these, the surveys conducted at Brockton, Camp Curtis Guild, Camp Edwards, Methuen, Milford (HQ STARC), and Westfield have resulted in the recordation of archaeological sites (**Table D-5**).

TABLE D-5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES RECORDED ON MAARNG SITES AND TRAINING INSTALLATIONS.

Name	Site Number	Site Type	NRHP Status
Brockton	Brockton Armory Site	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	Not eligible
Camp Curtis Guild	19MD721	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	Requires further evaluation (RFE)
	CCG 2	Pre-Contact isolate	Not eligible
	CCG 3	Pre-Contact isolate	Not eligible
	CCG 4	Pre-Contact isolate	Not eligible
	CCG 5	Pre-Contact workshop	RFE
	CCG 6	Pre-Contact workshop	RFE
	CCG 7	Pre-Contact isolate	Not eligible
	CCG 8	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	Not eligible
	CCG 9	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	CCG 10	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	CCG 11	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	CCG 12	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	CCG 13	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	CCG 14	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	CCG 15	Pre-Contact isolate	Not eligible
	CCG 16	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	CCG 17	Pre-Contact workshop	RFE
	CCG 18	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	Not eligible
	CCG 19	Pre-Contact isolate	Not eligible
	CCG 20	Pre-Contact isolate	Not eligible
	CCG 21	Pre-Contact isolate	Not eligible
	CCG 22	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	CCG 23	Pre-Contact workshop	RFE
	CCG 24	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	CCG 25	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	CCG 26	Pre-Contact isolate	RFE
Camp Edwards	19BN513	Late Archaic/Early Woodland Lithic scatter	RFE
	19BN631	Late Archaic/Woodland Lithic scatter	RFE
	19BN632	Pre-Contact Lithic scatter	RFE
	19BN633	Pre-Contact Lithic scatter	Not eligible
	19BN634	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN635	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN636	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN637	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN638	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN639	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible

TABLE D-5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES RECORDED ON MAARNG SITES AND TRAINING INSTALLATIONS.

Name	Site Number	Site Type	NRHP Status
	19BN640	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	19BN641	Late Archaic/Woodland lithic scatter	RFE
	19BN642	Early Archaic to Woodland lithic scatter	RFE
	19BN650	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN651	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN652	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN653	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN654	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN655	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN656	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	19BN784	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	19BN785	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	Frank Perkins Findspot 1	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	Frank Perkins Findspot 2	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	Pew Road Findspot 1	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	Pew Road Findspot 2	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	A-3 Findspot 1	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	A-3 Findspot 2	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	A-3 Findspot 3	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	A-5 Findspot 1	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	A-5 Findspot 2	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	A-5 Findspot 3	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	A-5 Findspot 4	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	A-5 Findspot 5	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-8 Findspot 1	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-8 Findspot 2	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-8 Findspot 3	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-8 Findspot 4	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-9 Findspot 1	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	B-9 Findspot 2	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	B-9 Findspot 3	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	B-9 Findspot 4	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-9 Findspot 5	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-9 Findspot 6	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-9 Findspot 7	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-9 Findspot 8	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-9 Findspot 9	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible

TABLE D-5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES RECORDED ON MAARNG SITES AND TRAINING INSTALLATIONS.

Name	Site Number	Site Type	NRHP Status
	B-9 Findspot 10	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-9 Findspot 11	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-9 Findspot 12	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-9 Findspot 13	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	B-9 Findspot 14	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	C-14 Findspot 1	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	C-14 Findspot 2	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	C-14 Findspot 3	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	C Range Findspot	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	NEP Findspot 1	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	NEP Findspot 2	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	NEP Findspot 3	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	NEP Findspot 4	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	NEP Findspot 5	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	NEP Findspot 6	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	NEP Findspot 7	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	Ox Pond 1	Pre-Contact workshop	RFE
	Ox Pond 2	Pre-Contact workshop	RFE
	Ox Pond 3	Pre-Contact workshop	RFE
	Ox Pond 4	Pre-Contact workshop	RFE
	Ox Pond 5	Pre-Contact workshop	RFE
	Sal n Pry Rock	18 th Century Rock Art	RFE
Methuen	Methuen 1	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
	Methuen 2	Pre-Contact Isolate	Not eligible
HQ STARC	19WR753	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE
	MIL-HA-11	19 th Century foundation and debris scatter	RFE
Westfield	Armory site	Pre-Contact lithic scatter	RFE

D.1.3 Historic Landscapes

As part of a DoD Legacy project initiated in 2003, the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL) selected Camp Edwards as one of two test cases for the revised DoD Historic Landscape Guidelines. Because of funding considerations, the project was broken into two phases. Phase I, data gathering and revision to existing guidelines for DoD Historic Landscape Studies, was initiated in October 2000. The second phase of the project did not receive funding from the Legacy Program in 2004. In 2005, the DoD Legacy Resources Management Program provided funding only for the revisions to the National Register Bulletin summarizing the new guidance on identification and documentation of historic military landscapes. USACERL has not indicated whether it plans to reapply for funding to complete the case studies at Camp Edwards and Washington Naval Yard.

D.1.4 Properties of Native American Traditional, Religious, or Cultural Significance

The MAARNG owns or leases 15 sites and training areas that lie within the ancestral lands of the Wampanoag Nation. In accordance with the requirements of the new DoD Instruction 4710.02, AR 200-1 and the 27 October 1999 Annotated DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, the MAARNG is engaged in ongoing consultation with the federally recognized WTGH-A and has initiated consultation with the newly recognized Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe. In addition, the WTGH-A maintains an MOU with the state recognized Nipmuc Nation, in which the WTGH-A takes the responsibility of reviewing projects throughout central and eastern Massachusetts on behalf of the non-federally recognized tribe to ensure that the provisions of NAGPRA and ARPA are met. To date, consultation has revealed the presence of several areas of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to the Wampanoag on Camp Edwards; however, none of these areas have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

The MAARNG currently owns only one property (Pittsfield Armory) within the ancestral lands claimed by the federally recognized Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin. No resources of interest to the Tribe have been identified at this facility.

D.1.5 Paleontological Resources

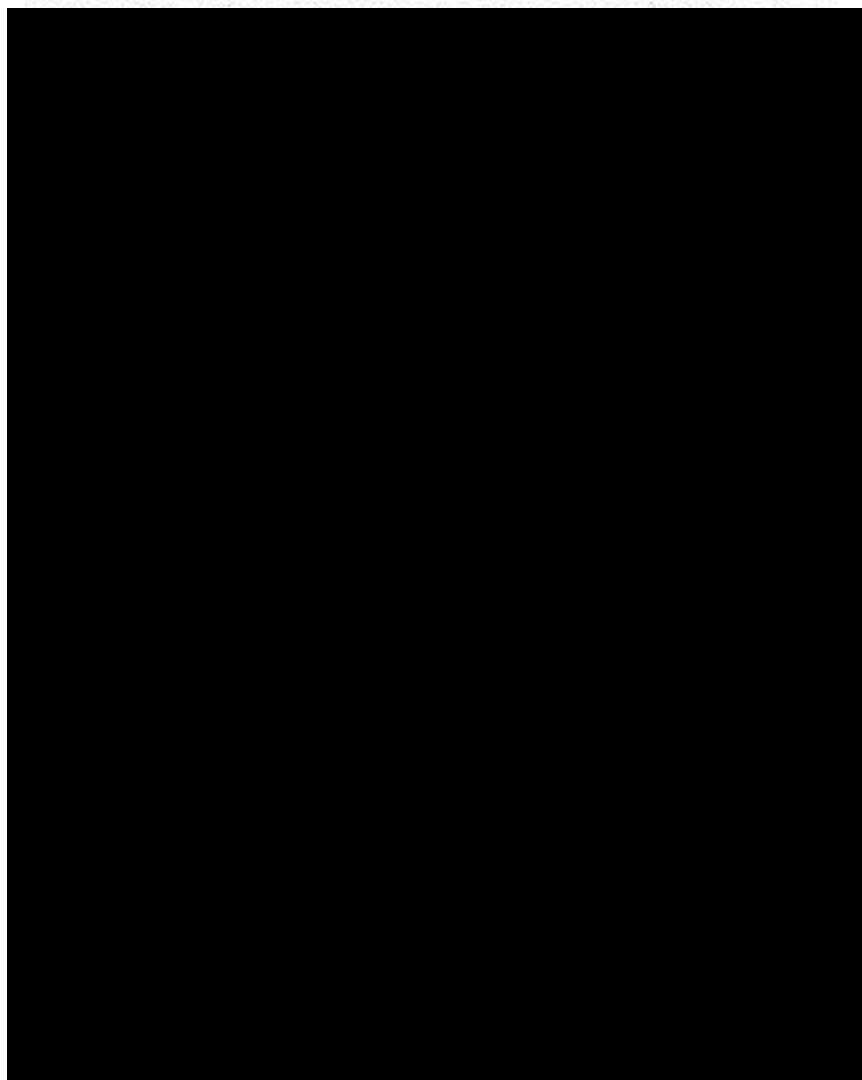
No paleontological resources have been identified within any of the MAARNG sites or training installations.

D.2 Site-Specific Cultural Resources Summary

The following subsections summarize information regarding the physical characteristics of each MAARNG site and training installation, previous cultural resources investigations, known resources, and data gaps that will require future investigations to resolve. Figures showing the location of each site or training installation on the appropriate U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle are included; these maps can be removed from the ICRMP and scanned or photocopied for inclusion with Project Notification Forms submitted to the MHC and Tribes.

D.2.1 Agawam (25A10)

The Agawam RC comprises one building on a 2.96-acre parcel (**Figure D-2**). The built environment is primarily paved or developed. A fence encompasses some of the site; however, area outside the fence line on the east is level with sandy soil and oak trees and appears to be on a river terrace.



**FIGURE D-2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT AGAWAM
(WEST SPRINGFIELD, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 2.96 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site, but the unpaved acreage is considered to have moderate to high potential for preservation of archaeological deposits because of the proximity of the parcel to the river.
- The single building present at the site is the armory (A0001). Constructed in 1961, this building will reach 50 years of age during the life of this ICRMP and will need an evaluation for determining its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Tribes have not been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties within this site.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

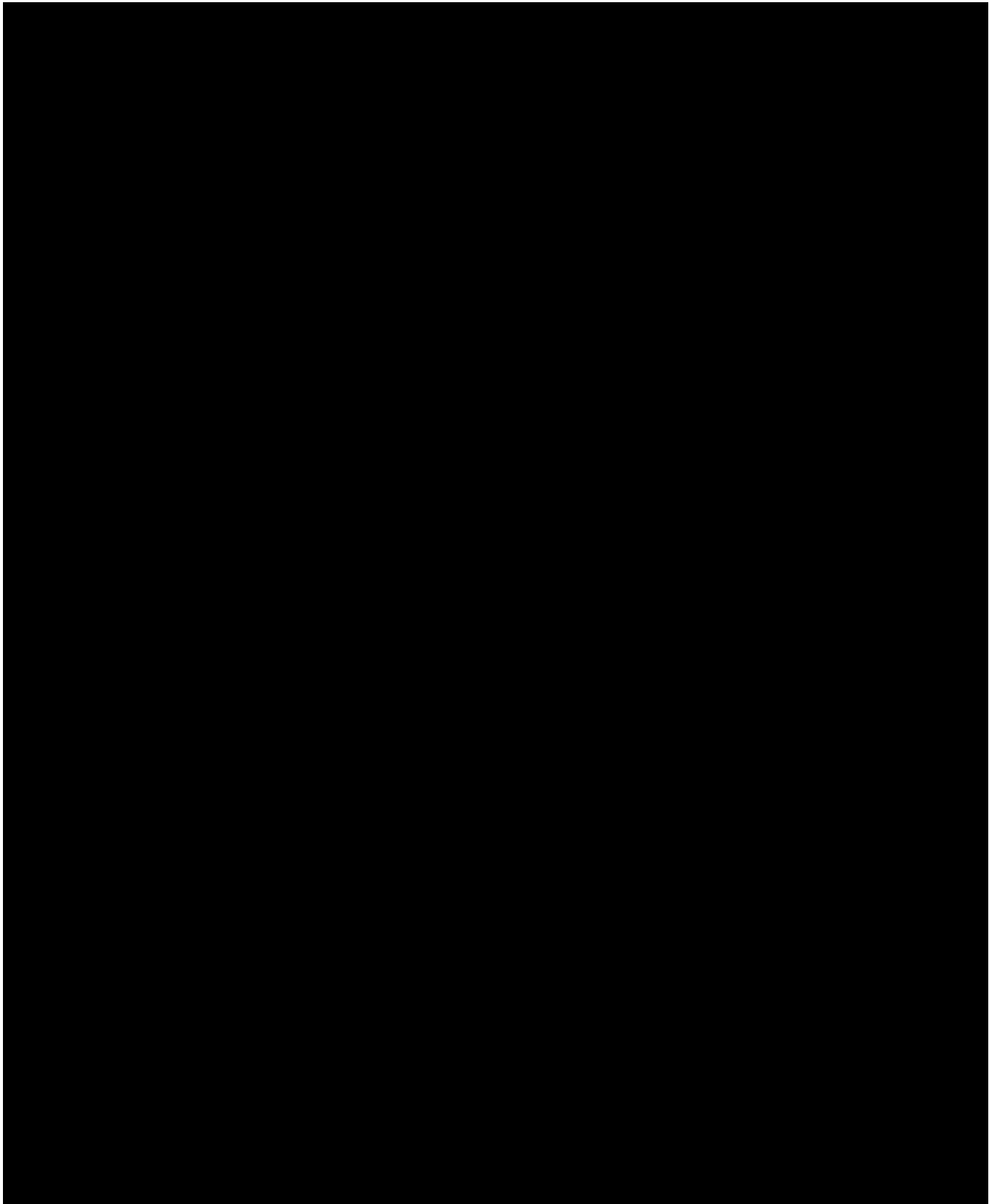
D.2.2 Ayer (Devens) and Devens Reserve Forces Training Area (RFTA) (25A15/25A17)

The MAARNG site at Ayer (Devens) comprises 14 buildings on 64.49 acres (**Figure D-3**). Approximately 24.49 acres of the site is paved or developed; the remaining acreage is unpaved, but has been heavily disturbed. The MAARNG site at Devens RFTA, adjacent to the Ayer parcel within the former Fort Devens, consists of several jointly occupied facilities owned by the U.S. Army Reserves.

Cultural Resources Summary

PAL, Inc. conducted an archaeological locational (intensive) survey of the 40 unpaved acres in 2003 (Ford and Cherau 2003) and found them to have been entirely disturbed by previous land use. No archaeological materials were encountered during the survey and the site is considered to have no further potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.

- The buildings, constructed between 1941 and 1997, were subjected to a historic building survey in 2003 (Chase-Hartell 2003) to determine their NRHP eligibility. The survey found that Buildings 3702, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3708, 3709, and 3710, and the probably World War II-era ammunition bunker comprise a historic district of World War II emergency cantonment area buildings and structures; however, the MHC did not concur with these findings, based on a previous survey of these building completed in conjunction with the 1995 closure of Fort Devens (Adams et al. 1993). The remaining buildings and structures at the MAARNG's Ayer site (258, 3768, P-3769, sheds on concrete slab, and railroad ramp remnant) are either undated and/or less than 50 years in age and do not have significant Cold War associations that would make them eligible to the National Register either individually or as part of a district, at this time.
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Ayer as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-3. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT AYER (DEVENS)
(AYER, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.3 Bourne (Buzzards Bay) (25A30)

The MAARNG site at Bourne (Buzzards Bay) comprises 2.45 acres (**Figure D-4**). The built environment includes an armory, paved parking areas, and unpaved areas.

Cultural Resources Summary

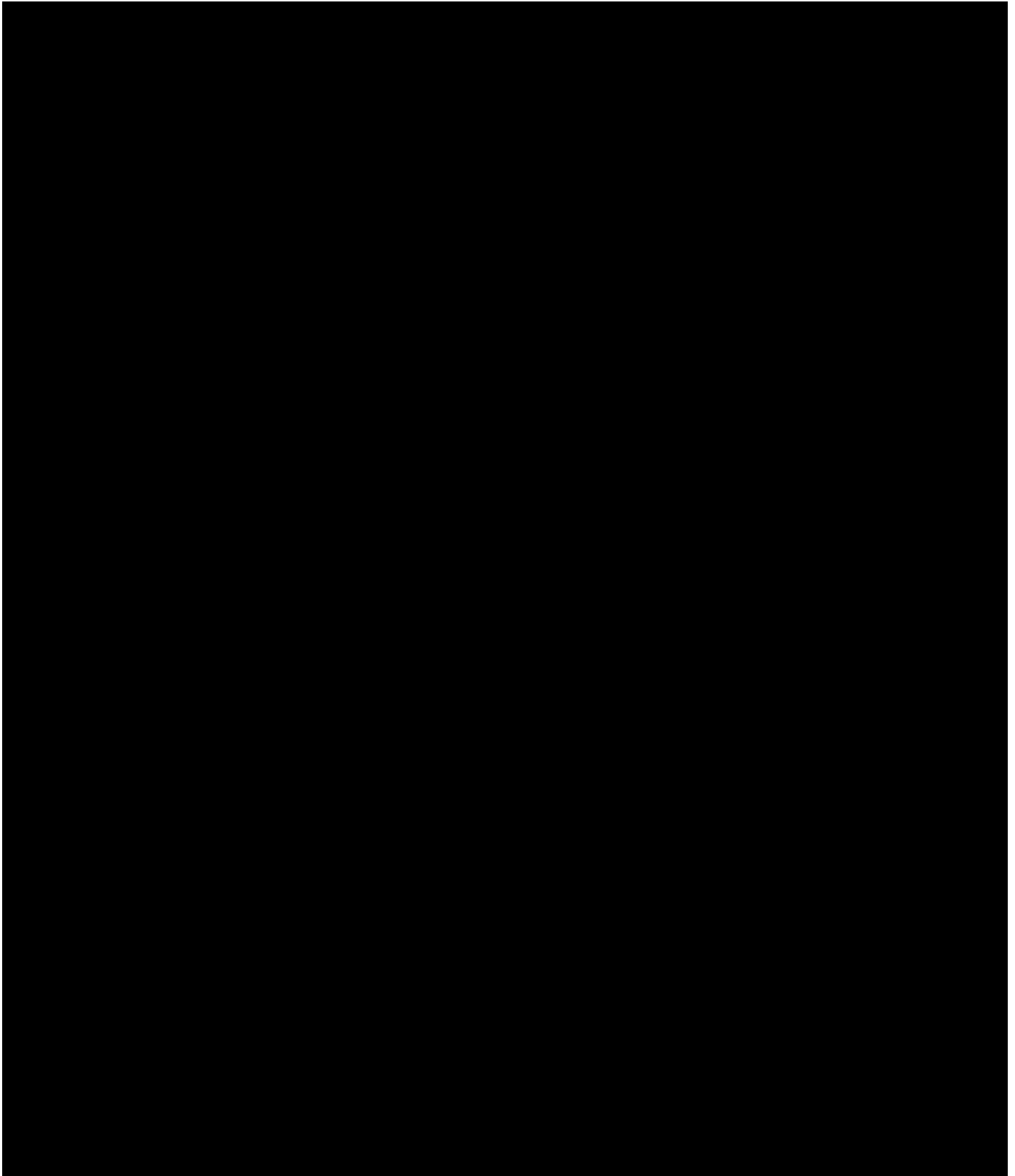
- There are 2.45 acres at this site of which the unpaved acreage is considered to retain moderate potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.
- The single building present at this site is the armory (A0001), constructed in 1957. It will reach 50 years of age during the life of this ICRMP and will need an evaluation to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- The Bourne site falls within the ancestral lands of the Wampanoag Tribe; however, neither the WTGH-A or Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council have indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to these Tribes.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.4 Braintree (24A45)

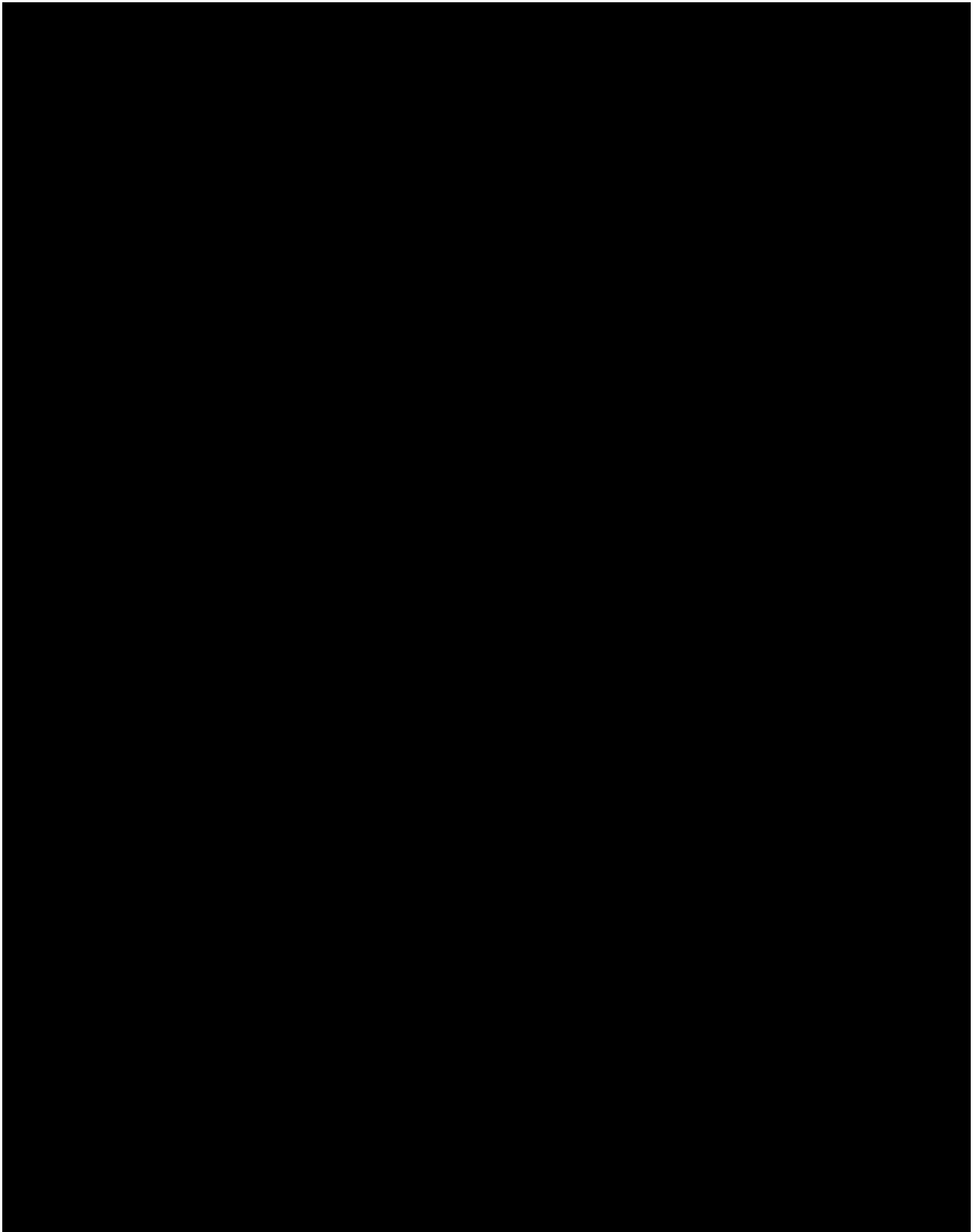
The Braintree RC consists of one building on 2.54 acres (**Figure D-5**). The built environment includes an armory, paved parking, and a grassy area that has likely been built on fill.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 2.54 acres at this site. Based on the degree of disturbance (cutting and filling) noted for this site, the archaeological potential of its unpaved acreage is considered to be low.
- The single building present at this site is the armory (A0001), constructed in 1958. It will reach 50 years of age during the life of this ICRMP and will need an evaluation to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Tribes have not been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties within this site.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-4. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT BOURNE
(POCASSET, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-5. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT BRAINTREE
(WEYMOUTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.5 Bridgewater (25A50)

The Bridgewater RC consists of one building on 1.85 acres (**Figure D-6**). The built environment of the site includes an armory and a parking area.

Cultural Resources Summary

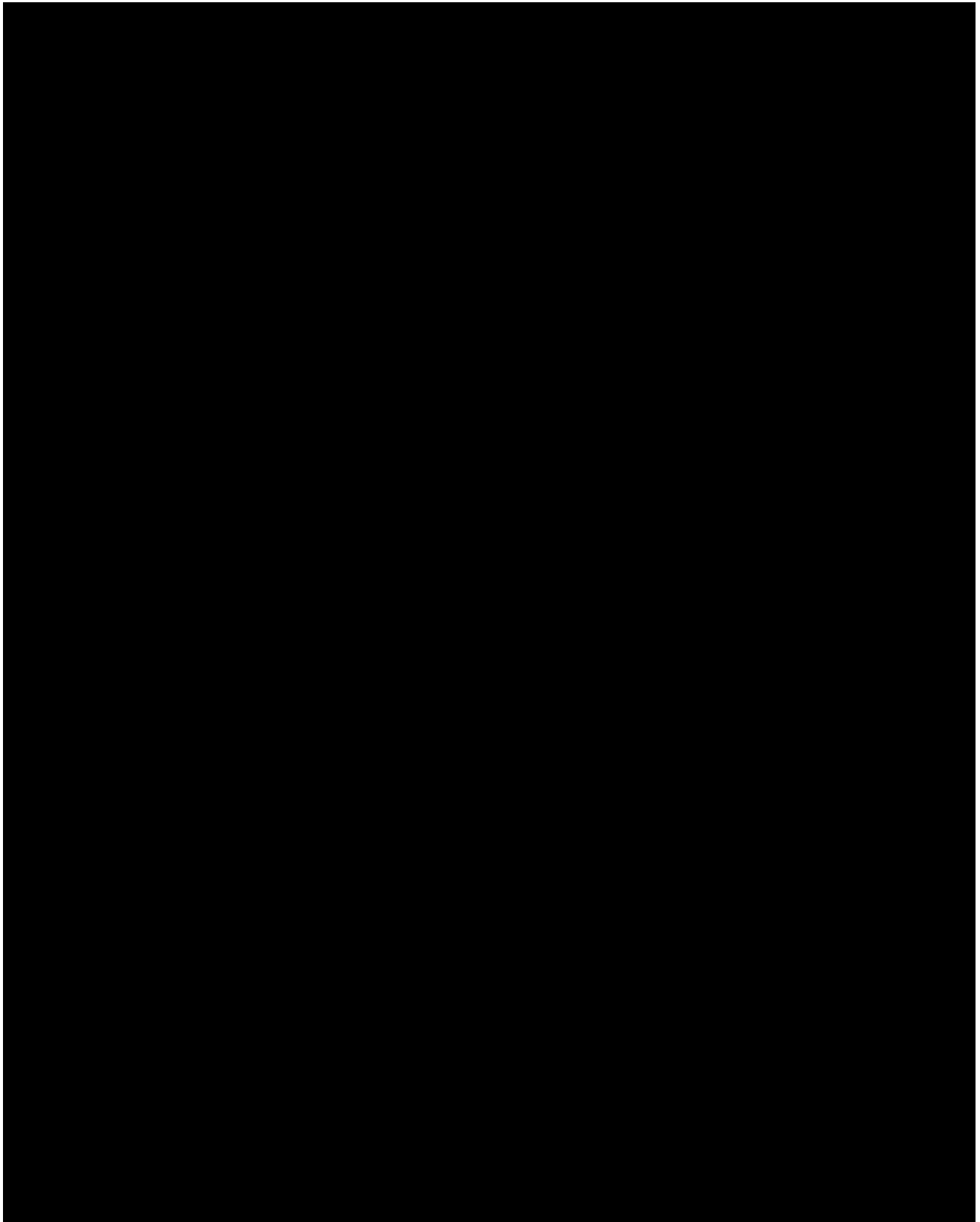
- There are 1.85 acres at this site. It has not been subjected to archaeological survey or sensitivity assessment.
- The single building present at this site is the armory (A0001), constructed in 1960. It will reach 50 years of age during the life of this ICRMP and will need an evaluation to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Tribes have not been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.6 Brockton (25A55)

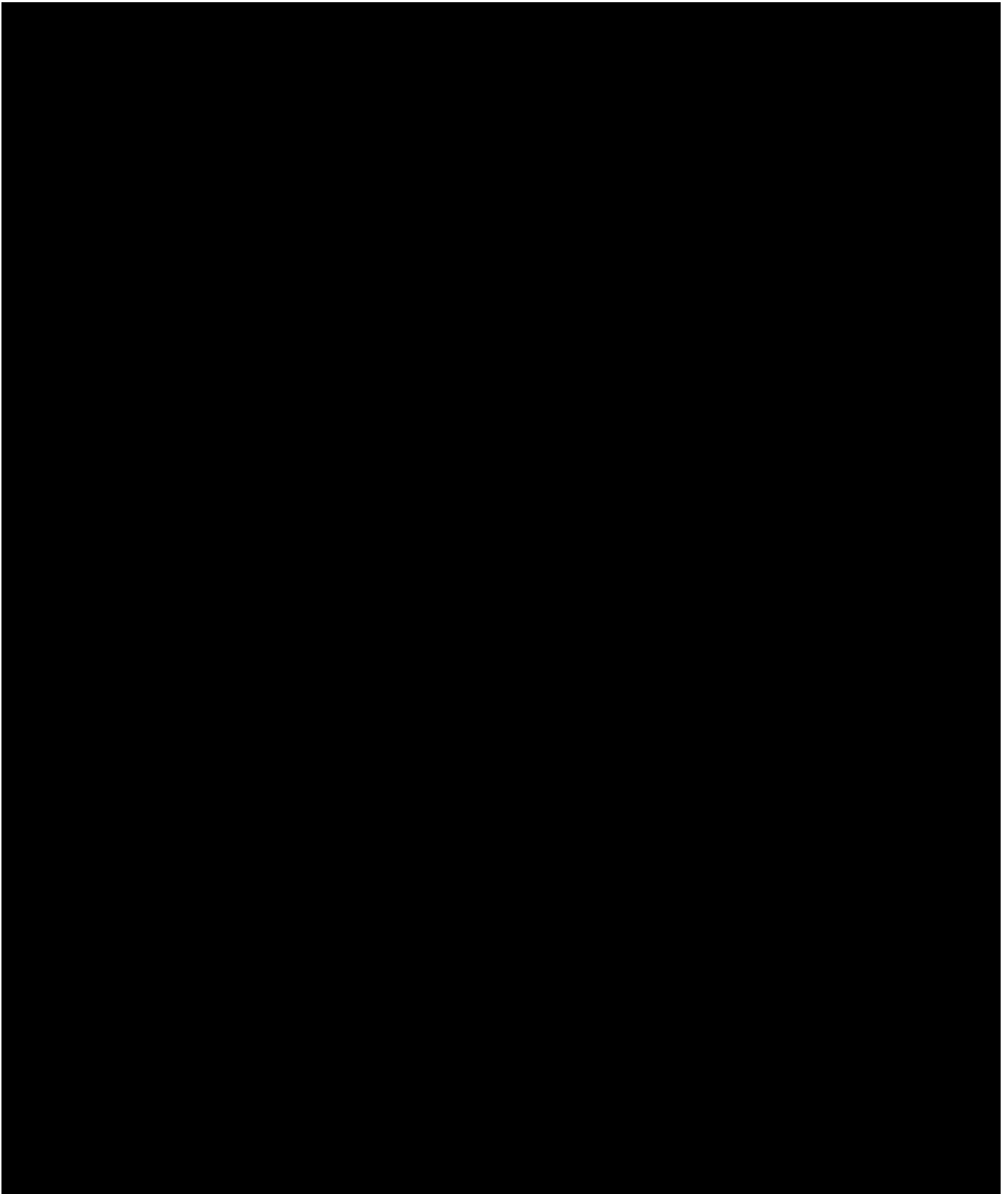
The Brockton RC consists of three buildings on 8.29 acres (**Figure D-7**). The built environment includes an armory, FMS Brockton, a flammable materials storage locker, and paved parking areas. The entire northern and southeastern portions of the site are wooded.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 8.29 acres at this site. A survey of the unpaved acreage (Lance and Cherau 2005) recorded one pre-Contact lithic scatter. Due to clearly documented disturbance of the archaeological site deposit, the site was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further archaeological survey is required for this site.
- Of the three buildings and structures, only the 1950 FMS (L0001) has been evaluated (Walsh 2004); it was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The remaining two buildings, the armory (A0001) and the storage locker (L0003), were constructed in 1962 and will reach 50 years old during the life of this ICRMP. These buildings will need an evaluation to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- The Brockton RC falls within the ancestral lands of the Wampanoag Tribe; however, neither the WTGH-A or Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council have indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to these Tribes.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-6. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT BRIDGEWATER
(BRIDGEWATER, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-7. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT BROCKTON
(BROCKTON, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.7 Cambridge (25A60)

The Cambridge RC consists of two buildings on 2.43 acres (**Figure D-8**). The built environment includes an armory and an MVSB; this latter building was sold to the town police in 1997. Acreage at the site is entirely paved or disturbed by previous land use.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 2.43 acres at this site. Based on the degree of previous disturbance, it is considered to retain minimal potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.
- The 1960 armory (A0001) will reach 50 years old during the life of this ICRMP and will need evaluation to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Cambridge as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

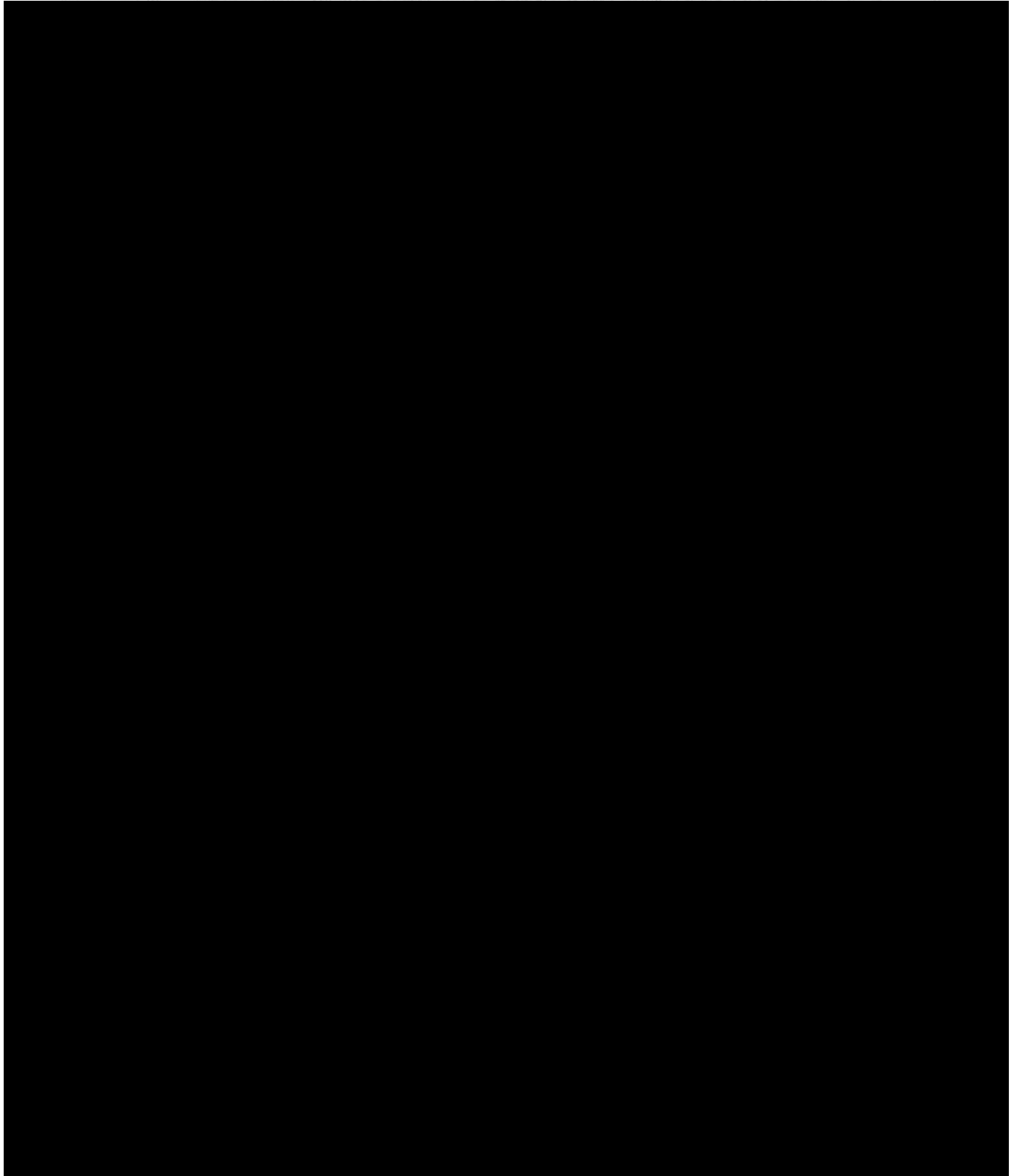
D.2.8 Camp Curtis Guild (25C50)

Camp Curtis Guild comprises approximately 682 acres divided between the towns of Reading (285 acres), North Reading (40 acres), Lynnfield (333 acres), and Wakefield (24 acres) (**Figure D-9**). It also contains a small cantonment area of 29 structures constructed during World War I and 19 newer structures, located at the south end of the site on Haverill Street in Reading. The primary structures include a combined armory and active FMS, an old FMS facility, two MVSBs, and many old wood structure facilities that are used for training. There are four active ranges, four non-live fire facilities, and two light maneuver areas. The cantonment area is approximately 70 acres, while approximately 612 acres are available for light maneuver and bivouac. Maneuver areas are restricted when the ranges conduct live fire training.

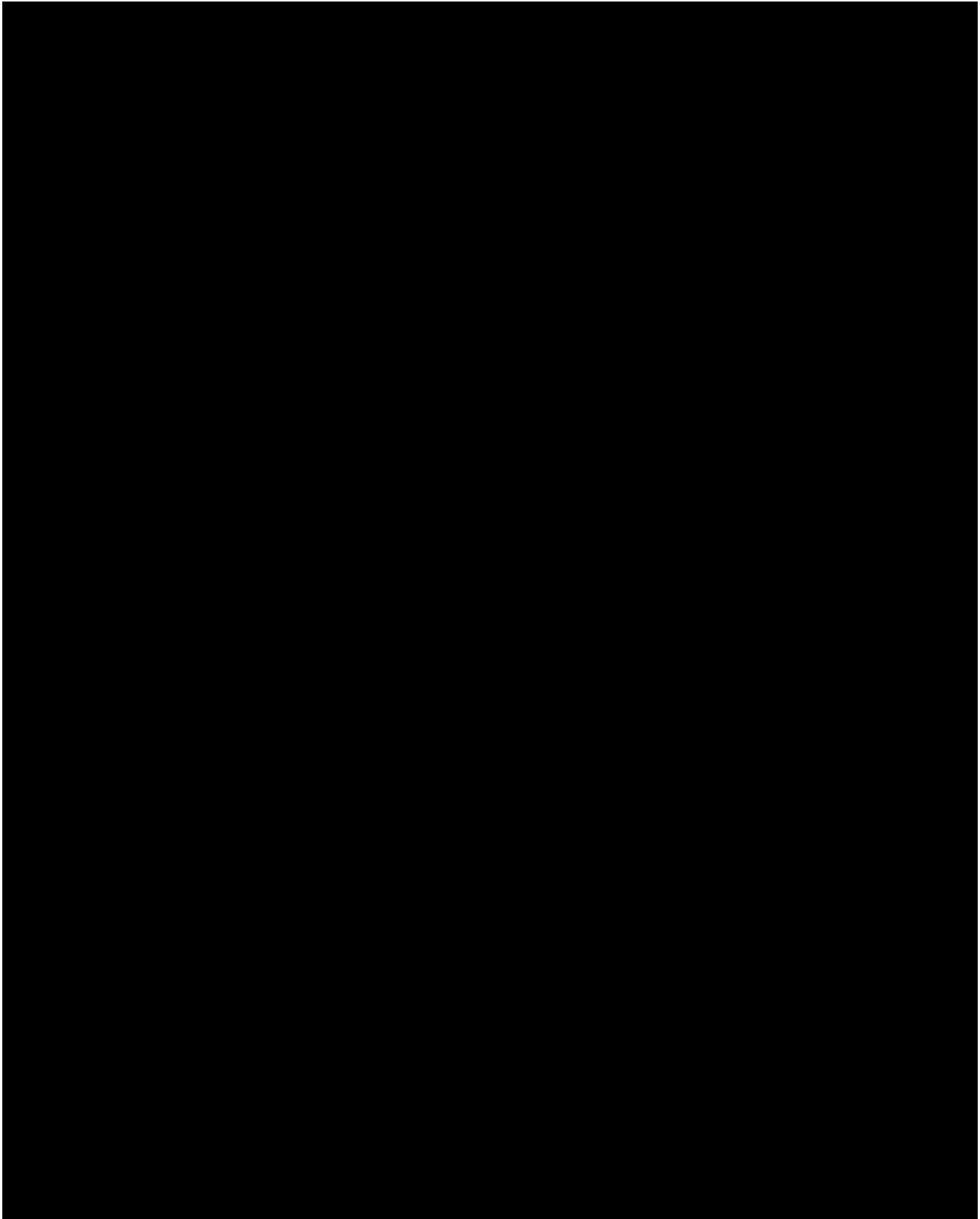
Camp Curtis Guild is presently occupied by the MAARNG, the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Center, the State Police and State Fire Office, Police Accreditation Office, and emergency telephone training center (911). Six MAARNG units are presently stationed at Camp Curtis Guild. The primary mission of the site is to provide high-quality, cost-effective, and environmentally compliant training facilities for military units, law enforcement agencies, state and local agencies, and local communities and youth programs.

Cultural Resources Summary

- **Archaeological Resources Summary:** In 1993, an archaeological survey was completed for a small linear section of Camp Curtis Guild, located on the sloping north end of the site, adjacent to Cedar Swamp (Clayton and Pendleton 1993). One isolated find, consisting of two gray felsite flakes, was recorded within the survey area. The isolated find was designated 19MD721 in the state's archaeological inventory, and the flakes are currently curated at the Office of Public Archaeology at Boston University.



**FIGURE D-8. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT CAMBRIDGE
(BOSTON NORTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-9. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT CAMP CURTIS GUILD
(READING, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

In the fall of 2003, the MAARNG contracted PAL, Inc., to complete an archaeological sensitivity assessment and predictive model for the undeveloped acreage at Camp Curtis Guild (Ford and Cherau 2002, Appendix E). Between October and November 2003, a 10 percent sample of the nonwetland acreage at the site (42 acres) was subjected to intensive (locational) archaeological survey to test the predictive model. Thirteen pre-Contact archaeological sites were recorded, all within areas designated as high sensitivity. Three of the 13 archaeological sites were recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP; the 10 remaining archaeological sites were recommended for further work to determine NRHP-eligibility should they be subject to impacts from future undertakings. The MHC concurred with these findings in a letter dated 13 May 2004.

PAL, Inc. initiated survey of the remaining unsurveyed acreage in the spring of 2004 (Bonner and Cherau 2005); however, due to the potential for unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the central portion of Camp Curtis Guild, the survey was halted after completion of the cantonment area and the portions of the site to the north of Carney Street. Ten additional pre-Contact period archaeological sites were recorded, and six of the previously recorded archaeological sites were subjected to array testing. Four of the newly identified and two of the previously recorded archaeological sites were recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Six of the newly identified sites and four of the previously recorded sites were recommended for further research to determine NRHP eligibility should they be subject to impacts from future undertakings. The MHC concurred with these findings in a letter dated 21 July 2005.

Also in 2004, the MAARNG submitted a Project Notification Form to the MHC regarding its intention to construct a new FMS at the site. This project, which includes improvements to the main road and utility corridor in the cantonment area, construction of a bypass road from the cantonment area to the firing range, closure of a firing range to allow construction of the FMS building and parking areas, and the actual construction, will effect the historic district at Camp Curtis Guild; however, the effect is not considered to be adverse. The MHC, Lynnfield Historic Commission, and Reading Historic Commissions concurred with this finding. Construction of this facility is nearing completion.

- **Architectural Resources Summary:** At Camp Curtis Guild, survey and evaluation of buildings more than 50 years in age resulted in the definition of a historic district comprising 25 buildings constructed between 1905 and 1945 (Walsh 2003a). Because the eligibility of the district centered on the use of the site as the Commonwealth's primary firing range, the district was expanded beyond the cantonment area to include the firing ranges (**Figure D-10**). In contrast, analysis of the Cold War era buildings at Camp Curtis Guild, completed as part of a Cold War context for the site, revealed that buildings constructed during the Cold War at the site did not possess significant Cold War associations that would warrant use of Criteria Consideration G.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Camp Curtis Guild as part of their ancestral lands.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

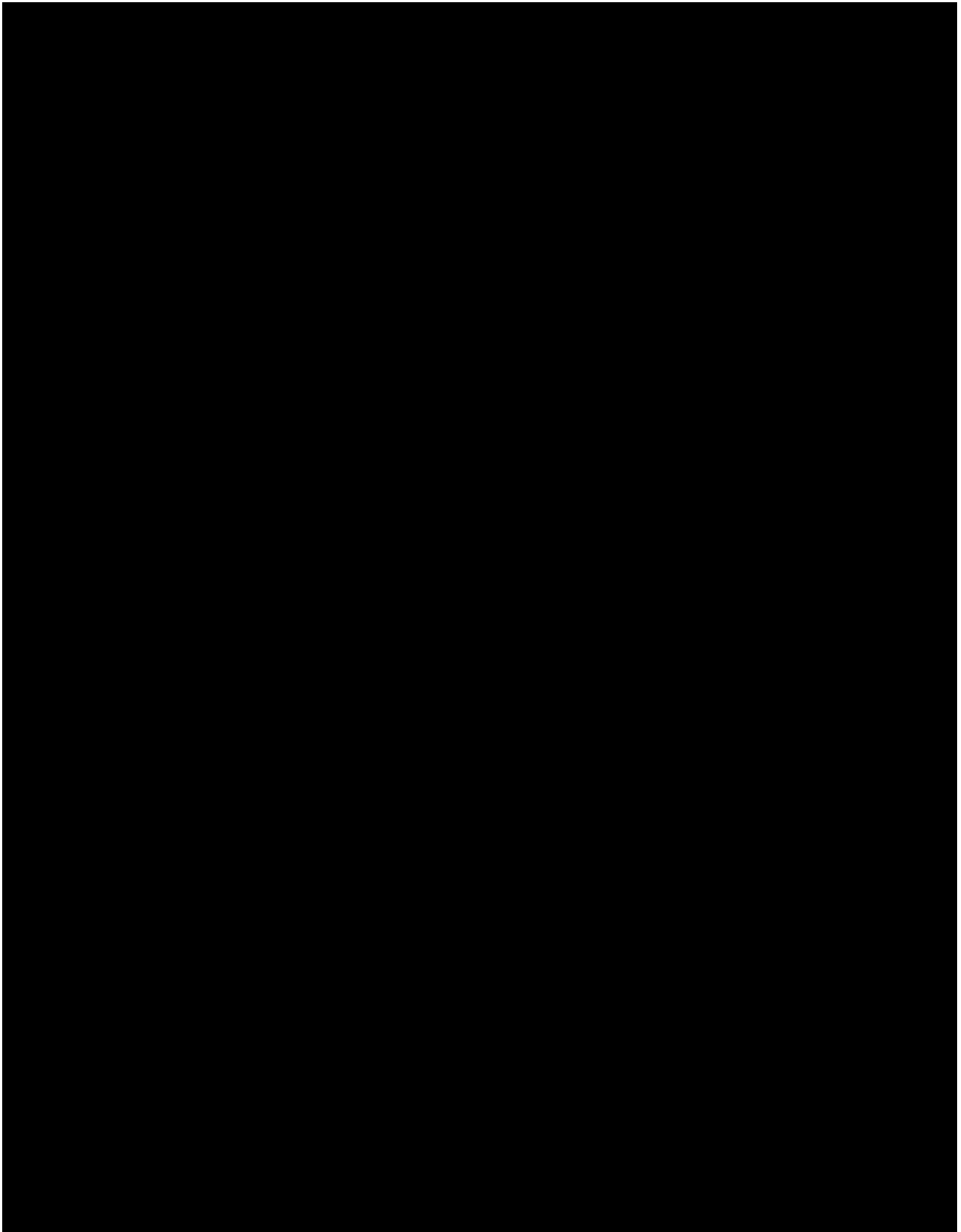


FIGURE D-10. BOUNDARIES OF HISTORIC DISTRICT, CAMP CURTIS GUILD.

D.2.9 Camp Edwards and Otis Air National Guard Base (25175 and 25A40)

Camp Edwards and Otis Air National Guard Base (ANGB) are part of the Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR) in the towns of Bourne and Sandwich on Cape Cod. Camp Edwards comprises 214 buildings on 14,443 acres (**Figure D-11**), which includes training areas (22 active ranges and 22 active light-maneuver training areas) and several parcels within the MMR cantonment area. MAARNG units are trained at Camp Edwards in three basic categories: weapons systems, maneuvering, and support. Weapons system training is currently limited to small arms training and to simulators. The small arms training consists of firing pistols, rifles, and machine guns on 15 designated ranges throughout Camp Edwards. Maneuvering consists primarily of troop movement on foot through training areas. Vehicle maneuvering is limited to certain roads on Camp Edwards. Training typically consists of either light or mechanized infantry training. Light infantry maneuver involves troops practicing patrolling, reacting to ambush, defense, movement to contact, and actions at the objective on foot throughout the training areas. Mechanized infantry maneuver might include troops mounted on armored personnel carriers (APCs) traveling along roads or dismounted from the APCs to conduct light infantry maneuvers. Other maneuver and support unit training activities on Camp Edwards might include bivouac operations training, infantry battle course, land navigation training, individual chemical confidence training, engineering training, military police training, helicopter landing zones, and water storage and distribution training.

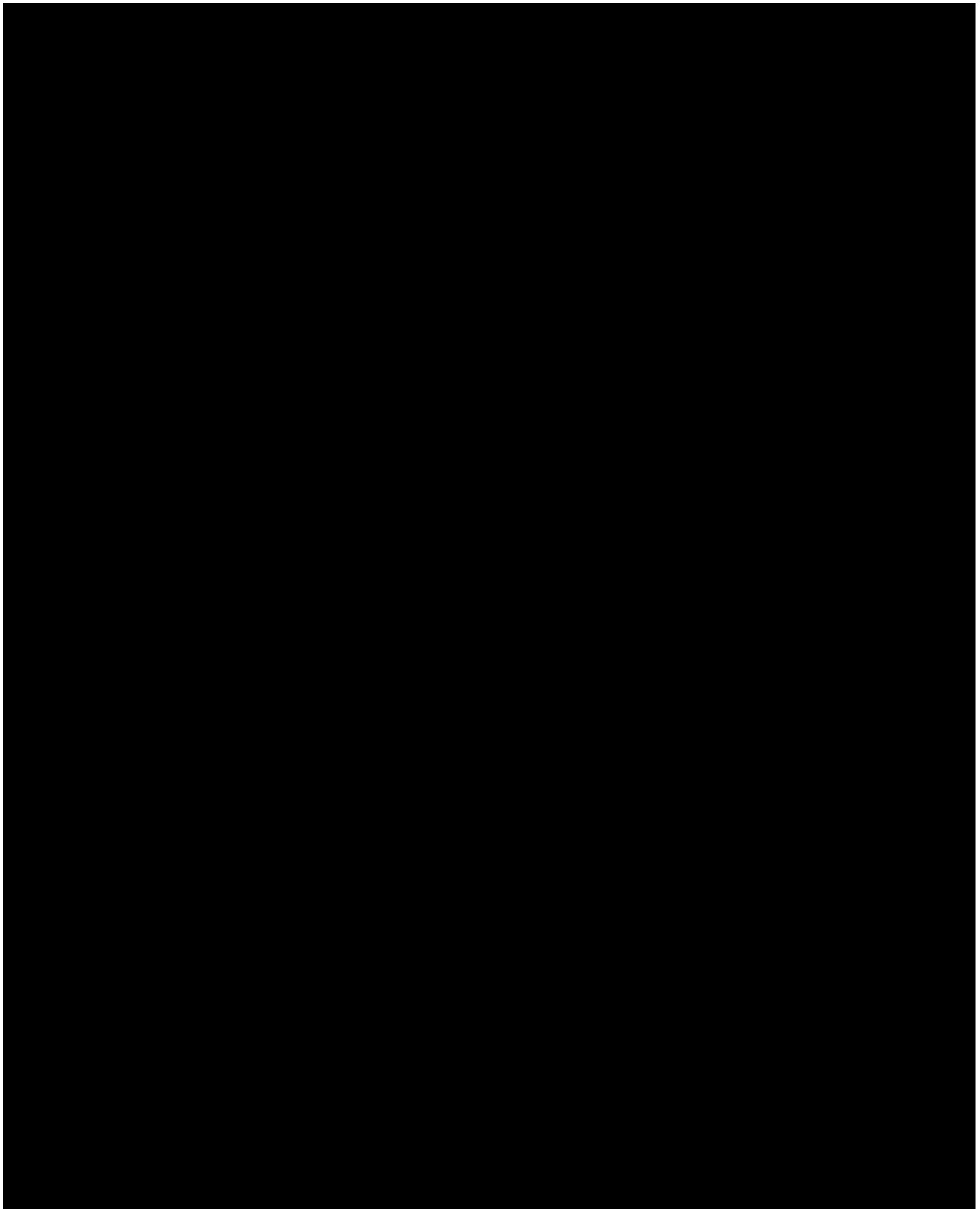
Buildings under MAARNG control within Otis ANGB include the Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) #1 (buildings 2806, 2814, 2816, and 2822), FMS Otis (buildings 9001–9003), a cold storage building (128), and a medical clinic within building 149.

Cultural Resources Summary

- **Archaeological Resources Summary:** Prior to 2004, nine archaeological surveys were conducted at the Camp Edwards Training Area (Davin and Gallagher 1987; Macomber 1991; Fragola 1996a,b; Fragola and Garman 1997; Meighan and Williams 1997; Volpe 1996; Fragola and Ingham 2000; Ford and Herbster 2003). As a result of these surveys, 26 pre-Contact archaeological sites and an 18th-century rock carving have been recorded at Camp Edwards (**Table D-5**). All recovered cultural materials are currently curated at PAL, Inc., in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Five of the archaeological sites have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility and have been determined not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The remaining sites and the rock carving have not been evaluated with respect to NRHP eligibility.

The cornerstone of the 1987 investigation (Davin and Gallagher 1987) was the creation of an archaeological predictive model for the 14,443 acres within Camp Edwards. This model was progressively refined through the results of the subsequent investigations. In 2003, the Regional CRM (RCRM) completed an in-depth revision of the model to account for historic period disturbance, documented in historic aerial photographs and construction documents, and negative survey results.

As part of a 5-year program to complete a survey of all high and moderate sensitivity acreage at Camp Edwards, in July 2004, PAL, Inc., initiated survey of 354 acres designated as high sensitivity and 340 acres designated as moderate sensitivity (Herbster 2005). The survey fieldwork, completed in September 2004, identified 25 pre-Contact Native American sites (**Table D-5**); these included 16 sites determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and 9 lithic scatters or workshops/activity areas that will require further evaluation should future undertakings have the potential to impact them.



**FIGURE D-11. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG TRAINING INSTALLATION
CAMP EDWARDS AND OTIS ANGB/MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY RESERVATION
(POCASSET, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

PAL, Inc., initiated the second year of this survey program in July 2005 to include approximately 40 acres designated as high sensitivity and 640 acres designated as moderate sensitivity (Herbster and Duffin 2006). This second survey recorded 17 sites, 5 of which will require further evaluation and 12 that were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Finally, in fall 2005, PAL, Inc., completed a survey of the Keyspan Natural Gas pipeline right-of-way along the northern boundary of Camp Edwards (Herbster 2005); no eligible sites or sites requiring further research were recorded. No surveys were completed at Camp Edwards during 2006 or 2007; the next survey is programmed for FY 2008.

- **Architectural Summary:** Four historic building surveys have been completed for buildings and structures at Camp Edwards. The first, conducted in 1985 (Wilson 1985), was a baseline survey of the buildings in the cantonment area, and was completed to support a Master Plan for Camp Edwards. At that time, only the buildings constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1936 (Buildings 102 and 322) were nearing 50 years in age. In 1989–90, as part of the nationwide PA for World War II (WWII) temporary structures, all of the WWII temporary structures at Camp Edwards were surveyed and evaluated. USACERL (Landreth *et al.* 1990) completed photo-documentation of nine representative building types at Camp Edwards on behalf of the HABS. Per the nationwide PA, many of the remaining WWII temporary structures were demolished shortly after the documentation was completed due to safety concerns. In 1996, PAL, Inc. completed an evaluation of the Boeing Michigan Aeronautical Research Center (BOMARC) facility (Kierstead and Tinker 1996).

In 2003, the MAARNG contracted Boston Affiliates, Inc., to complete an architectural survey of the buildings in the AASF #1, FMS Otis, and Otis Armory (Building 128). Of these buildings, only Building 128 (Otis Armory) was determined eligible to the NRHP, based on Cold War association with the former Otis Air Force Base. Also in 2003, PAL, Inc. (Adams 2003) was contracted to complete an architectural survey and evaluation of all buildings at Camp Edwards aged 50 years or older, and to prepare a Cold War context for Camp Edwards for use in evaluating significance of buildings constructed between 1953 and 1989. Only Building 102, the former Headquarters building, was recommended as eligible to the NRHP. An assessment of Cold War resources at Camp Edwards, conducted concurrently (Adams 2003), identified Building 110 (Kennedy Cottage), the Range Control complex, and the Ammunition Supply Point complex as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In 2005, the MAARNG negotiated an MOA with the MHC regarding the potential adverse effects on Building 102 associated with abatement of hazardous materials throughout the building. In the event that the abatement was to make the building structurally unsound, the MOA provided for the demolition of the building. The archiving of the original as built plan drawings and elevations for the building and a series of 35-mm black-and-white photographs documenting the building's condition prior to abatement was considered sufficient mitigation. The abatement of Building 102 was completed in 2006 and the building remains standing. No final decisions regarding the fate of the building have been made.

- **Historic Landscape Summary:** As part of a DoD Legacy project initiated in 2003, the USACERL selected Camp Edwards as one of two test cases for the revised DoD Historic Landscape Guidelines. Because of funding considerations, the project was broken into two phases. Phase I, data gathering and revision to existing guidelines for DoD Historic Landscape Studies, was initiated in October 2000. The second phase of the project did not receive funding from the Legacy Program in 2004. In 2005, the DoD Legacy Resources Management Program provided funding only for the revisions to the National Register Bulletin summarizing the new guidance on identification and documentation of historic military landscapes. USACERL has not indicated whether it plans to reapply for funding to complete the case studies at Camp Edwards and Washington Naval Yard.

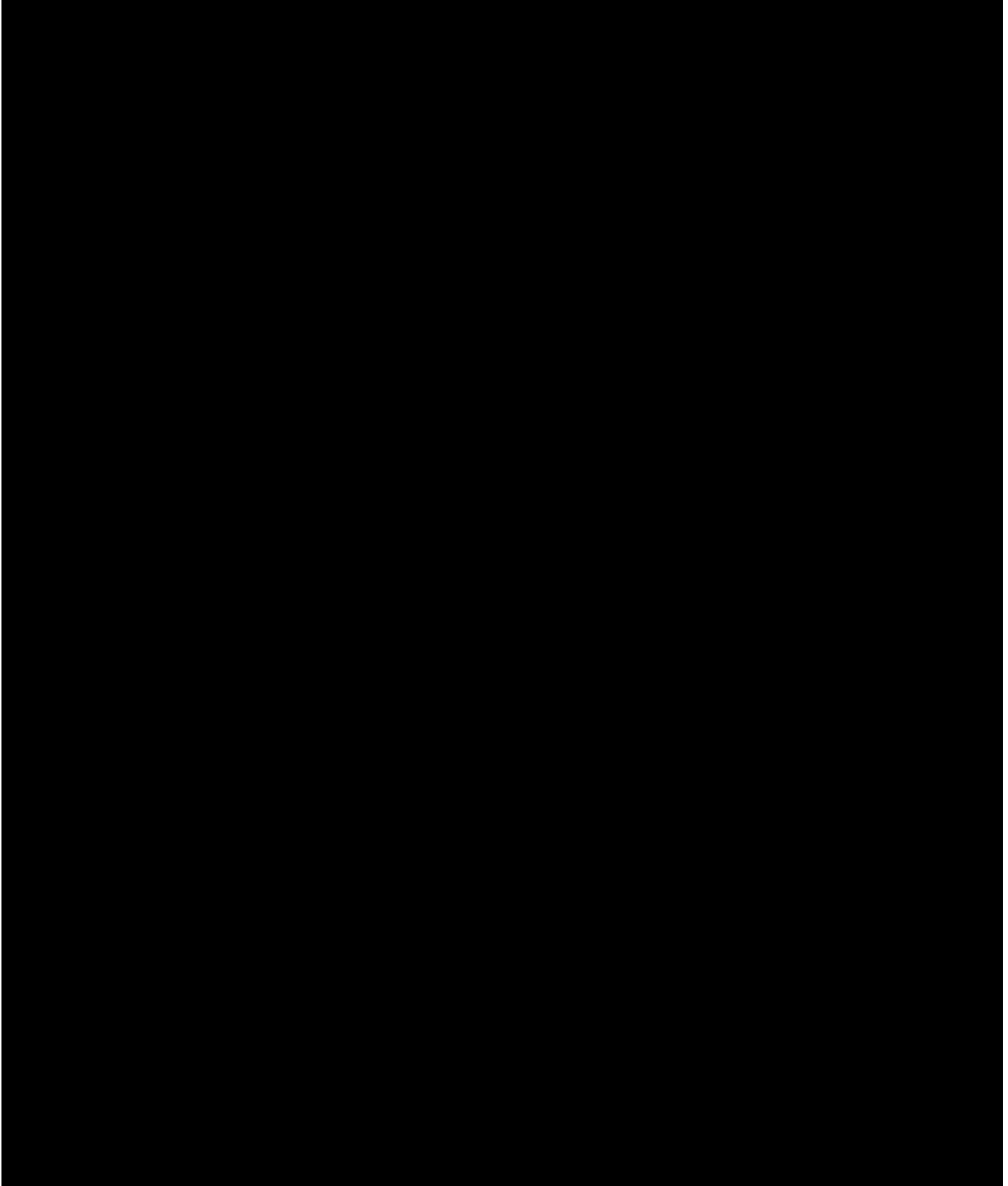
- **Tribal Consultation.** The MMR lies within the ancestral lands of the Wampanoag Nation. The MAARNG regularly consults with both the federally recognized WTGH-A and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council concerning projects proposed at this training installation.
- There are no known cemeteries at this training installation.

D.2.10 Chicopee (25A70)

The Chicopee RC consists of one building and a parking area on 1.55 acres (**Figure D-12**). The unpaved acreage is level, and does not appear to have been substantially graded or filled.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 1.55 acres at this site, much of which is paved. The unpaved acreage is considered to retain moderate potential for preservation of archaeological deposits due to lack of apparent disturbance.
- The armory (A0001) will turn 50 years old during the life of this ICRMP and will need an evaluation to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Chicopee as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-12. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT CHICOPEE
(SPRINGFIELD NORTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.11 Clinton (25A80)

The Clinton RC consists of one building and a parking area on 0.46 acres (**Figure D-13**). The unpaved acreage at the site is landscaped lawn.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 0.46 acres at this site. No archaeological inventories have been conducted of the unpaved acreage and the archaeological potential has not been assessed.
- The single building on the site is the armory (A0001). It was constructed in 1914 and evaluated in 2002 as eligible for listing on the NRHP (Donovan 2002).
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Chicopee as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.12 Concord (25A85)

The Concord RC includes one building and a parking area on 1.85 acres (**Figure D-14**).

Cultural Resources Summary

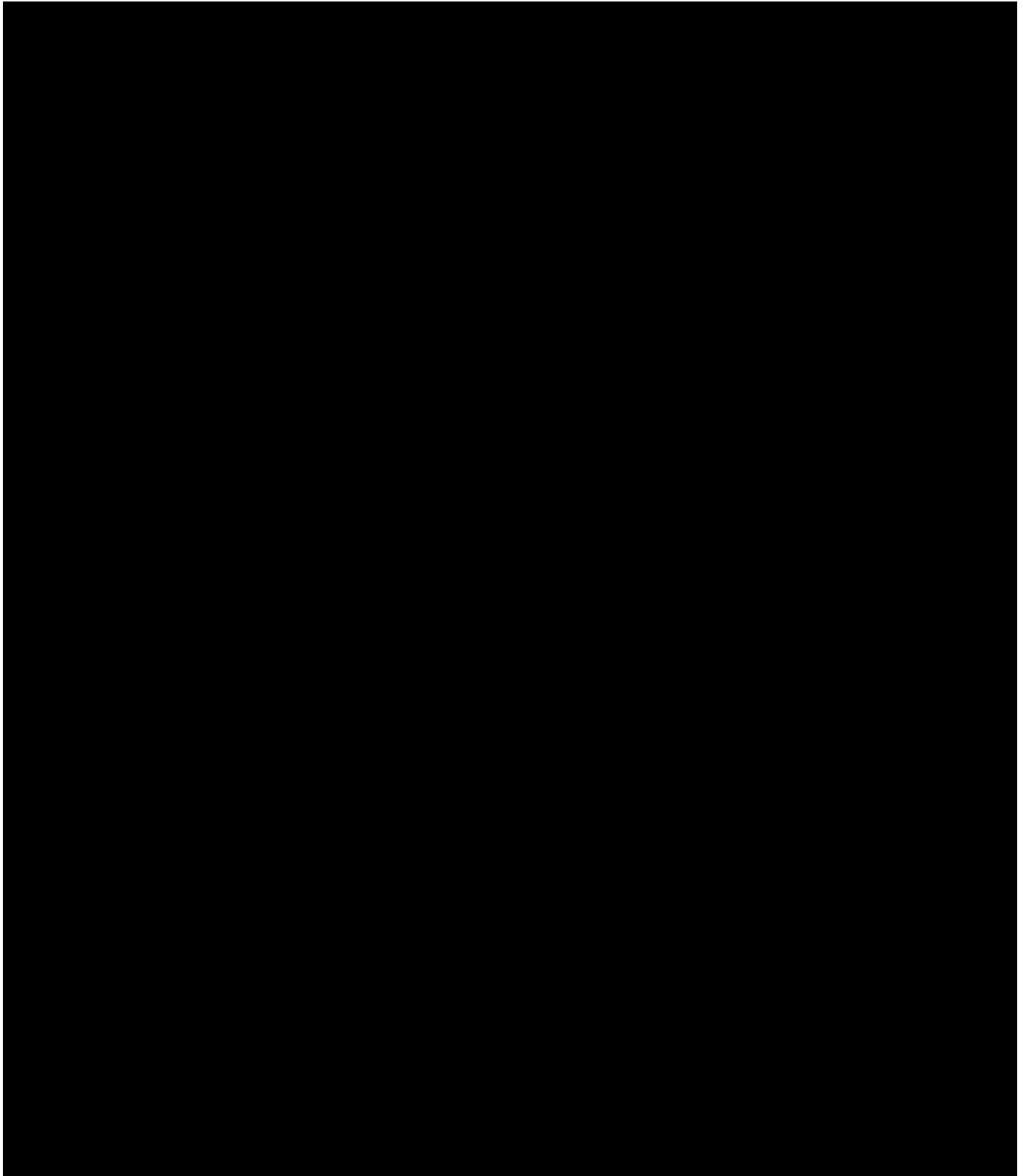
- There are 1.85 acres at this site. No archaeological inventories have been conducted on the unpaved acreage and the archaeological potential has not been assessed.
- The single building on the site is the armory (A0001). It was constructed in 1915 and was evaluated in 2002 as eligible for listing on the NRHP (Donovan 2002).
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Concord as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.13 Danvers (25A90)

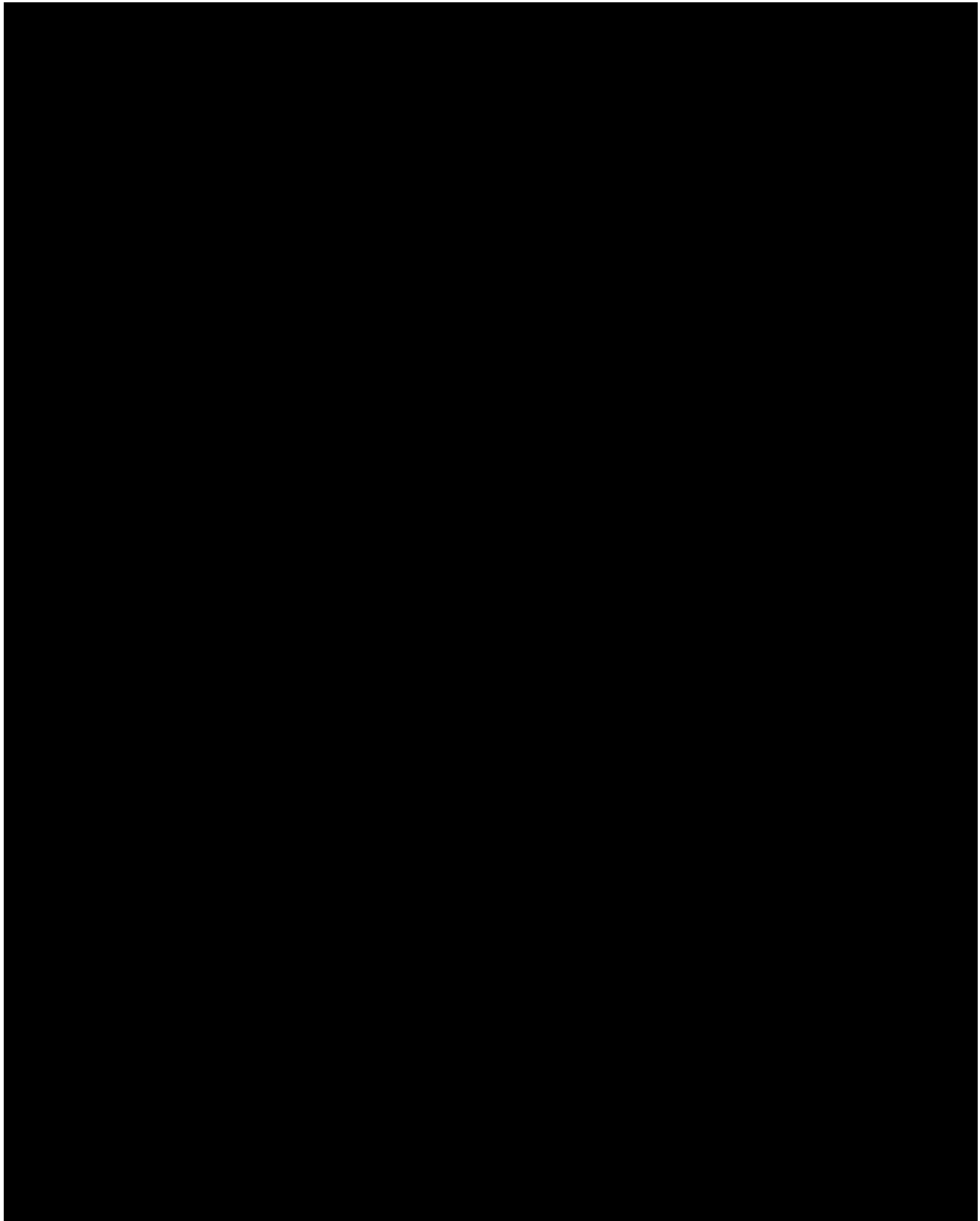
The Danvers RC consists of one building and a parking area on 1.62 acres (**Figure D-15**). The armory is on a flat wooded hilltop surrounded by open forested land and highway.

Cultural Resources Summary

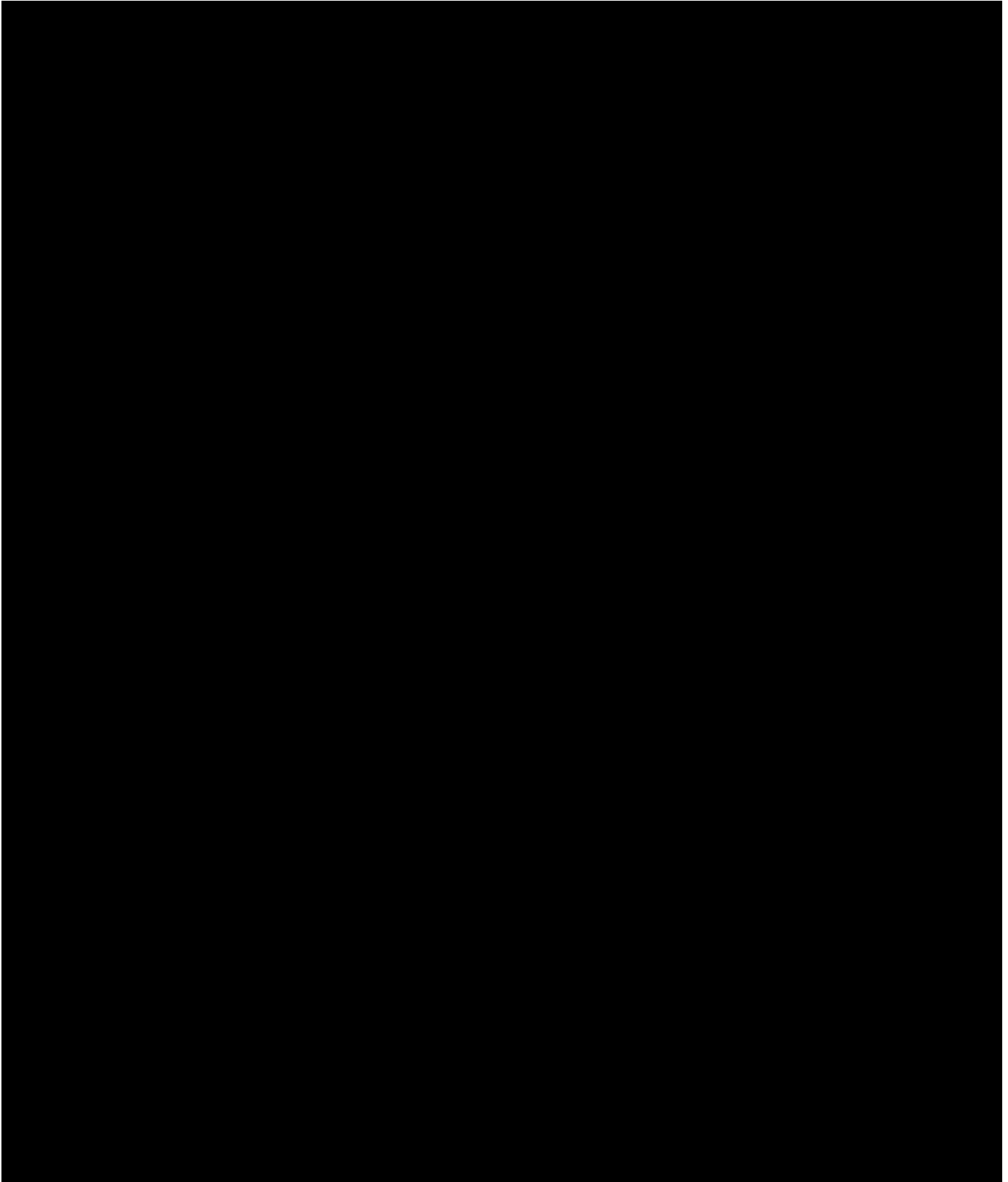
- There are 1.62 acres at this site. No archaeological inventories have been conducted of the unpaved acreage and the archaeological potential has not been assessed.
- The single building on the site is the armory (A0001). It was constructed in 1968 and will be evaluated for NRHP eligibility when it reaches 50 years in age.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Danvers as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-13. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT CLINTON
(HUDSON, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-14. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT CONCORD
(POCASSET, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-15. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT DANVERS
(SALEM, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.14 Dorchester (25A25)

The Dorchester RC consists of three buildings and several paved areas on .55 acres (**Figure D-16**). The built environment includes an armory, FMS Dorchester, and a flammable materials storage locker. The site is entirely paved apart from the front lawn. Archival research indicates that the property was initially swamp and shoreline, and was filled to create a housing development prior to its transfer to the MAARNG. The housing development was demolished and the grounds leveled to build the armory and FMS.

Cultural Resources Summary

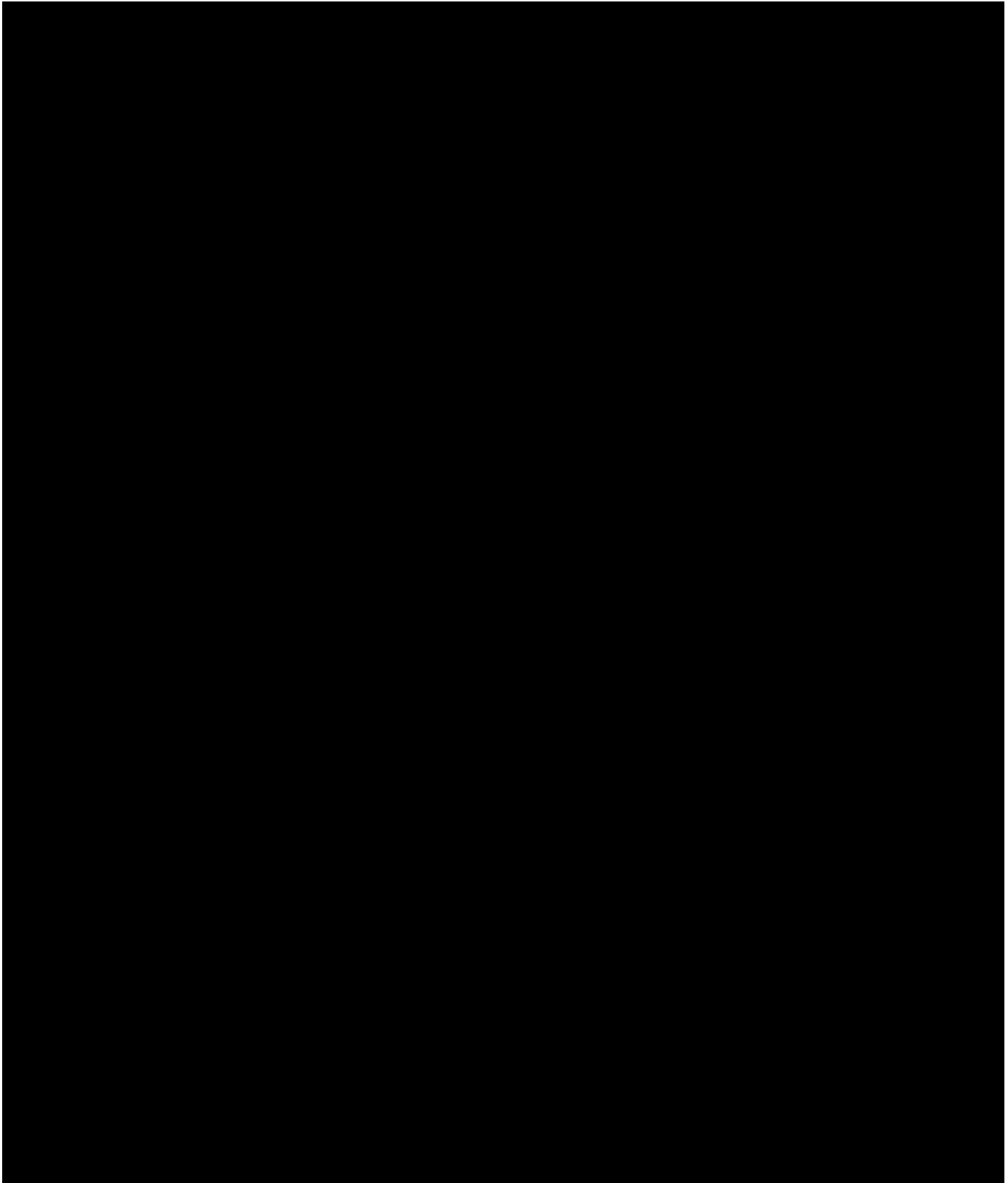
- There are D.55 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site. Considering the extent of the previous ground disturbance at this location, the potential for preservation of archaeological deposits is considered to be minimal.
- Of the three buildings and structures present at this site, the 1957 armory (A0001) and the 1959 FMS (L0001) will turn 50 years old during the life of this ICRMP and will need to be evaluated for a determination their eligibility for listing to the NRHP. The remaining 1963 flammable materials storage locker (L0002) will be evaluated when it reaches 50 years in age.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Dorchester as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.15 Fall River (25A95)

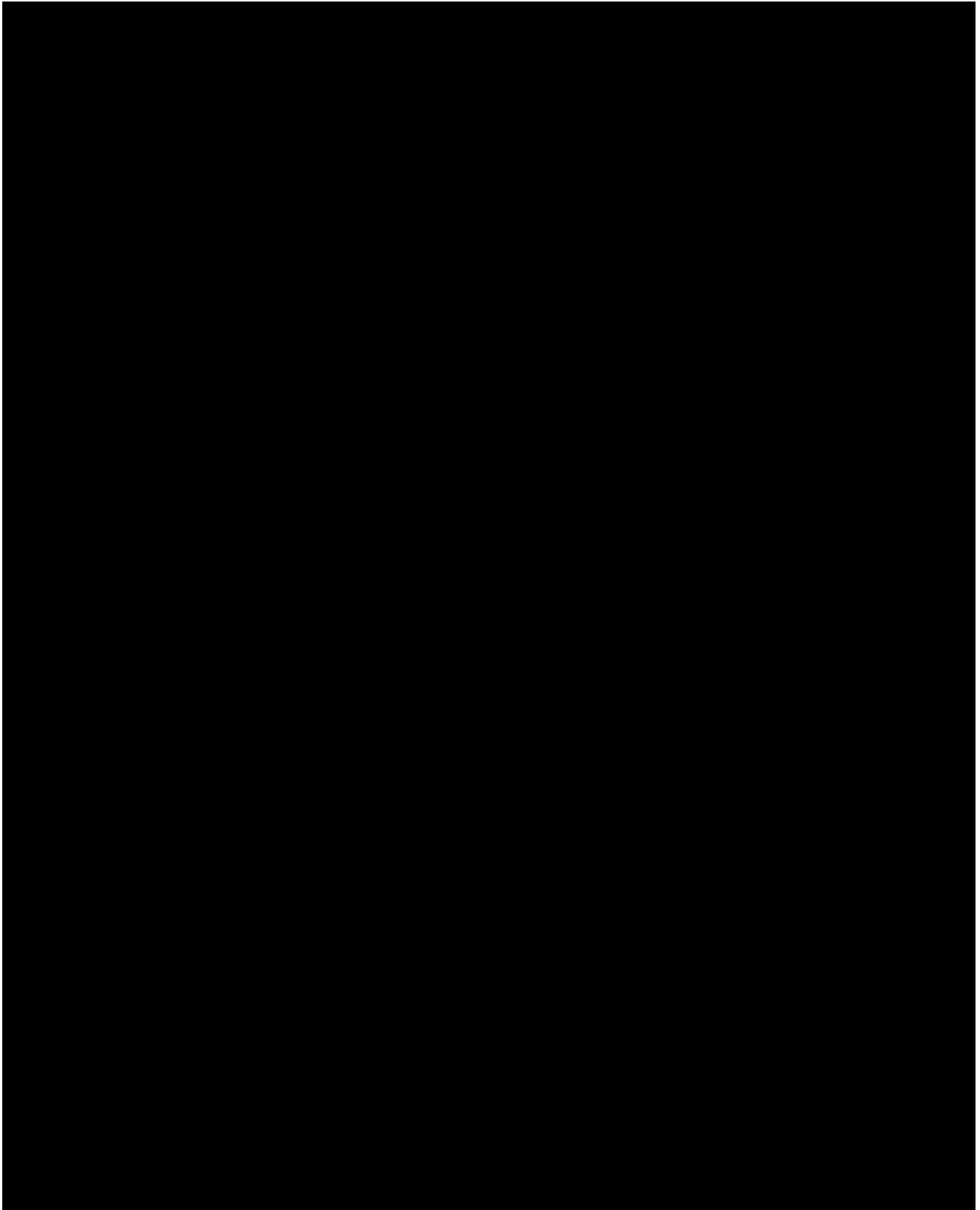
The Fall River RC consists of four buildings on 1 acre (**Figure D-17**). The built environment includes an armory, FMS Fall River, a fuel depot/shed, and a flammable materials storage locker. The acreage is almost entirely paved, and lies on lands formerly used as a town dump and granite quarry.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There is 1 acre at this site. Archaeological testing of the unpaved acreage in 2005 (Graves and Cherau 2005a) confirmed that no intact soil horizons are present.
- All four buildings located at this site have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility in 2003 (Chase-Hartell 2003). The 1951 FMS (L0001) was evaluated as eligible for listing in the NRHP, while the 1951 fuel depot/shed (L0002) was recommended as not eligible. No significant Cold War association was identified for the 1958 armory (A0001) to indicate significance under Criteria Consideration G; the armory will be re-evaluated for NRHP eligibility when it reaches 50 years in age. The 1963 storage locker (L0003) has no significant Cold War associations and will be evaluated when it turns 50 years in age.
- The Fall River RC falls within the ancestral lands of the Wampanoag Tribe; however, neither the WTGH-A or Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council have indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the Tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-16. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT DORCHESTER
(BOSTON SOUTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-17. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT FALL RIVER
(FALL RIVER, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.16 Falmouth (25B00)

The Falmouth RC consists of an armory and several paved or graveled parking areas on 2.3 acres (**Figure D-18**). The armory is currently leased to the Town of Falmouth for use as the town courthouse.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 2.3 acres at this site. No archaeological inventories have been conducted; however, based on the degree of development (building and parking areas), it is considered to have minimal potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.
- The single building on the site is the armory (A0001). It was constructed in 1958 and will need to be evaluated to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- The Falmouth RC falls within the ancestral lands of the Wampanoag Tribe; however, neither the WTGH-A nor Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council have indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the Tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

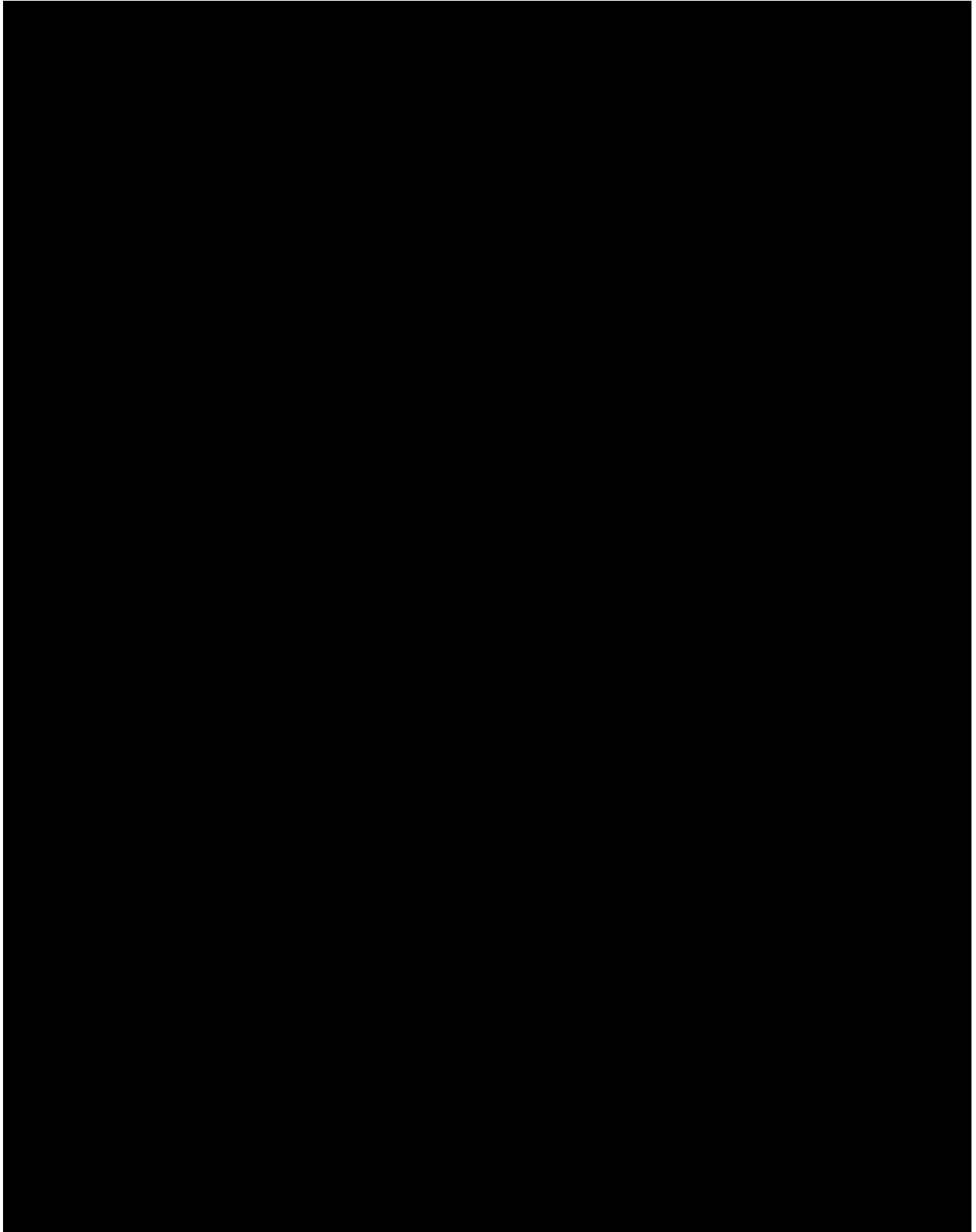
D.2.17 Framingham (25B10)

The Framingham RC consists of four buildings on 2 acres (**Figure D-19**). The built environment includes an armory, FMS Framingham, a MVSB, and a storehouse. The acreage is developed either as paved or graveled parking. The site lies on one corner of the former Framingham Musterfield.

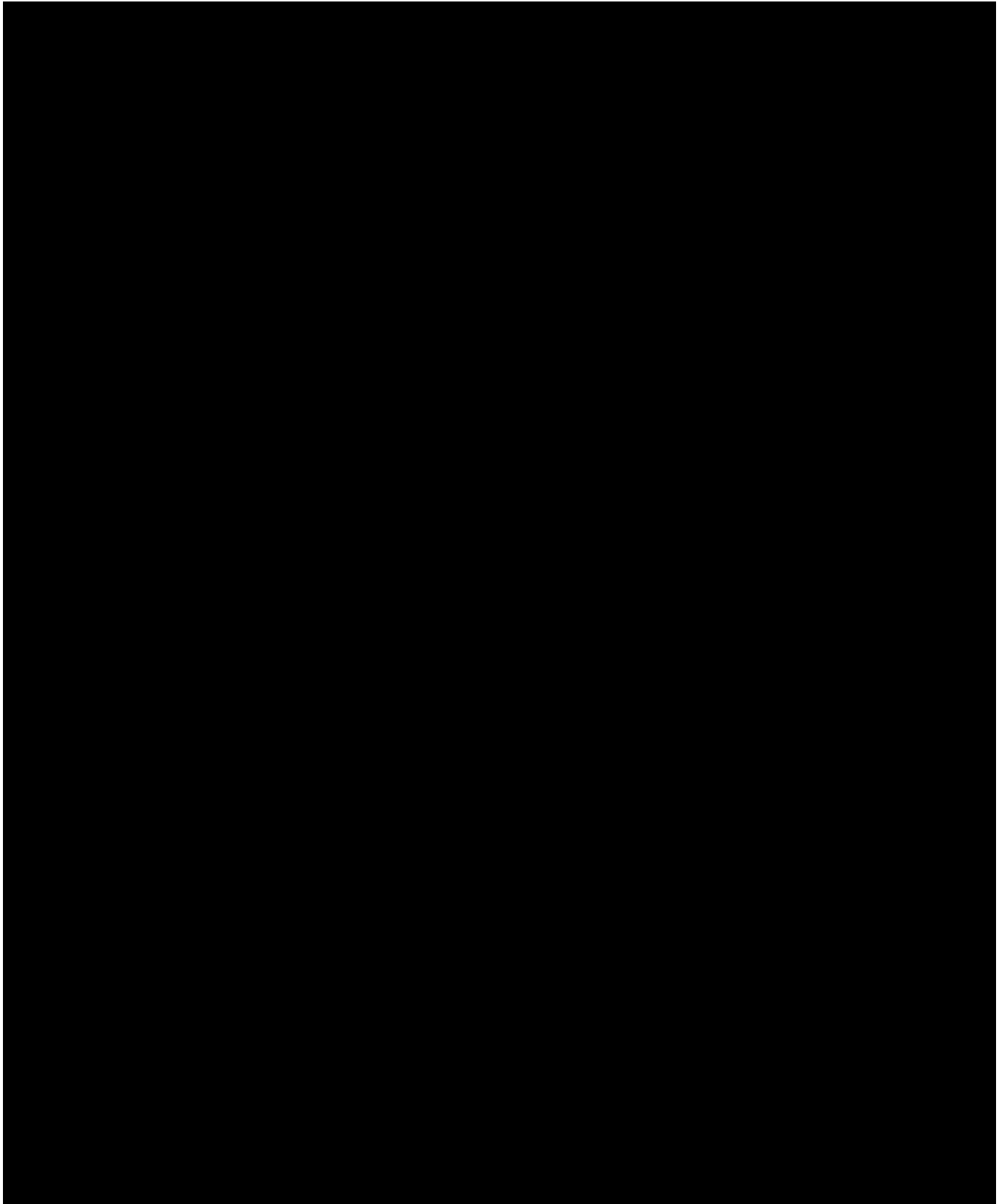
The MAARNG plans to make improvements to this site in 2007 and negotiated an MOA with the NGB, the MHC, and the Framingham Historical Commission regarding mitigation of the adverse effects that will result from the improvements project. Specifically, the MAARNG plans to demolish the existing FMS and rebuild a new FMS on the footprint of the former building; the plans also require demolition of the circa 1915 storehouse to improve parking and traffic flow at the site. Mitigation measures specified in the MOA include photo documentation (MHC standards) of the four buildings at the site and development of an interpretive display on the Framingham Musterfield for the Framingham Historical Society Museum. The MOA was implemented in March 2004, and mitigation measures were completed in August 2004 (Walsh 2004b).

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 2 acres at this site. No archaeological inventories have been conducted; however, since the site lies on a portion of the former Framingham Musterfield, it is considered to retain a moderate potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.
- All four buildings and structures (A0001, L0001–L0003) present at this site were evaluated for NRHP eligibility in 2002 (Donovan 2002). Based on this evaluation, the FMS (1941), MVSB (1950), and storehouse (c. 1915) were designated as contributing elements to a historic district. The armory (1959), which will reach 50 years old during the life of this ICRMP, did not meet Criteria Consideration G for NRHP eligibility. It needs to be re-evaluated for NRHP eligibility.
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Framingham as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.



**FIGURE D-18. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT FALMOUTH
(FALMOUTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-19. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT FRAMINGHAM
(FRAMINGHAM, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.18 Gardner (25B15)

The Gardner RC includes one building on 2.18 acres (**Figure D-20**). The built environment consists of an armory constructed on a level plot with a mixture of paved and graveled parking. The rear, or northern, edge of the parcel appears to be relatively undisturbed.

Cultural Resources Summary

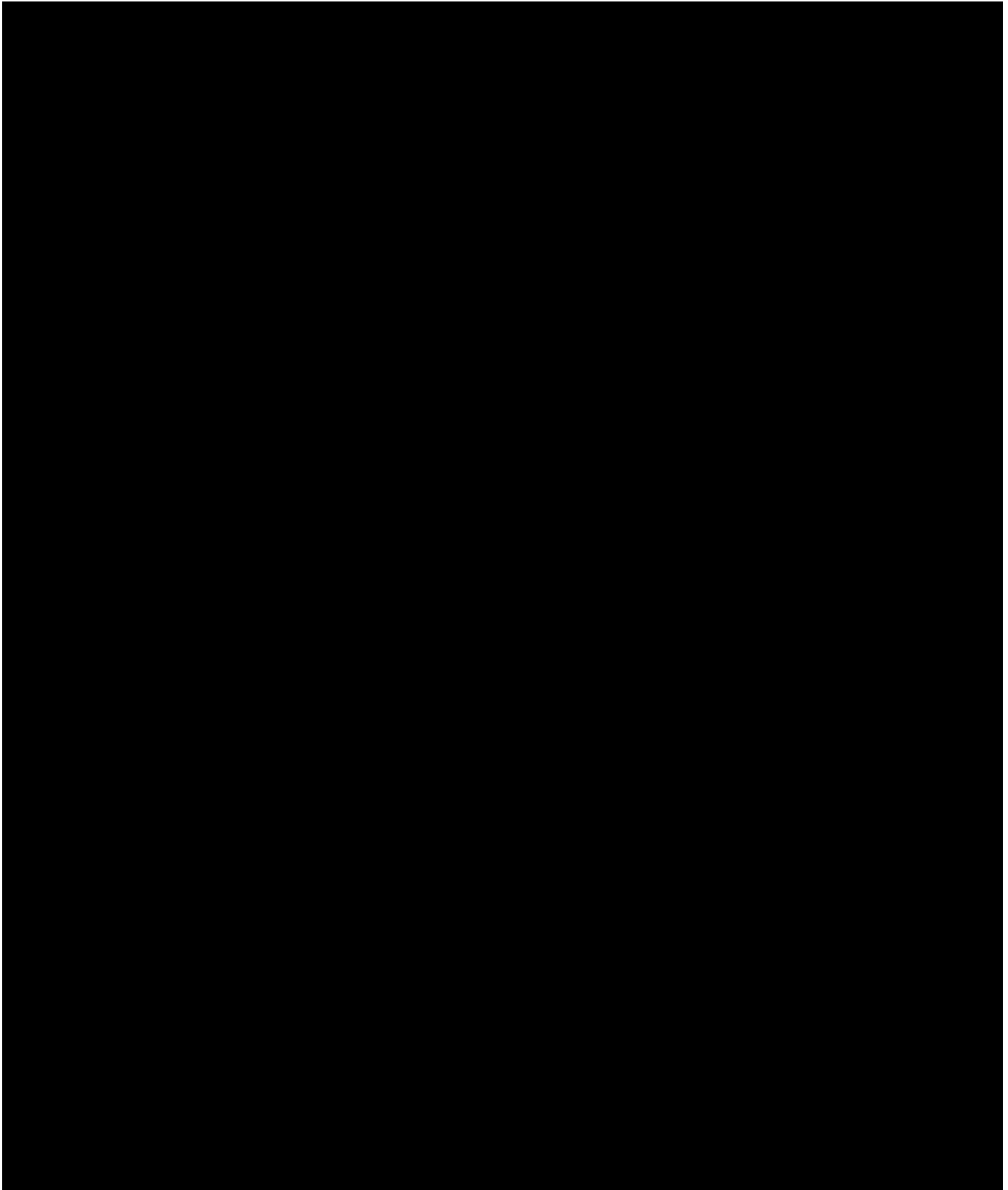
- There are 2.18 acres at this site. No archaeological inventories have been conducted and based on the proximity of the parcel to wetlands, at least a portion of the acreage at this site could retain moderate to high potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.
- The single building on the site is the armory (A0001). It was constructed in 1957 and will need to be evaluated for a determination of eligibility for listing to the NRHP.
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Gardner as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.19 Greenfield (25B20)

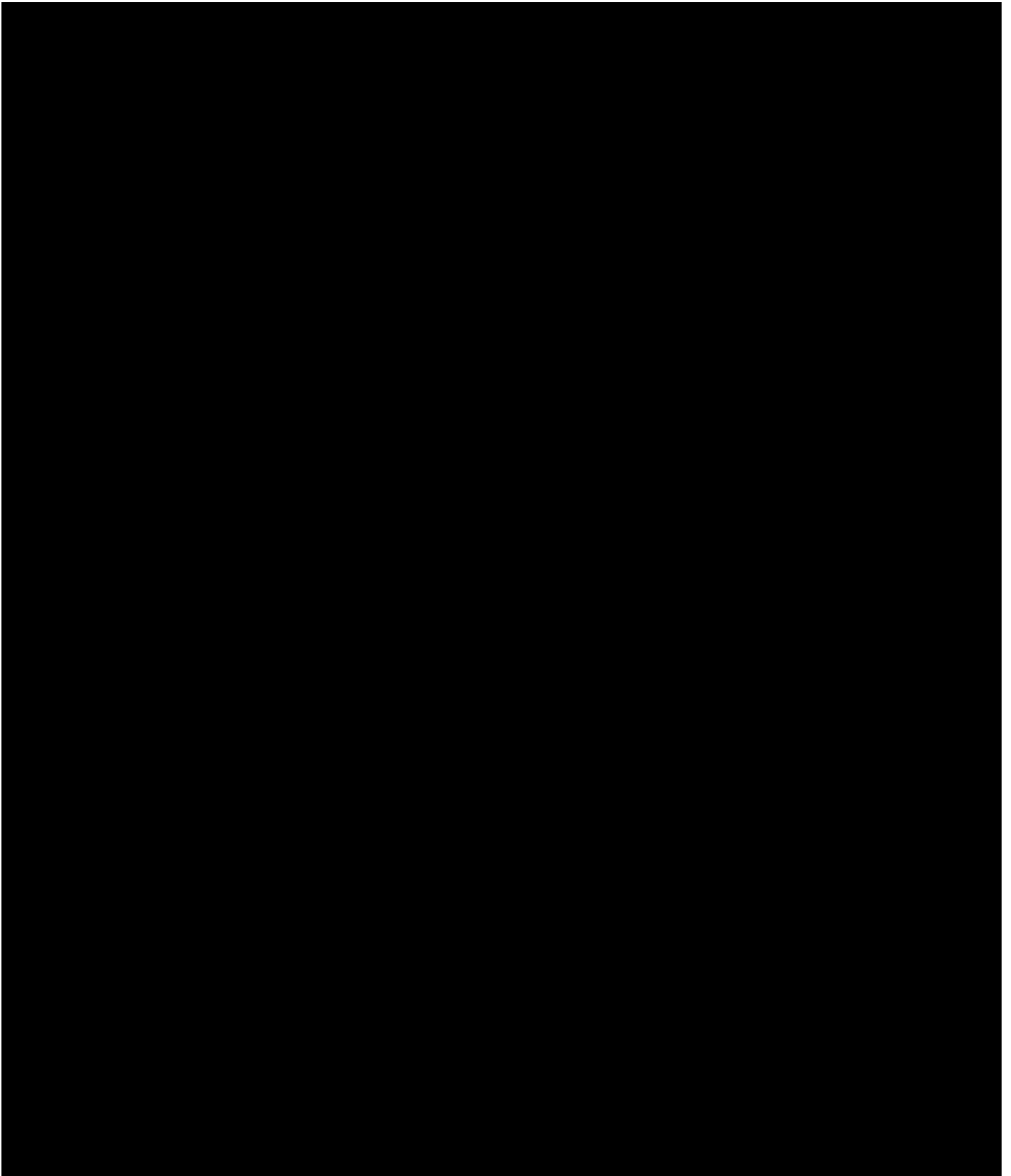
The Greenfield RC consists of one building and several parking areas on 1 acre (**Figure D-21**). The land beneath the armory and parking areas has been entirely cut and filled.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There is 1 acre at this site. No archaeological inventories have been conducted and based on the degree of disturbance, the site is considered to retain minimal potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.
- The single building on the site is the armory (A0001) constructed in 1910. The building was initially surveyed by the Greenfield Historical Society (Jones 1987), and then evaluated as eligible for listing on the NRHP in 1997 (Adams and Kierstad 1997).
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Greenfield as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-20. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT GARDNER
(FITCHBURG, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-21. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT GREENFIELD
(GREENSFIELD, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.20 Hanscom Air Force Base (25A20)

The MAARNG leases space in one building at Hanscom AFB, an armory shared with the U.S. Army Reserves (**Figure D-22**). The MAARNG does not own or lease any acreage at Hanscom AFB.

Cultural Resources Summary

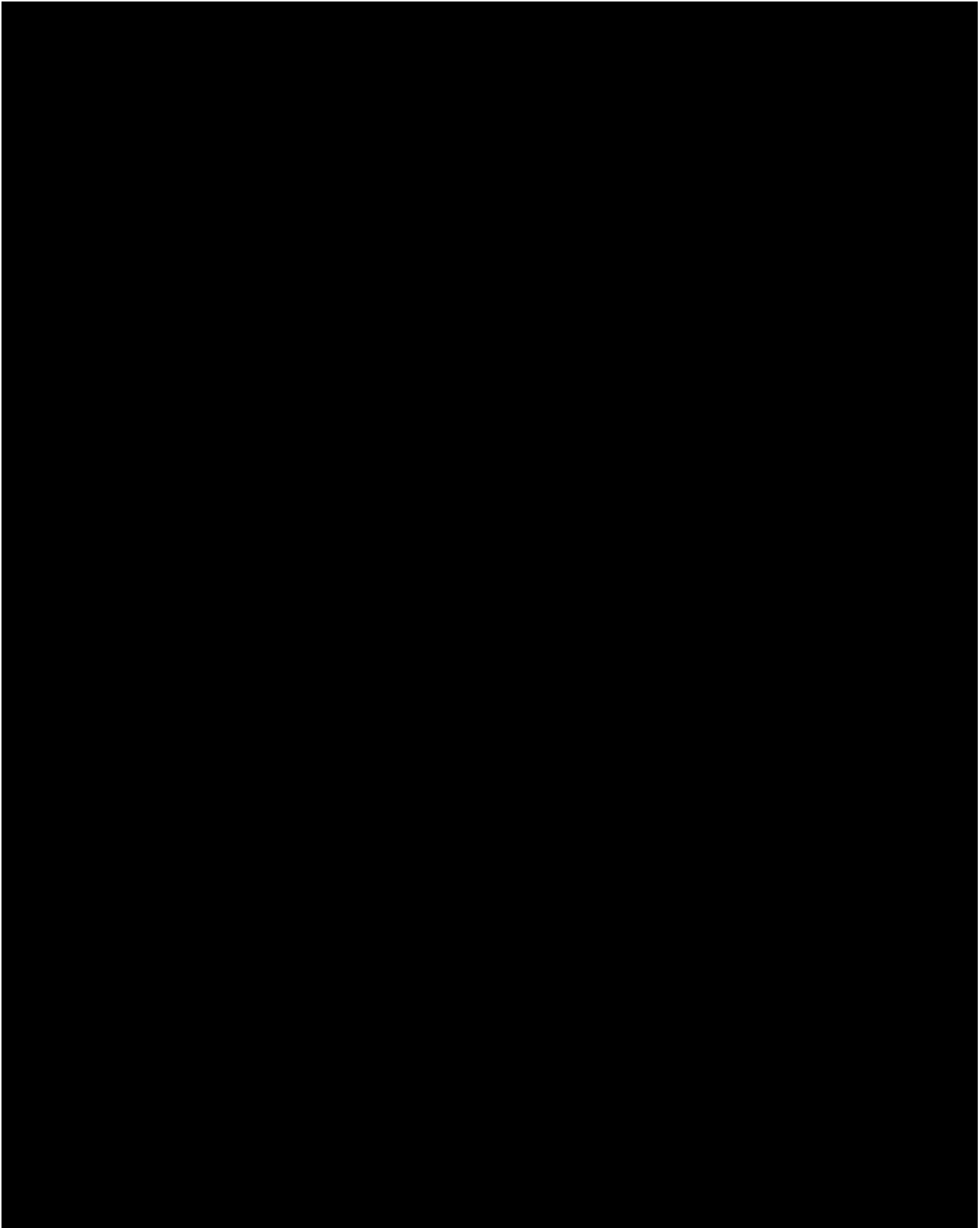
- The MAARNG does not own or lease any acreage at Hanscom AFB.
- The single building that the MAARNG leases is the readiness center (1503), which was constructed in 1955. It will be evaluated for NRHP eligibility prior to the conduct of any project that might impact the building.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Hanscom AFB as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.21 Hingham (25B25)

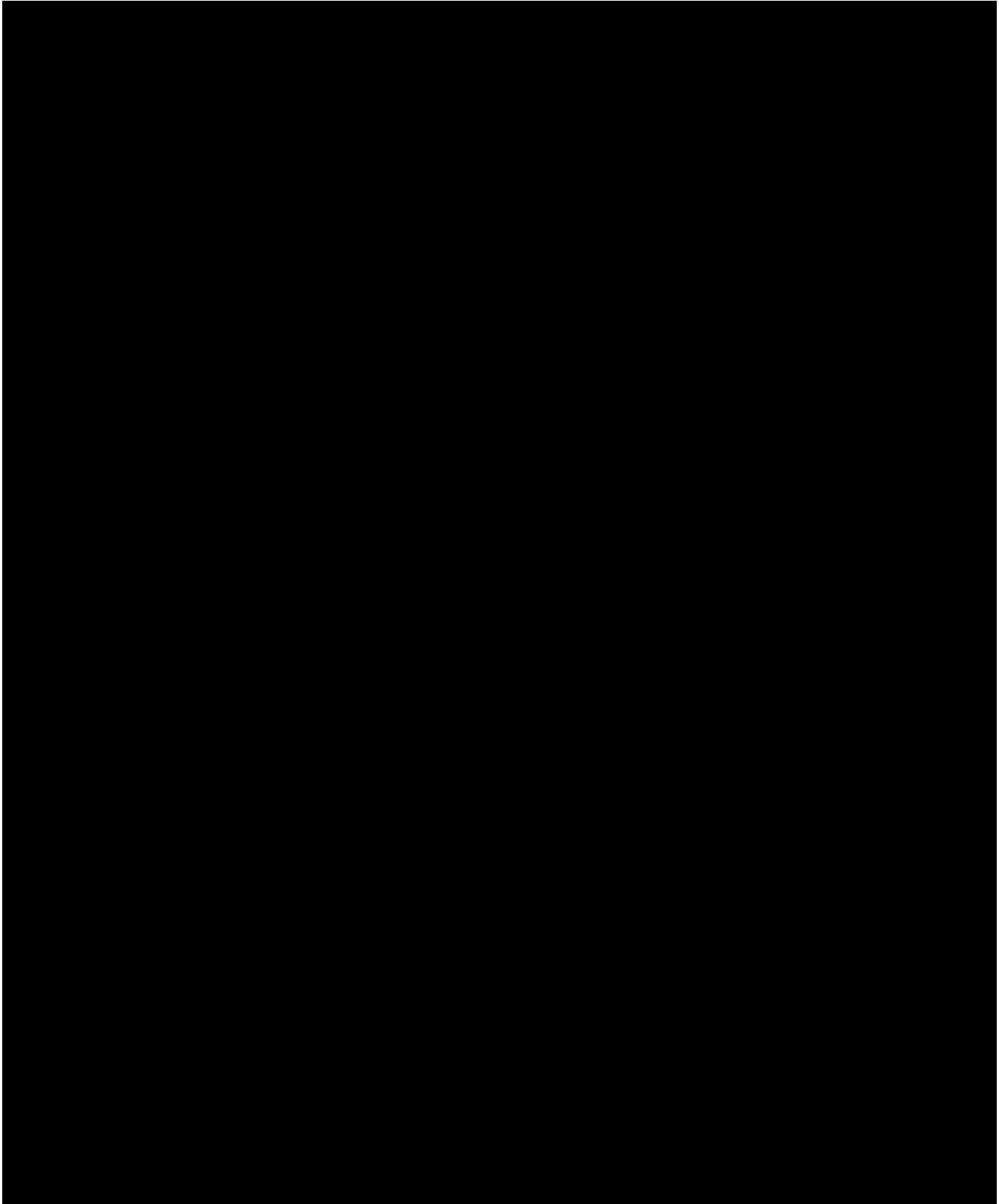
The Hingham RC consists of two buildings on 1.09 acres (**Figure D-23**). The built environment includes an armory, an MVSB, a lawn in front of the armory, and paved parking to the side (north) and rear (east). The parcel is partially fenced in with D-foot chain link at the north side and rear, and a D-foot stone wall along the property line on the south. Previous to construction of the MAARNG site, the parcel was used as farmland. The amount of disturbance to the parcel during construction of the site is unknown.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There is a total of 1.09 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site. Based on previous land use and distance from water or known archaeological sites, the potential for preservation of archaeological deposits at this site is considered to be low.
- Both buildings present at this site have been evaluated as eligible for listing on the NRHP (McLoughlin 1978; Chase-Hartell 2002). The armory (A0001) was constructed in 1909 and the MVSB (L0001) was constructed in 1949.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Hingham as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-22. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT HANSCOM AFB
(BEDFORD, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-23. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT HINGHAM
(WEYMOUTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.22 Hudson (25B35)

The Hudson RC consists of three buildings on 1.81 acres (**Figure D-24**). The built environment includes an armory, an MVSB, a storage shed, paved and unpaved parking, and a landscaped lawn area in front of the armory.

Cultural Resources Summary

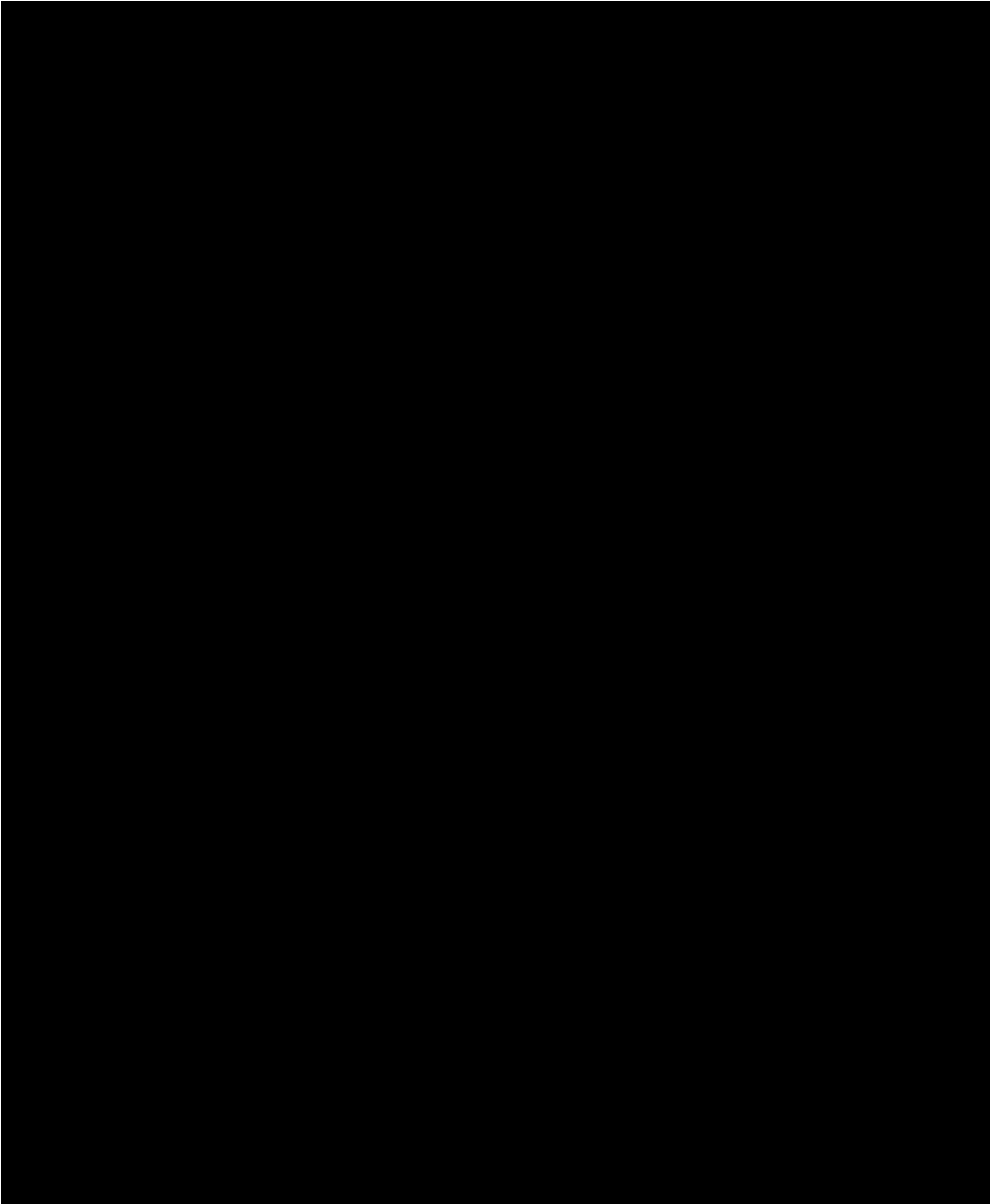
- There are 1.81 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site. Based on its proximity to a dammed pond west of the site, any undisturbed acreage at the site would retain a moderate to high potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.
- Of the three buildings present at this site, two have been evaluated for listing to the NRHP. The MHC evaluated the armory (A0001), constructed in 1910, as eligible for listing on the NRHP (Southworth City Design and Architecture, Inc. 1978) and the MVSB (L0001) was designated as a contributing resource to a historic district consisting of the armory and the MVSB (Walsh 2003b). The remaining building, a storage shed (L0002) was constructed in 1990.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Hudson as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.23 Leominster (25B45)

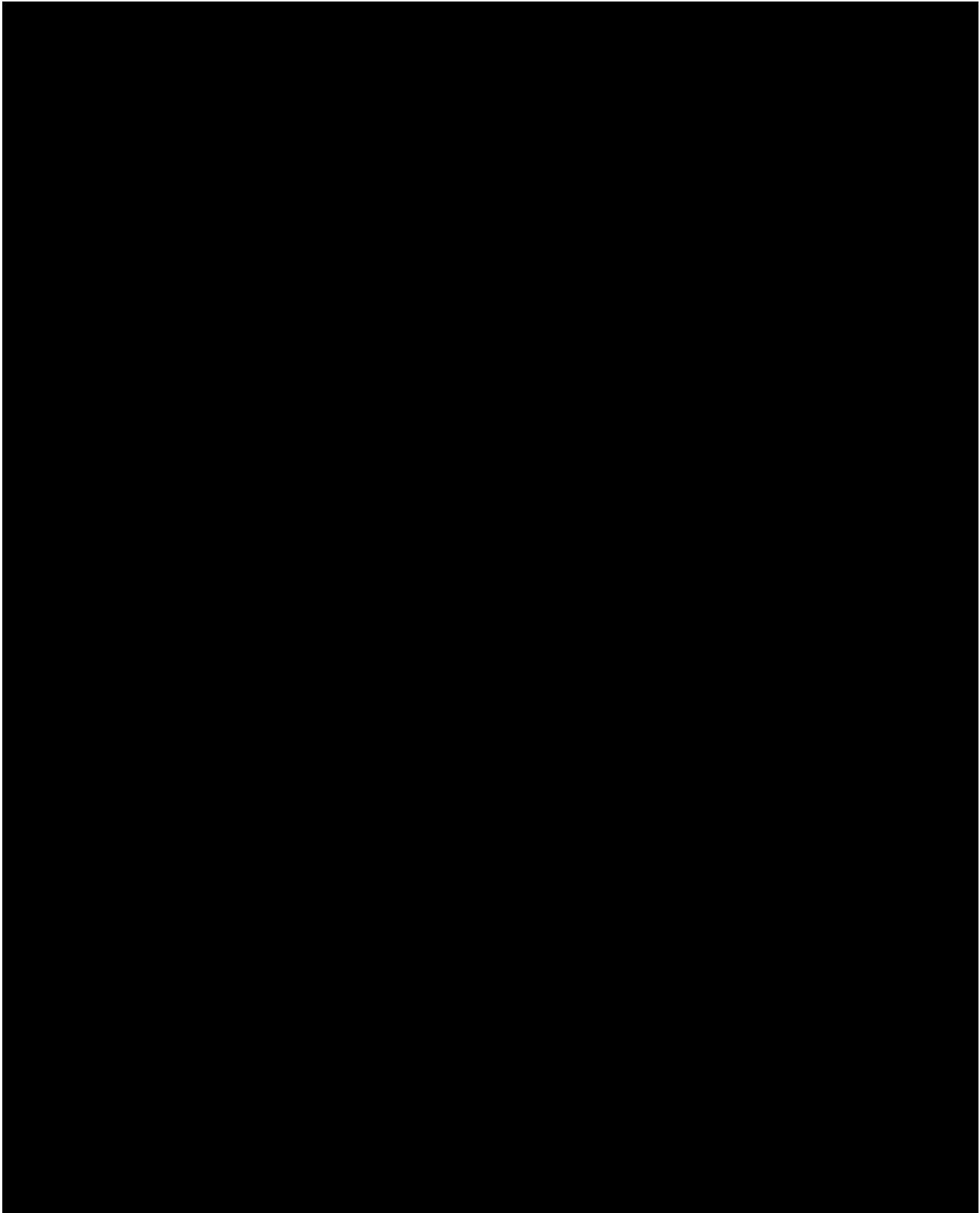
The Leominster RC consists of one building and several parking areas on 2.27 acres (**Figure D-25**). The amount of disturbance resulting from construction of the site is unknown.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 2.27 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site. The potential for preservation of archaeological deposits in any undisturbed portions of the site is considered moderate to high because the site is situated in a cloverleaf field on a terrace above the Nashua River.
- The single building present at this site is an armory (A0001), constructed in 1960. The building will reach 50 years of age during the life of this ICRMP and will need to be evaluated for NRHP eligibility.
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Leominster as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-24. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT HUDSON
(HUDSON, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-25. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT LEOMINSTER
(AYER, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.24 Lexington (25B50)

The Lexington RC consists of one building and a parking area on 4.14 acres (**Figure D-26**). The armory and parking area lie on a raised hillock constructed of imported fill in the center of a wetland.

Cultural Resources Summary

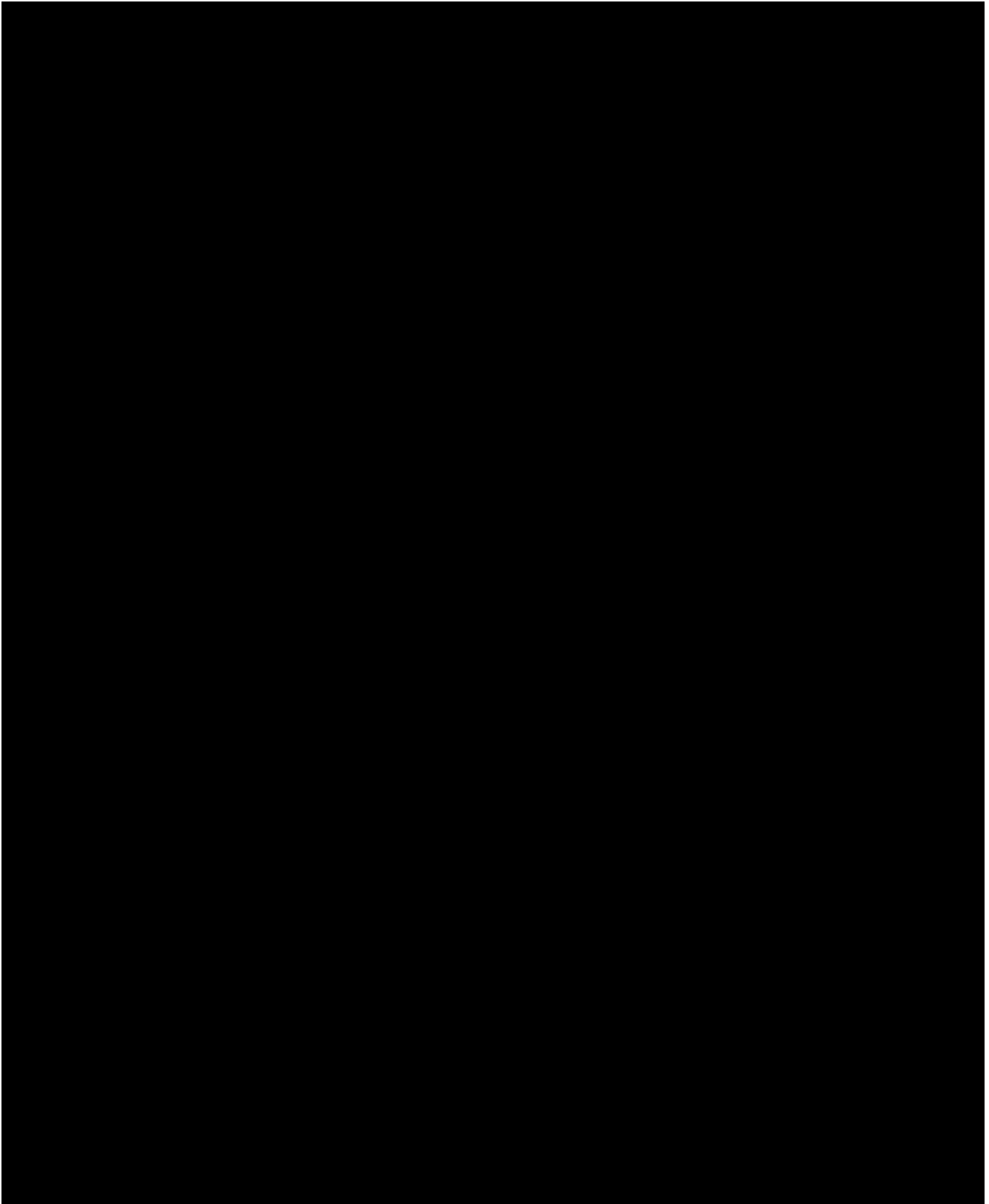
- There are 4.14 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site. Unless a portion of the hillock is determined to be natural, the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be minimal.
- The single building present at this site is the armory (A0001). It was constructed in 1964 will be evaluated for NRHP eligibility when it reaches 50 years in age.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Lexington as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.25 Lynn (25B55)

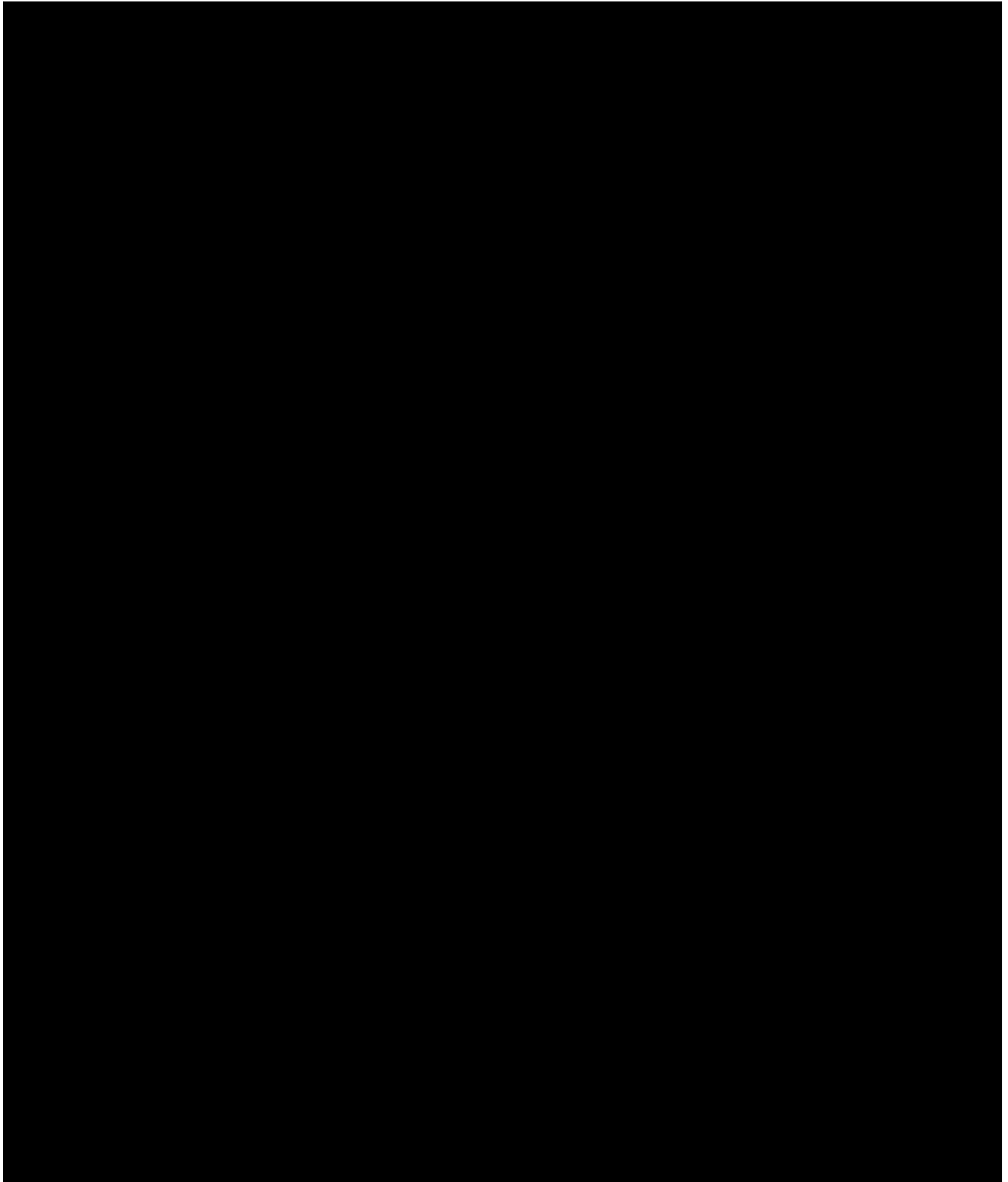
The Lynn RC consists of two buildings on 0.4 acres (**Figure D-27**). The land around the two buildings is entirely paved.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 0.4 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site, however, potential for intact archaeological deposits is considered to be minimal because the entire site has been paved and extensively disturbed.
- Both of the buildings at this site have been evaluated. The armory (A0001), constructed in 1893, was listed on the NRHP in 1979 (Jenkins and Pfeiffer 1979). The MVSb (L0001), constructed in 1949, was evaluated eligible as a contributing resource to a district composed of the two buildings on the site (Walsh 2003b).
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Lynn as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-26. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT LEXINGTON
(BOSTON NORTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-27. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT LYNN
(LYNN, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.26 Melrose (25B70)

The Melrose RC consists of one building and several parking areas on 3 acres (**Figure D-28**). The built environment consists of an armory, paved and unpaved parking, and landscaped lawn. Although archival research indicates that Clem Allen's Horse Academy and fields once occupied the parcel, historic photos of the site show extensive cutting and grading.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 3 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted. Potential for intact archaeological deposits is considered to be minimal because the site has been extensively disturbed.
- The single building present at the site is the armory constructed in 1956. The building is older than 50 years and requires evaluation.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Melrose as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

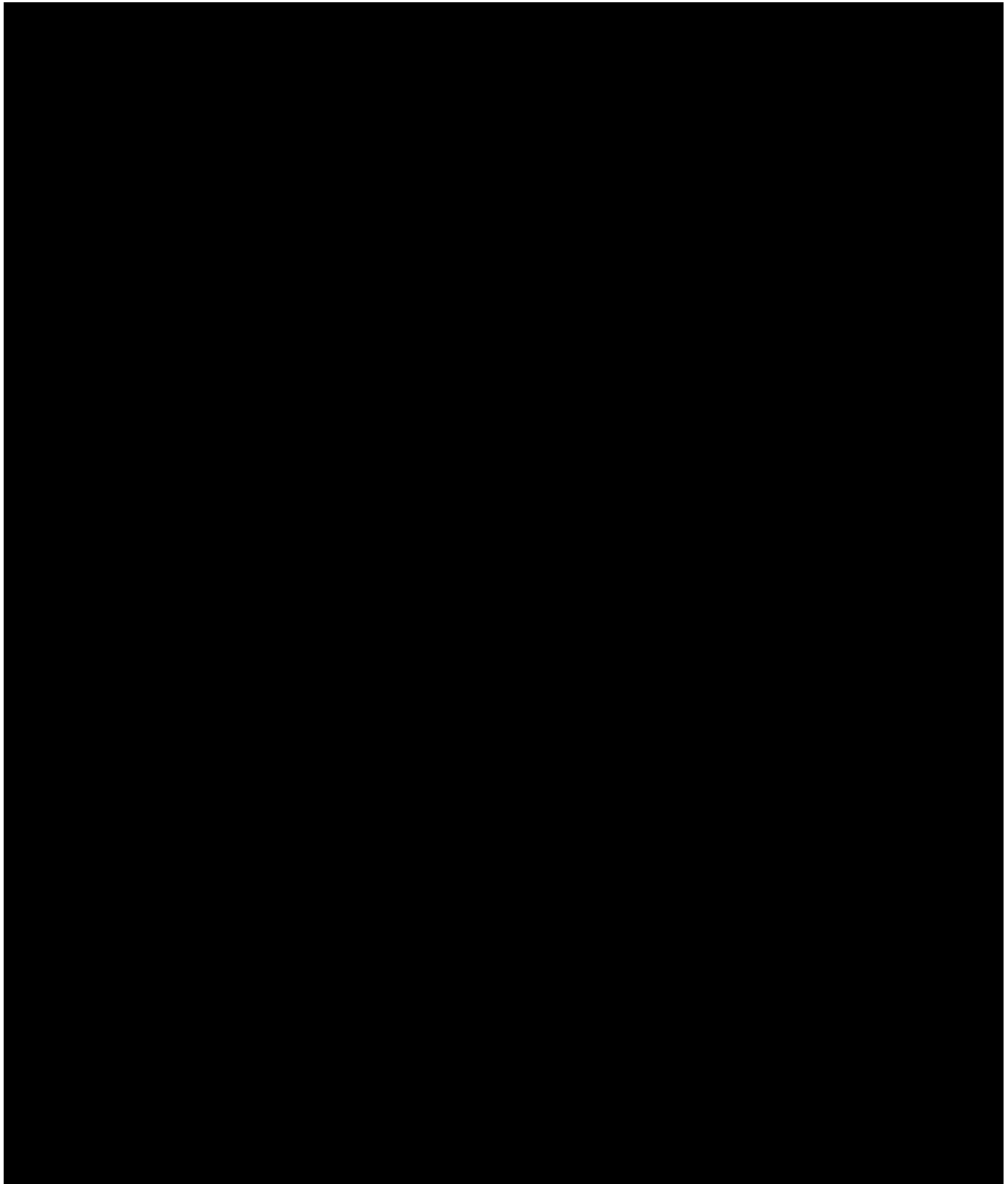
D.2.27 Methuen (25B75)

The Methuen RC consists of two buildings on 6 acres (**Figure D-29**). The built environment consists of the armory, an MVSB, paved parking areas at the rear of the armory and in a strip along the west side between the armory and the MVSB, and a large grassy area. The site is located on the floodplain of the Merrimack River.

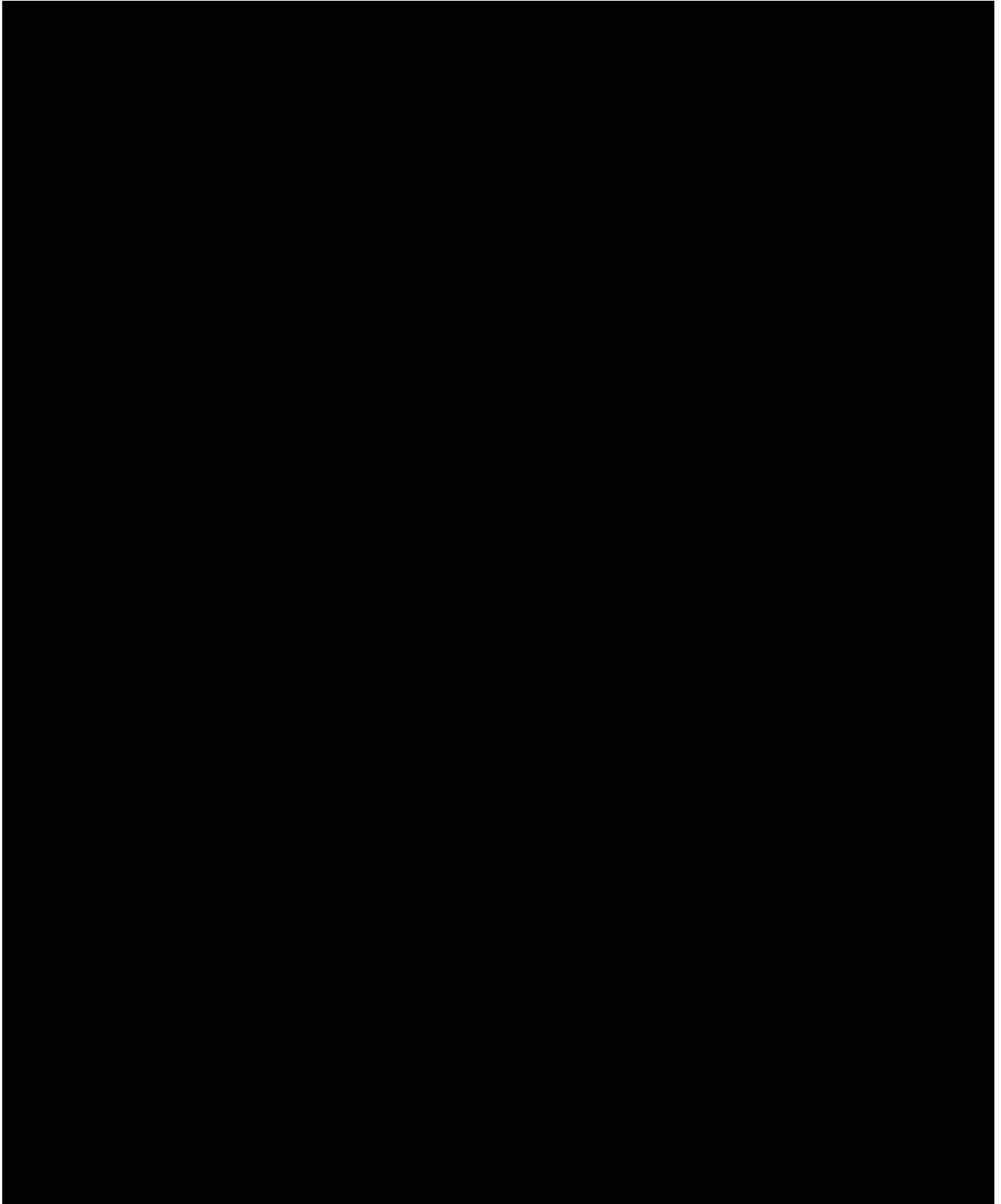
The MAARNG had plans to upgrade this site to accommodate two additional units in FY 2009. As part of the improvements, the MVSB will be demolished and a new building and parking areas will be constructed behind the existing armory. The MAARNG has initiated negotiations on an MOA with the NGB, MHC, and Methuen Historical Commission regarding the adverse effects resulting from the proposed improvements; the MOA specifies photo documentation of the armory and MVSB as mitigation. A draft of the MOA has been reviewed by the MHC and Methuen Historical Commission; however, completion of the review process is pending submission of revised design plans by the MAARNG.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 6 acres at this site. The site's floodplain setting would suggest a high potential for archaeological deposits. An archaeological intensive (locational) survey conducted at the site on all unpaved acreage occurred in October 2004 (Ingham and Cherau 2004). The survey identified two pre-Contact Native American find spots and a small collection of post-Contact/modern debris. Neither of the find spots is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- Of the two buildings present at the site, both are eligible for listing on the NRHP (Tremont Preservation Services 1996; Chase-Hartell 2002). The armory (A0001) was built in 1913 and the MVSB (L0002) was built in the 1950s. Both buildings have been photo-documented to MHC standards (Walsh 2003c).
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Methuen as part of their ancestral lands. No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-28. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT MELROSE
(BOSTON NORTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-29. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT METHUEN
(LAWRENCE, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.28 Middleboro (25B80)

The Middleboro RC consists of one building on D.12 acres (**Figure D-30**). The built environment includes an armory on a level and mostly paved site. The site plans suggest that the southwestern corner of the lot (approx. 0.89 acres) might be undisturbed.

Cultural Resources Summary

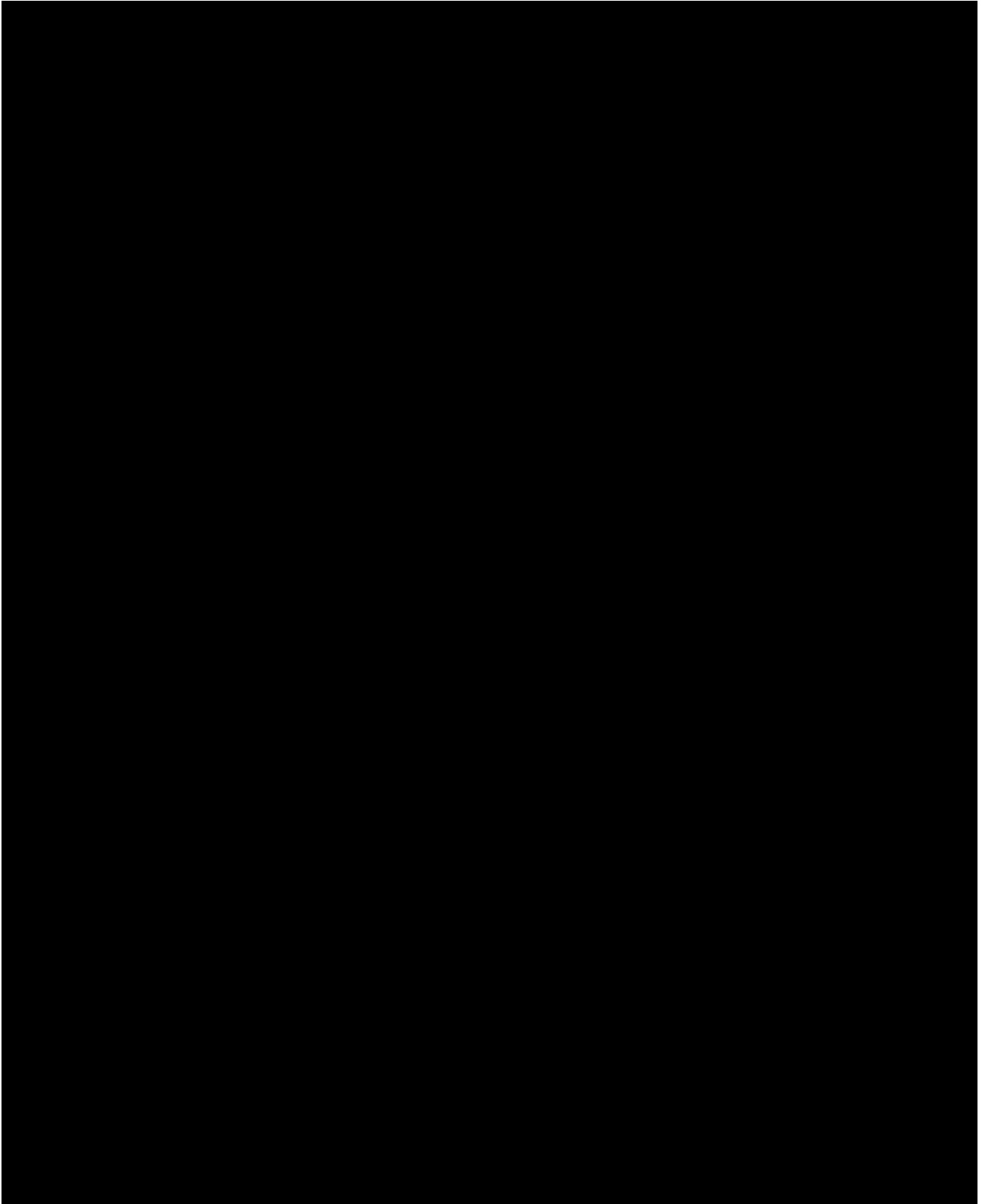
- There are D.12 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site. The potential for intact archaeological deposits is considered to range from low to moderate because approximately 0.89 acre might be undisturbed.
- The single building present at this site is the armory (A0001). It was constructed in 1957 and requires evaluation for NRHP eligibility.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Middleboro as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.29 Milford STARC Headquarters (25B87)

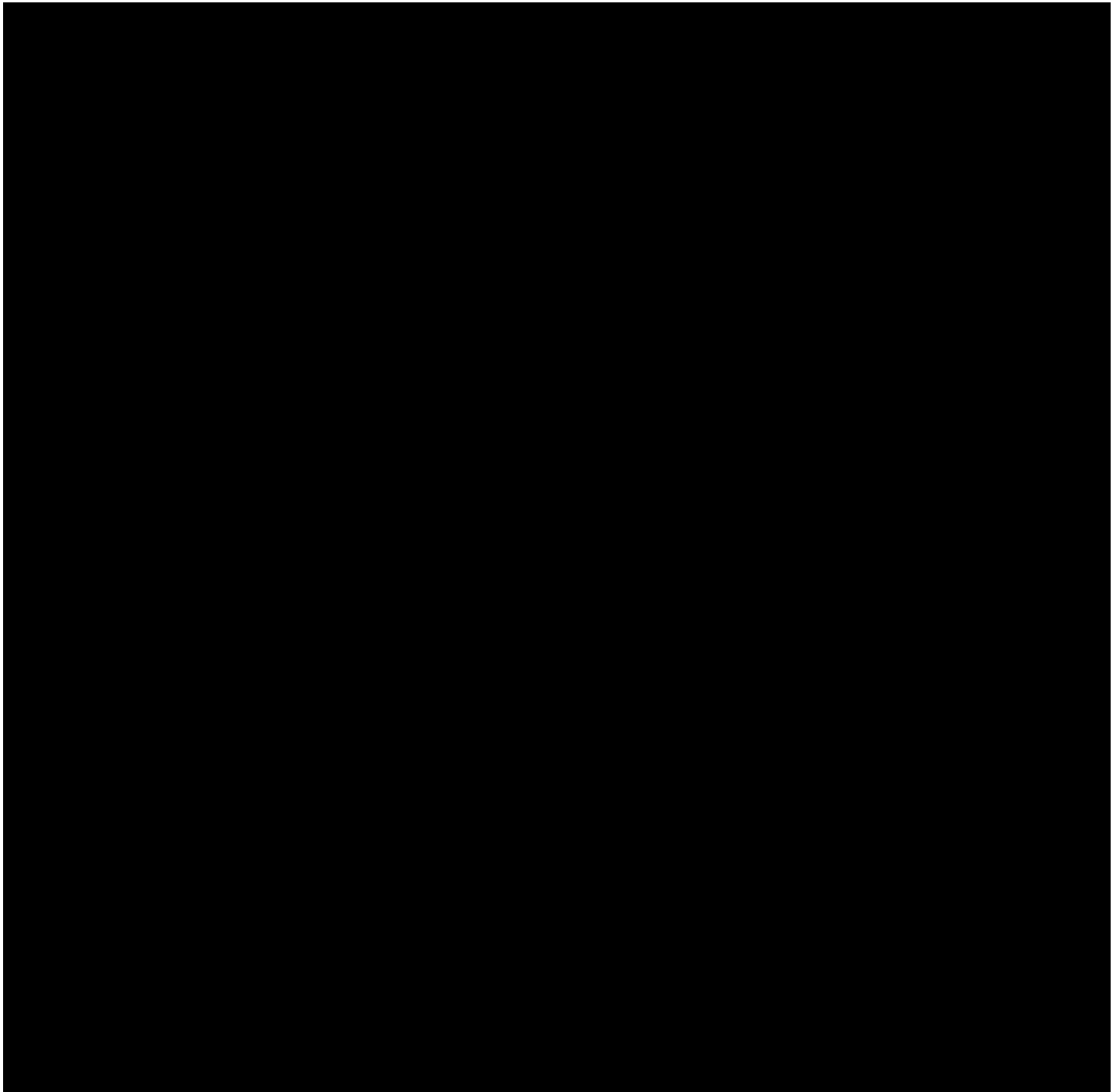
The MAARNG Headquarters in Milford comprises four buildings on 107 acres (**Figure D-31**). The built environment includes four buildings; one structure; lawns on the east, north, and northwest of the site; and a large parking lot on the west side. The remaining acreage at the site is unpaved woodland that includes a large number of designated wetlands. Several building foundations of unknown date are located along the western side of the site, in the woodlands; these might be associated with a mill pond and dam across the perimeter road from the site.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 107 acres at this site. In 2003, the course of a proposed fitness trail at HQ STARC in Milford was subjected to intensive (locational) archaeological survey (Donta and Wendt 2002; Donta 2003). The survey, which was completed in two separate mobilizations, recorded two sites: a pre-Contact lithic scatter and a 19th-century chimney and associated debris. Both sites were recommended for further investigation and evaluation if they could not be avoided by the proposed fitness trail; however, the fitness trail was rerouted to avoid both sites. The remaining unpaved acreage at this site has not been inventoried. Much of the acreage is categorized as wetlands; areas between wetlands are considered to retain moderate to high potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.
- Of the four buildings and one structure present at this site, three are primary buildings on the site. The three buildings include a D-story metal clad office building (A0001), a single-story link building, and a single-story warehouse. They were all constructed in 1981 for Data General Corporation, and purchased by the MAARNG in 1996. These three connected buildings are surrounded by extensive lawns. Further downhill of the west parking lot is the fourth building, which is a single-story brick office building. A one-story metal garage structure lies adjacent to this building. The office building and structure were both constructed by the MAARNG in 1997 and subsequently leased to the Massachusetts Air National Guard. These latter buildings are surrounded on the west and south by paved parking and are enclosed by a chain-link fence. None of these buildings have significant Cold War associations that would make them eligible under Criteria Consideration G.



**FIGURE D-30. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT MIDDLEBORO
(BRIDGEWATER, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-31. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT MILFORD
(MILFORD, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Milford as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

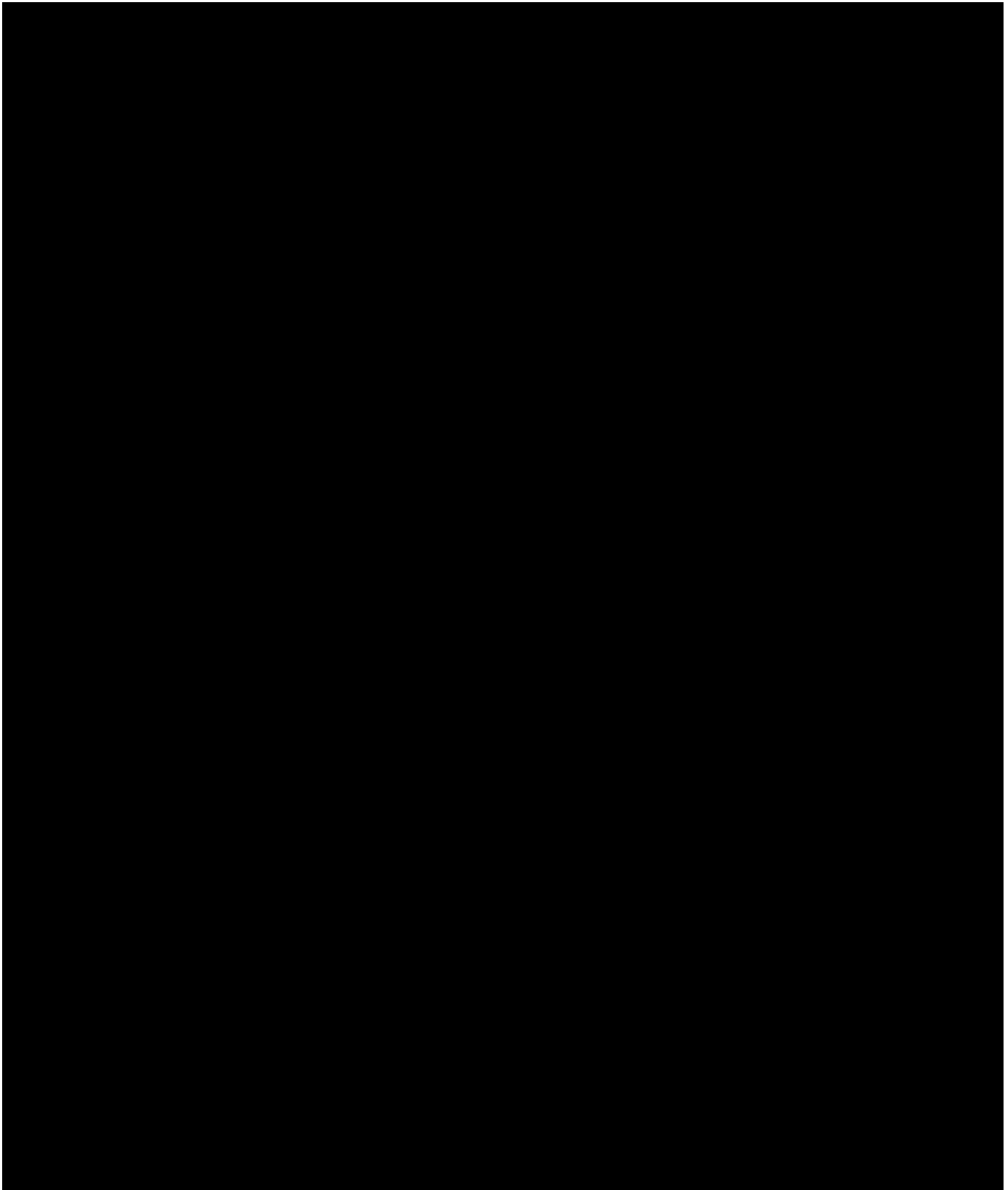
D.2.30 Natick (Speen Street) (25B95)

The MAARNG site at Natick is on 2D.34 acres (**Figure D-32**). Total acreage owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at this location is 31.7, 2D.34 acres of which fall within the fence line of the MAARNG Speen Street site. The built environment includes 12 buildings on a mostly paved site. There is a small wooded area behind Building D. This latter paved area (approximately 1.87 acres) is located on a peninsula jutting out into Lake Cochituate.

The MAARNG initiated abatement of hazardous materials in the buildings and structures at this site in 2006 in preparation for eventual demolition of the buildings and structures and transfer of this site to the Commonwealth. Prior to initiation of abatement actions, the MAARNG negotiated an MOA with the MHC and the Natick Historical Society regarding the adverse impacts on the historic district resulting from abatement and eventual demolition. Mitigation measures implemented under the MOA included photo-documentation (MHC standards) (Walsh 2005c).

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 2D.34 acres at this site. An intensive (locational) archaeological survey of this acreage (Cherau 2005a) found that the entire area has been cut and filled. Shovel test profiles revealed graded land surfaces with fill soils directly overlying the C-horizon subsoil. The disturbances seem to be related in part to the WWII era rail line/depot that extends through the unpaved part of the site. No cultural materials were collected. The remaining paved acreage at the site is likely to have been disturbed by previous land use and construction and is considered to retain minimal potential for archaeological deposits.
- All 12 buildings and associated structures present at this site are eligible as contributing resources to a historic district (Walsh 2003b). The buildings were constructed between 1920 and 1936. The gates of the site and 10 ammunition storage buildings/huts also are included in the district. As noted above, the buildings and structures at this site have been subjected to hazardous materials abatement and will likely be demolished prior to transfer of the property back to the Commonwealth.
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claims Natick as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-32. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT NATICK
(FRAMINGHAM, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.31 Newburyport (25C05)

The Newburyport RC consists of three buildings on 19.13 acres (**Figure D-33**). The built environment includes the buildings, paved drives and parking lots, and lawns and grassy areas. One of the buildings, an 1822 powder house relocated to this site in 1950, lies on a small knoll surrounded by wetlands. There is a seasonal stream along one side of the property. The ocean is 3 to 4 miles away.

Cultural Resources Summary

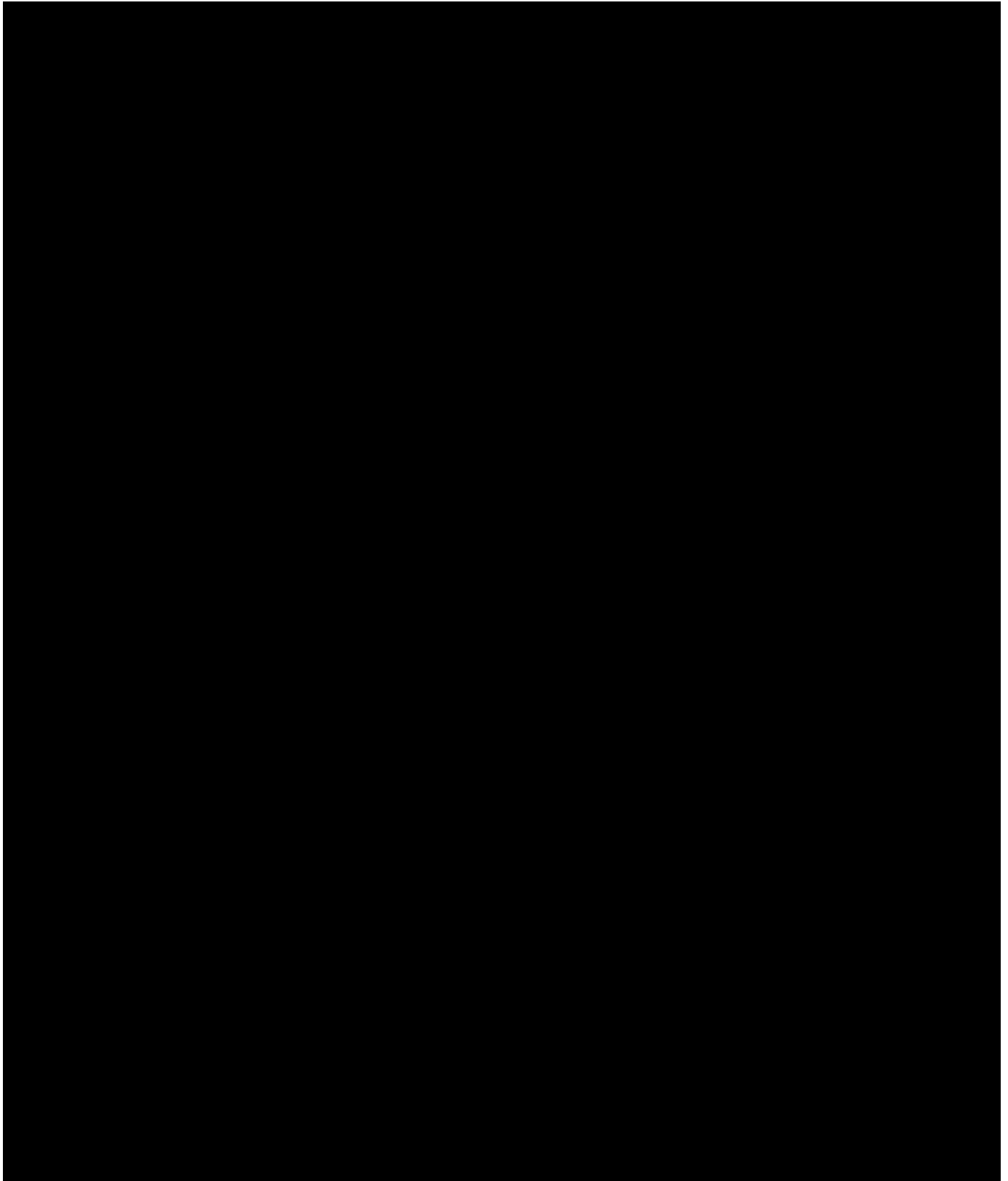
- There are 19.13 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site. The potential for intact archaeological deposits is considered to retain moderate to high potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.
- All three buildings present at the site are individually eligible for listing on the NRHP (Chase-Hartell 2002). The buildings are the 1956 armory (A0001), a 1951 MVSB (L0001), and the 1822 powder house. The readiness center was evaluated as eligible under Criteria Consideration G based on its association with Vietnam War protests. In 1969, Katherine Powers and Susan Sacks blew up the arms vault and stole weapons to use in their Vietnam War protest. It has not been evaluated under NRHP Criteria A–D. Built originally on Godfrey’s Hill in Newburyport, the powder house was relocated to this parcel prior to the transfer of the land from the town to the MAARNG and construction of the armory and MVSB.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Newburyport as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.32 Newton (25C10)

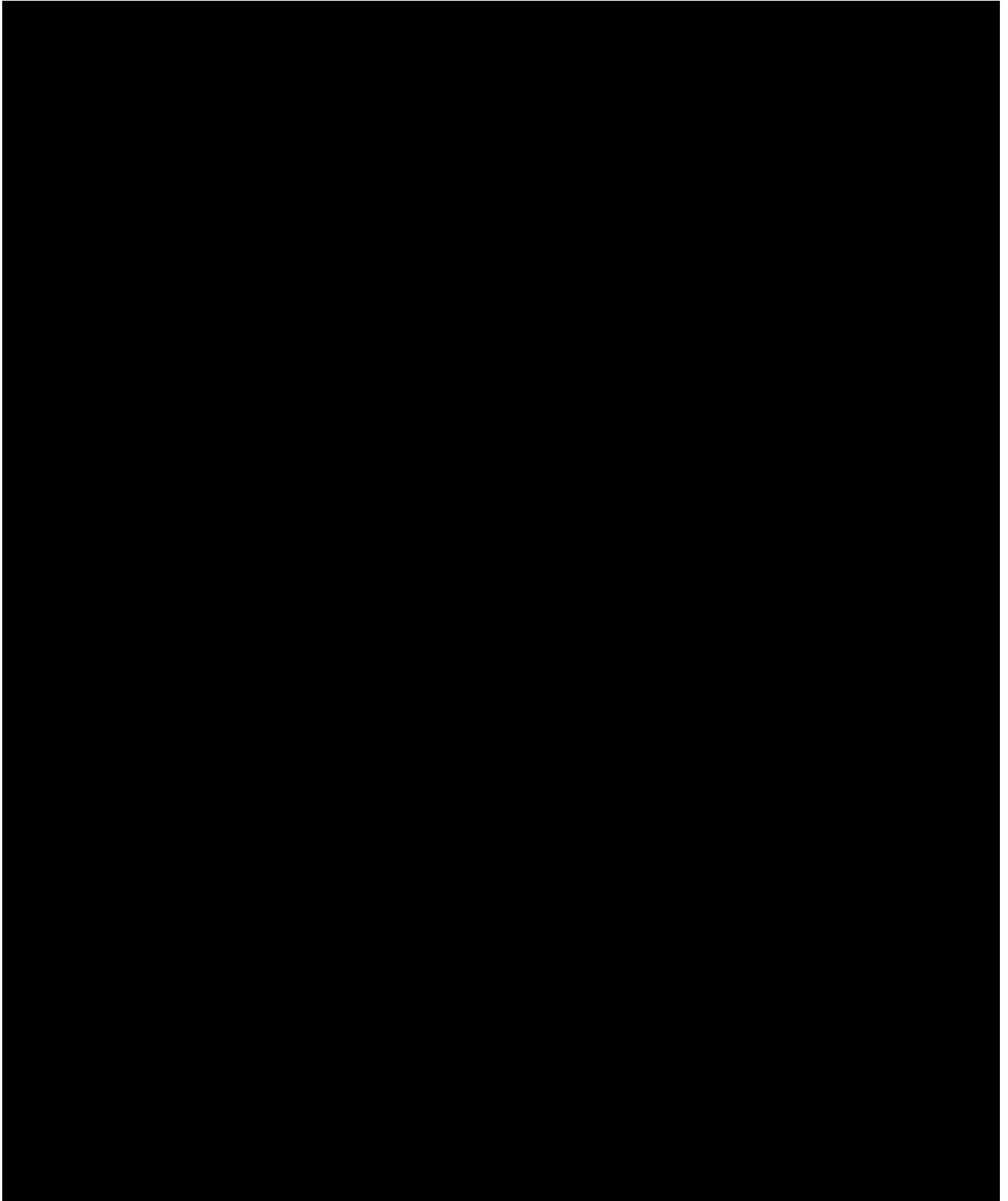
The Newton RC consists of one building, paved drives, and parking lots on 0.84 acres (**Figure D-34**). Historic photos and site plans indicate that the entire parcel was built up and filled prior to paving.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 0.84 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site; however the potential for intact archaeological deposits is considered to be minimal due to disturbance from construction.
- The single building present at the site is the armory (A0001). Constructed in 1911, the building is eligible for listing in the NRHP (Newton Historical Commission 1987).
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Newton as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-33. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT NEWBURYPORT
(NEWBURYPORT, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-34. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT NEWTON
(BOSTON SOUTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.33 Northampton (Florence) (25C20)

The Northampton (Florence) RC consists of two buildings and several parking areas on 40 acres (**Figure D-35**). The built environment includes an armory and storage shed within a fenced area on top of a hill. The remaining acreage at the site is undeveloped woodland. Water sources in close proximity to the site include wetlands, Florence Pond, and Mill River.

Cultural Resources Summary

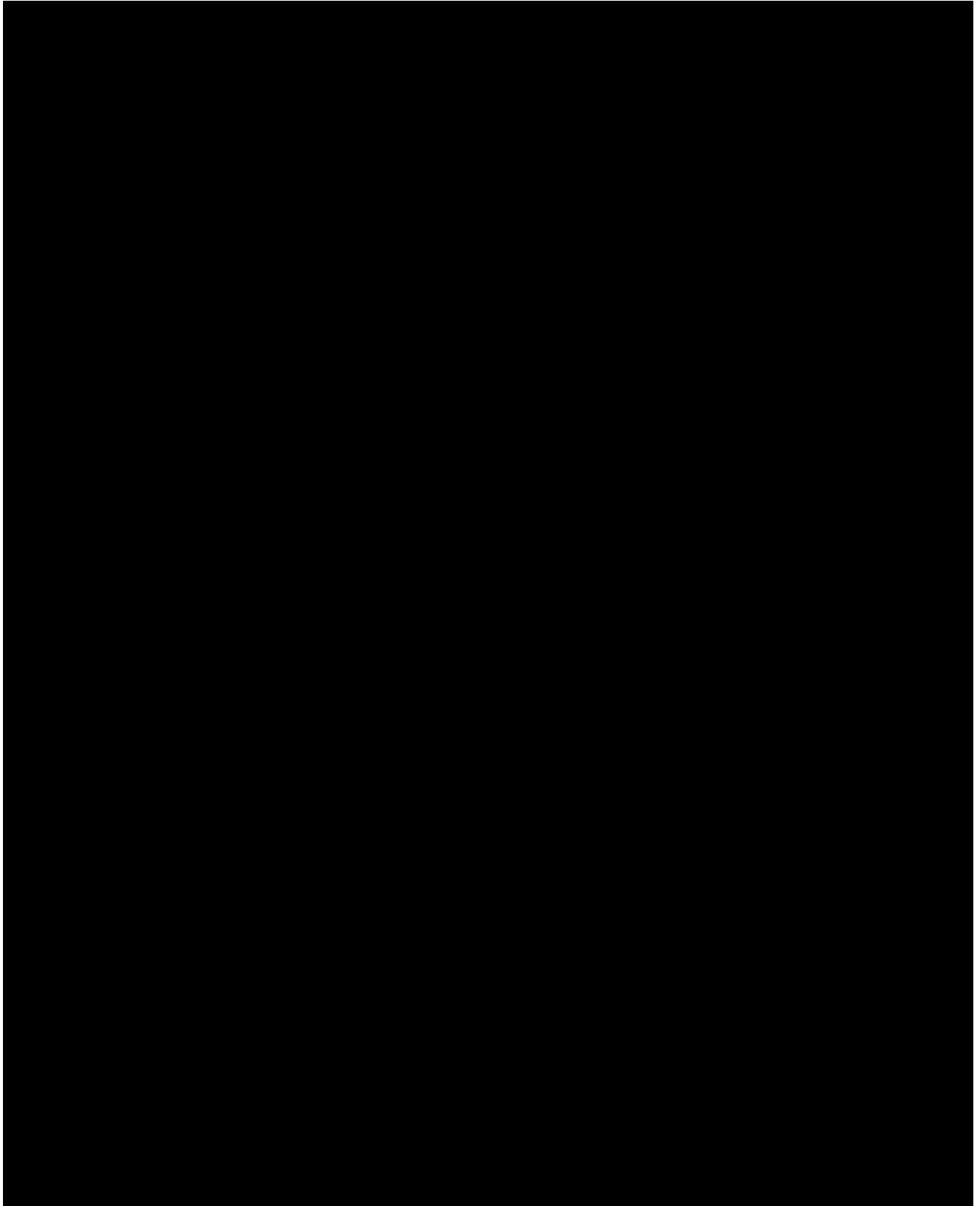
- There are 40 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site. The potential for intact archaeological deposits is considered to retain a moderate to high potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.
- The two buildings present at this site include the 1969 armory (A0001) and the 1970 storage shed (A0002). Both buildings will be evaluated for NRHP eligibility when they reach 50 years in age.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Northampton as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.34 Northbridge (Whitinsville) (25C25)

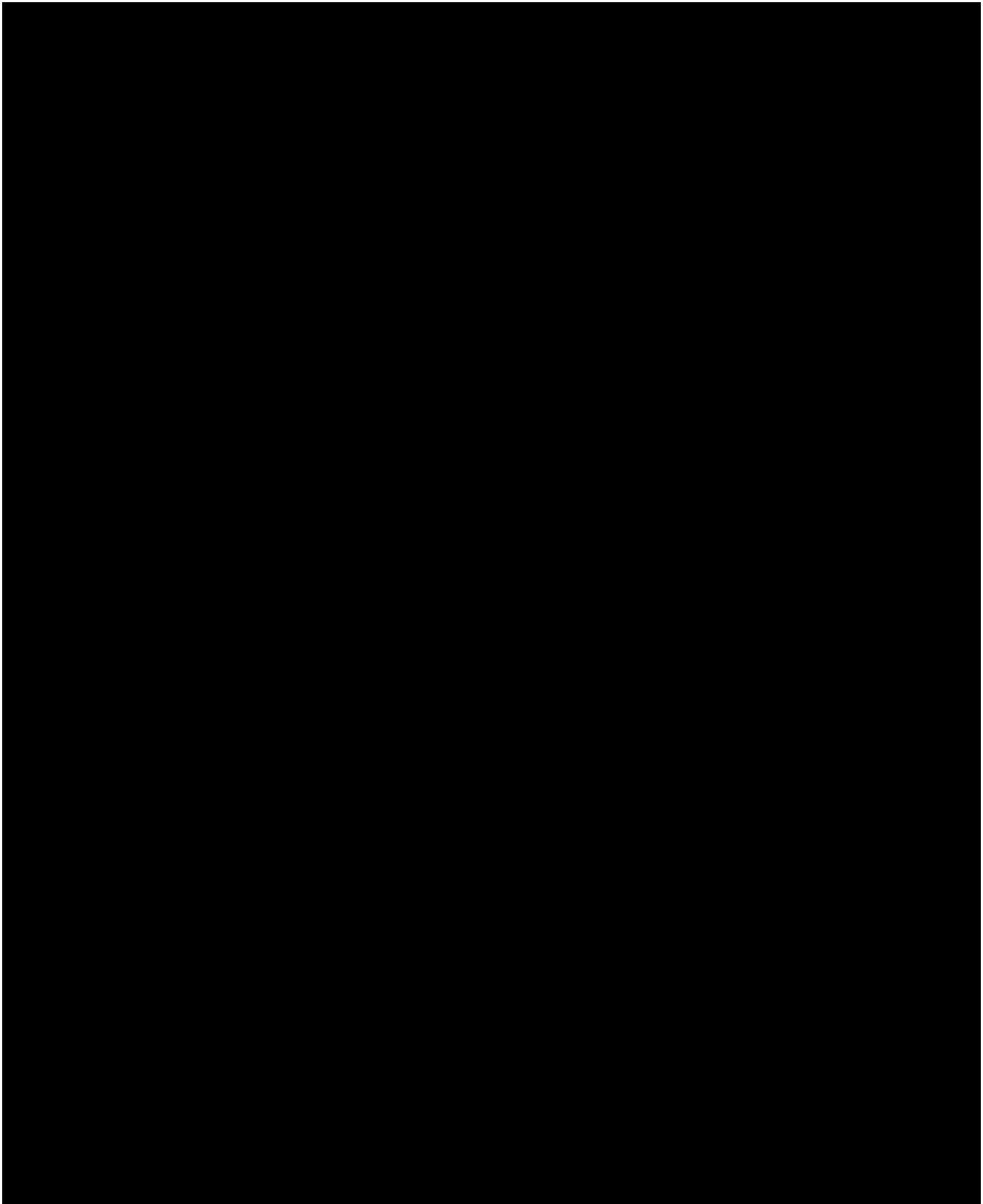
The Northbridge (Whitinsville) RC consists of three buildings on 2.05 acres (**Figure D-36**). The built environment includes an armory, FMS Northbridge, a flammable material storage locker, and a mixture of paved and unpaved drives and parking areas. The acreage was extensively graded when the readiness center was constructed in 1959.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 2.05 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site, however, the potential for intact archaeological deposits is considered to be minimal due to extensive grading when the readiness center was constructed.
- All three buildings present at the site will need to evaluate for determining their eligibility for listing to the NRHP because they will reach 50 years of age during the life of this ICRMP. The armory (A0001) was constructed in 1959, the FMS (L0001) was constructed in 1960, and the flammable material storage locker (L0002) was constructed in 1962.
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Northbridge as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-35. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT NORTHAMPTON (FLORENCE)
(EASTHAMPTON, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-36. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT NORTHBRIDGE (WHITINSVILLE)
(UXBRIDGE, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.35 Pittsfield (25C35)

The Pittsfield RC consists of three buildings on D.7 acres (**Figure D-37**). The built environment includes an armory, FMS Pittsfield, flammable materials storage locker, paved drives and parking areas. The acreage includes a wide strip of a grassy area west of the FMS.

Cultural Resources Summary

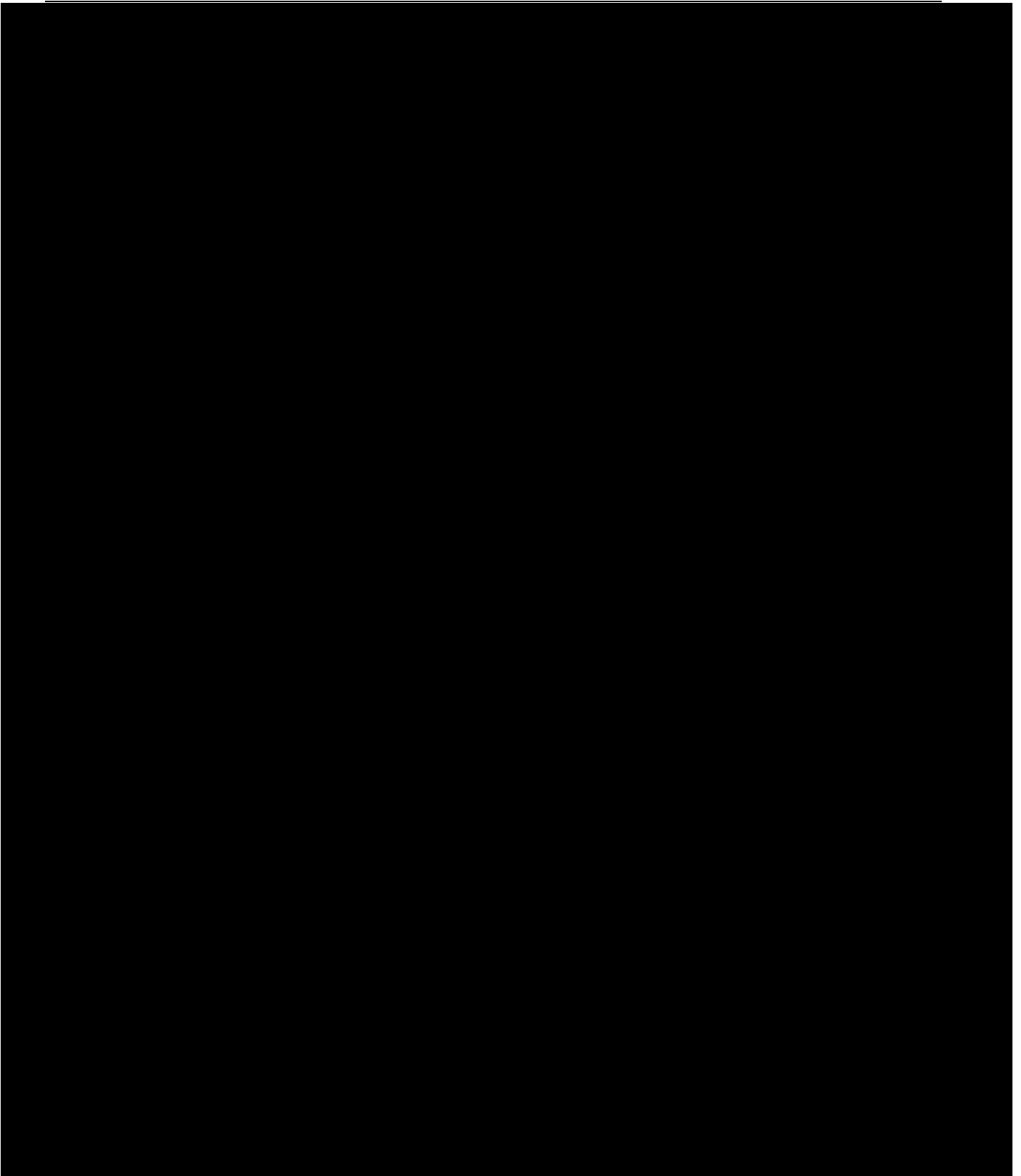
- There are D.7 acres at this site. An archaeological survey and testing of the unpaved acreage at this site (Cherau 2005b) indicated the presence of fill/disturbed soils to depths of at least 2.5 feet across most of the unpaved areas. Modern field trash (plastic, window glass, bottle glass, wire nails) was encountered (but not saved) in the fill soils to depths of 65 centimeters below surface (cmbs) in these test pits. The fill was observed in two distinct layers, the second of which was extremely compact to the maximum possible depth of 65 cmbs. Remnant intact soils were encountered in only two test pits: a landscaped A-horizon underlain by a B-horizon to 75 cmbs. No cultural materials were recovered in the intact B-horizon in these two test pits. Given the uniform flatness of the property, it appears likely the ground surface was graded and filled as part of the construction of the site. No further archaeological investigations will be recommended because of the identified disturbances/fill soils and lack of significant cultural deposits.
- All three buildings present at the site will turn 50 years in age during the life of this ICRMP and will require evaluation for NRHP eligibility. The armory (A0001) was constructed in 1962, the FMS (L0001) was constructed in 1961, and the flammable material storage locker (L0002) was constructed in 1962.
- The federally recognized Stockbridge Munsee Tribe of Mohican Indians claim Pittsfield as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the Tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.36 Plymouth (25C40)

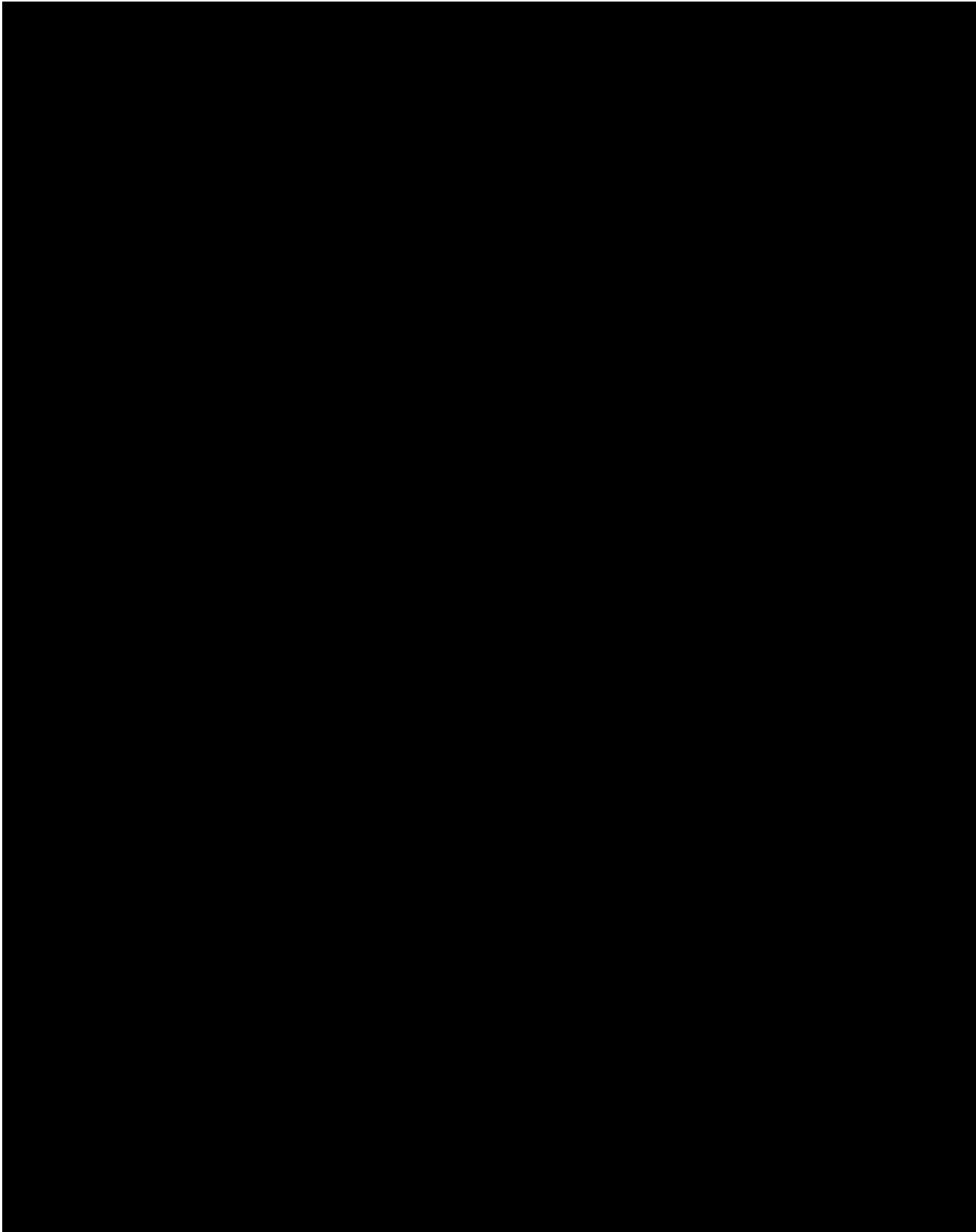
The Plymouth RC is on 0.28 acres (**Figure D-38**). The built environment includes an armory and paved parking lot.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 0.28 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory has not been conducted at this site. The potential for intact archaeological deposits is considered to have minimal potential for preservation of archaeological deposits based on previous construction disturbance.
- The single building present at the site is the armory (A0001). It was constructed in 1910 and is eligible for listing in the NRHP (Murphy 1978). It is included in the Plymouth Village Historic District in 1995.



**FIGURE D-37. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT PITTSFIELD
(PITTSFIELD WEST, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-38. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT PLYMOUTH
(PLYMOUTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

- The Plymouth site falls within the ancestral lands of the Wampanoag Tribe; however, neither the federally recognized Wampanoag Tribe nor Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe have indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the Tribe.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.37 Quincy (25C45)

The Quincy RC consists of three buildings on 1.85 acres (**Figure D-39**). The built environment includes an armory, an MVSB, a flammable materials storage locker, and a large paved parking area. A small lawn is located in front of the armory. The site is located next to a brook with a historic bridge over it. This area appears to have been partially filled to raise the bridge above the brook's floodplain.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 1.85 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory at the site has not been conducted. Given the proximity of the site to a water source, if undisturbed soils exist below the fill and pavement, the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be moderate.
- Of the three buildings present at the site, two have been evaluated for the NRHP. The 1924 armory (A0001) and the 1950 MVSB (L0001) are eligible for listing on the NRHP (Fannin-Lehner 1984; Chase-Hartell 2003). The readiness center also is included in the Quincy Center Local Historic District. The remaining building, a flammable materials storage locker (L0002), was constructed in 1963 and will be evaluated for NRHP eligibility as appropriate.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Northampton as part of their ancestral lands.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

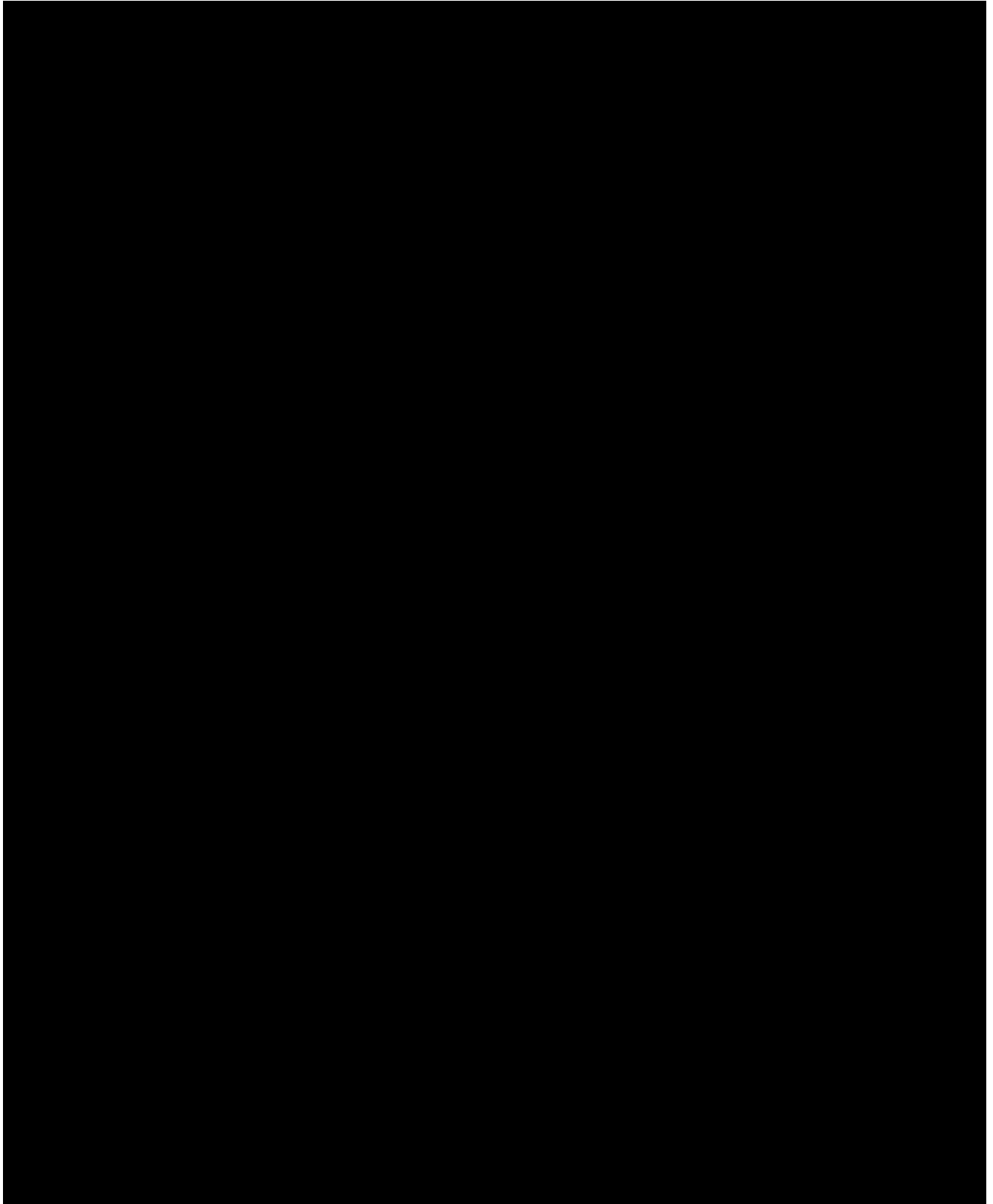
D.2.38 Rehoboth (25178)

The MAARNG site at Rehoboth includes nine buildings on 14.6 acres (**Figure D-40**). The built environment includes four readiness centers, an MVSB, two storage buildings, a dining site, and a police/MP station. Hillside areas outside the fenced portion of the site are covered with maple, birch, oak, and pine trees.

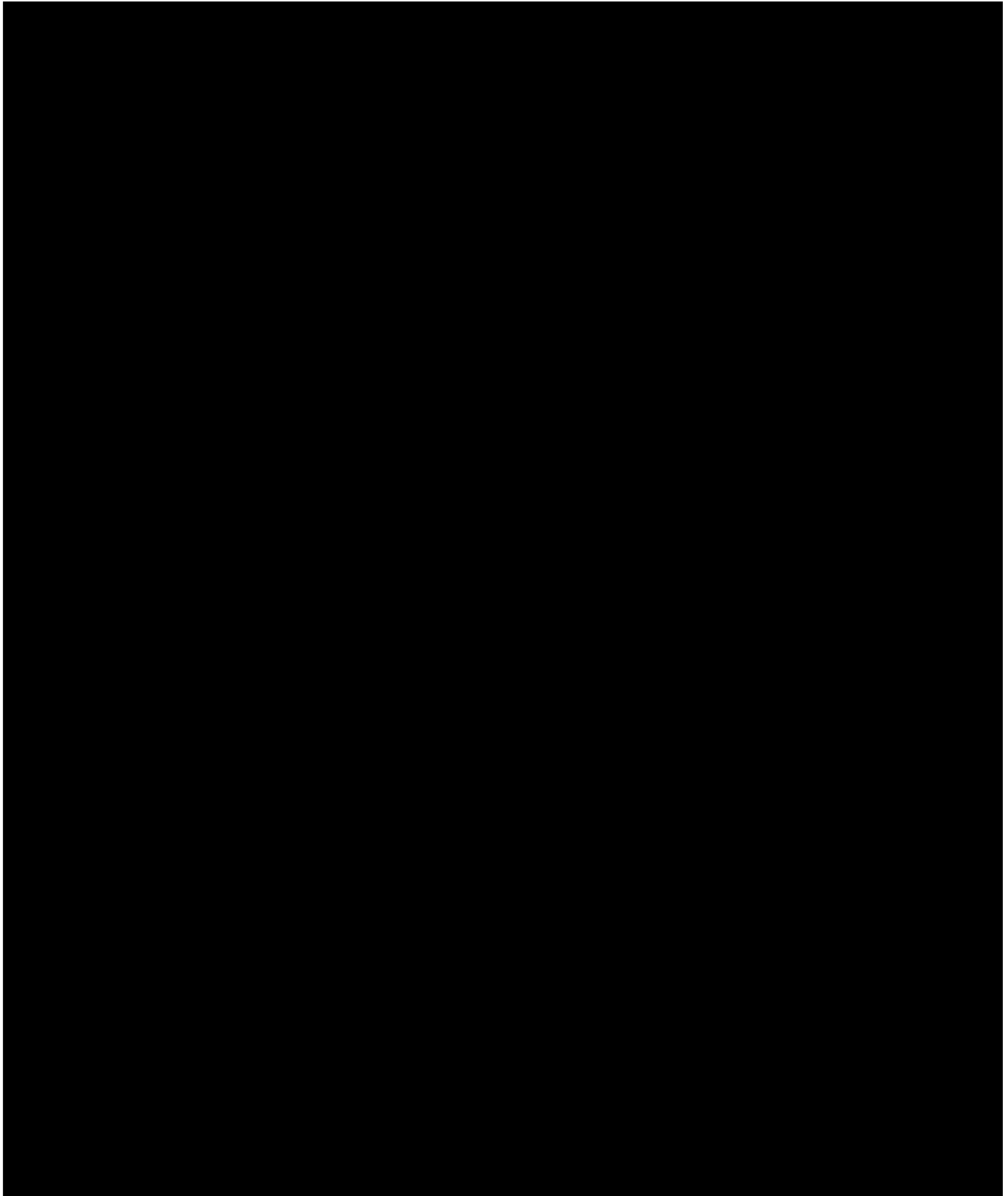
In 2006, the MAARNG negotiated an MOA with the MHC and the Rehoboth Historic Commission regarding the adverse effects associated with demolition of three buildings (C-8, C-9, C-11) and modifications to the remaining buildings.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 14.6 acres at this site. Archaeological survey and testing of the unpaved portions of the site (Graves and Cherau 2005a) found intact soil profiles in several locations, but did not encounter any archaeological deposits.
- Of the nine buildings and structures present at this site, all but the climate-controlled storage building are considered contributing elements to a potential historic district (Walsh 2005a). Constructed in 1955, these buildings originally functioned as components of the PR-19 Nike Missile Control Area (1955–1979). The climate-controlled storage building was constructed in 2001. In mitigation for demolition of three buildings (C-8, C-9, C-11) and proposed modifications to the exteriors of several of these buildings, all of the buildings were photo-documented in 2005 (Walsh 2005b).



**FIGURE D-39. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT QUINCY
(BOSTON SOUTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-40. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT REHOBOTH
(TAUNTON, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

- The Rehoboth site falls within the ancestral lands of the Wampanoag Tribe; however, neither the federally recognized WTGH-A nor Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe have indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the Tribe.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.39 Springfield (25C75)

The Springfield RC consists of an armory and a large parking area on 3 acres (**Figure D-41**). Small wooded areas on the northeastern and southwestern corners might contain undisturbed soils.

Cultural Resources Summary

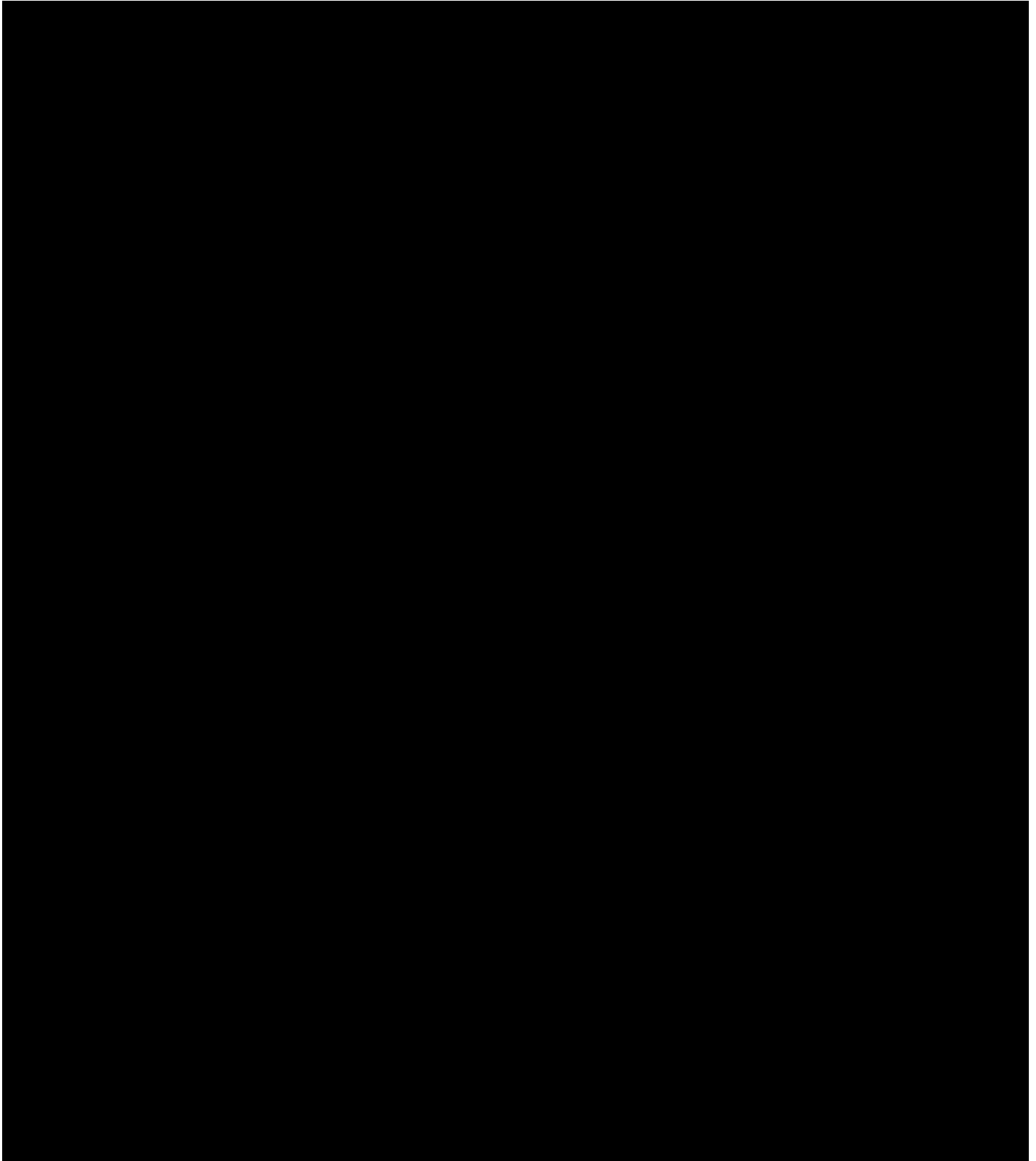
- There are 3 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory of the site has not been conducted. The unpaved acreage in the wooded areas is considered to retain moderate potential for preservation of archaeological deposits.
- The single building present at the site is the armory (A0001). It was constructed in 1985 and will be evaluated at it reaches 50 years in age.
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Springfield as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.40 Taunton (25C87)

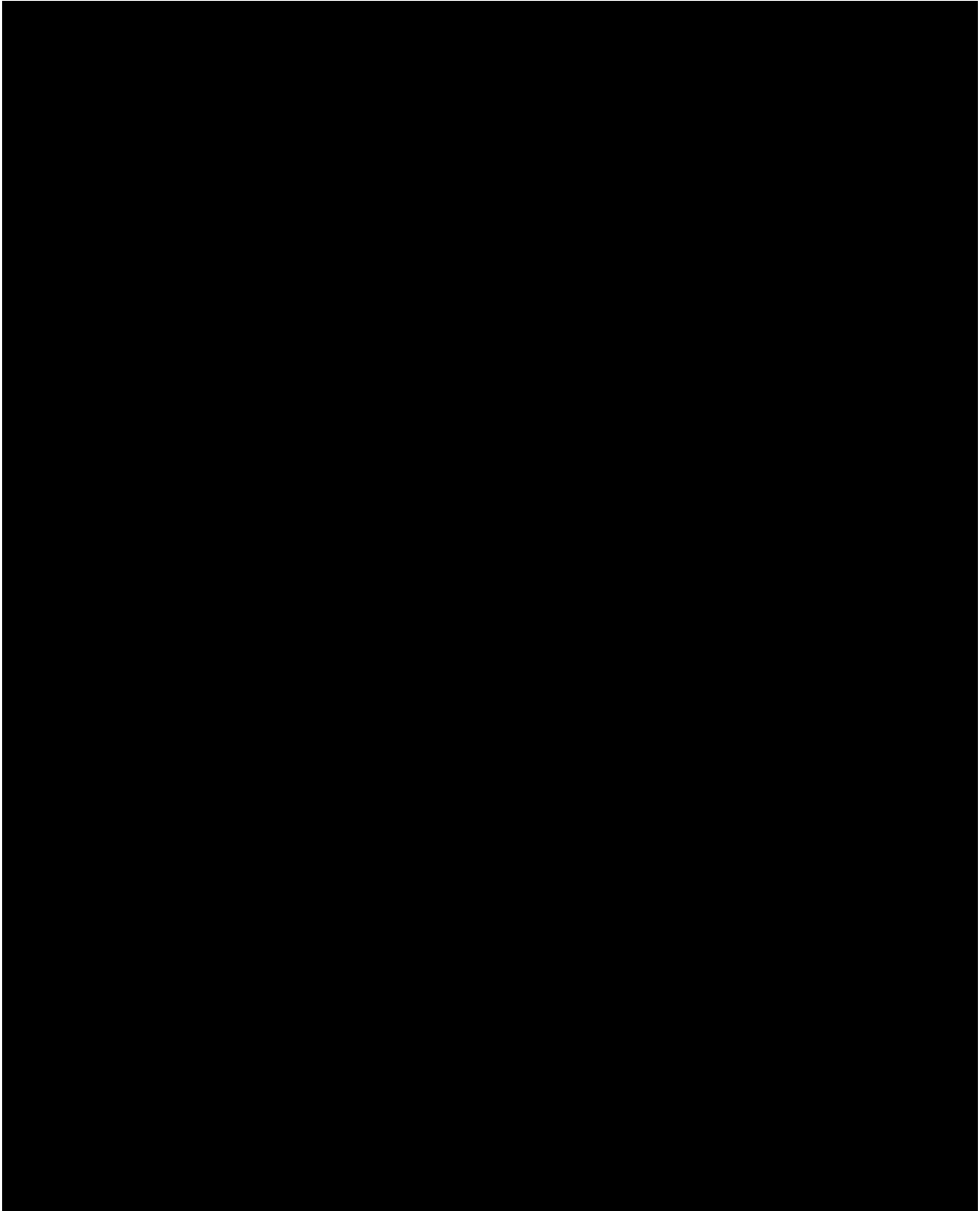
The Taunton RC consists of an armory on 6.5 acres (**Figure D-42**). The built environment includes an armory, two large parking lots, and one paved and one graveled lot. The remaining acreage is wooded. The parcel was open space, woods, and wetlands when the MAARNG purchased it in 1997; the wetlands are habitat for an endangered species of frog. The MAARNG graded and filled the land under the armory and parking areas, but constructed a retaining wall behind the readiness center to prevent runoff into the wetlands. The south parking lot used crushed stone rather than pavement for the same reason. The site lies adjacent to the 100-foot buffer for the Taunton River.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 6.5 acres at this site. An archaeological inventory of the site has not been conducted. Archaeological potential for the wooded acreage of the site is considered to be high due to the site's proximity to the wetlands and the Taunton River.
- The single building present at the site is the armory (A0001). It was constructed in 1997 and will be evaluated for NRHP eligibility when it reaches 50 years in age.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Taunton as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-41. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT SPRINGFIELD
(SPRINGFIELD, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-42. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT TAUNTON
(TAUNTON, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.41 Ware (25D00)

The Ware RC consists of an armory and paved parking lot on D.48 acres (**Figure D-43**). The site lies on a north terrace of the Ware River. The south end of the site has been filled and graded, while the west side once included a leaching field that was removed in 1973–74 and filled. The area to the north of the armory includes a paved parking lot, but appears to be undisturbed between the parking lot and the fence line on the north and east of the parcel. The undisturbed acreage is approximately 0.9 acres.

Cultural Resources Summary

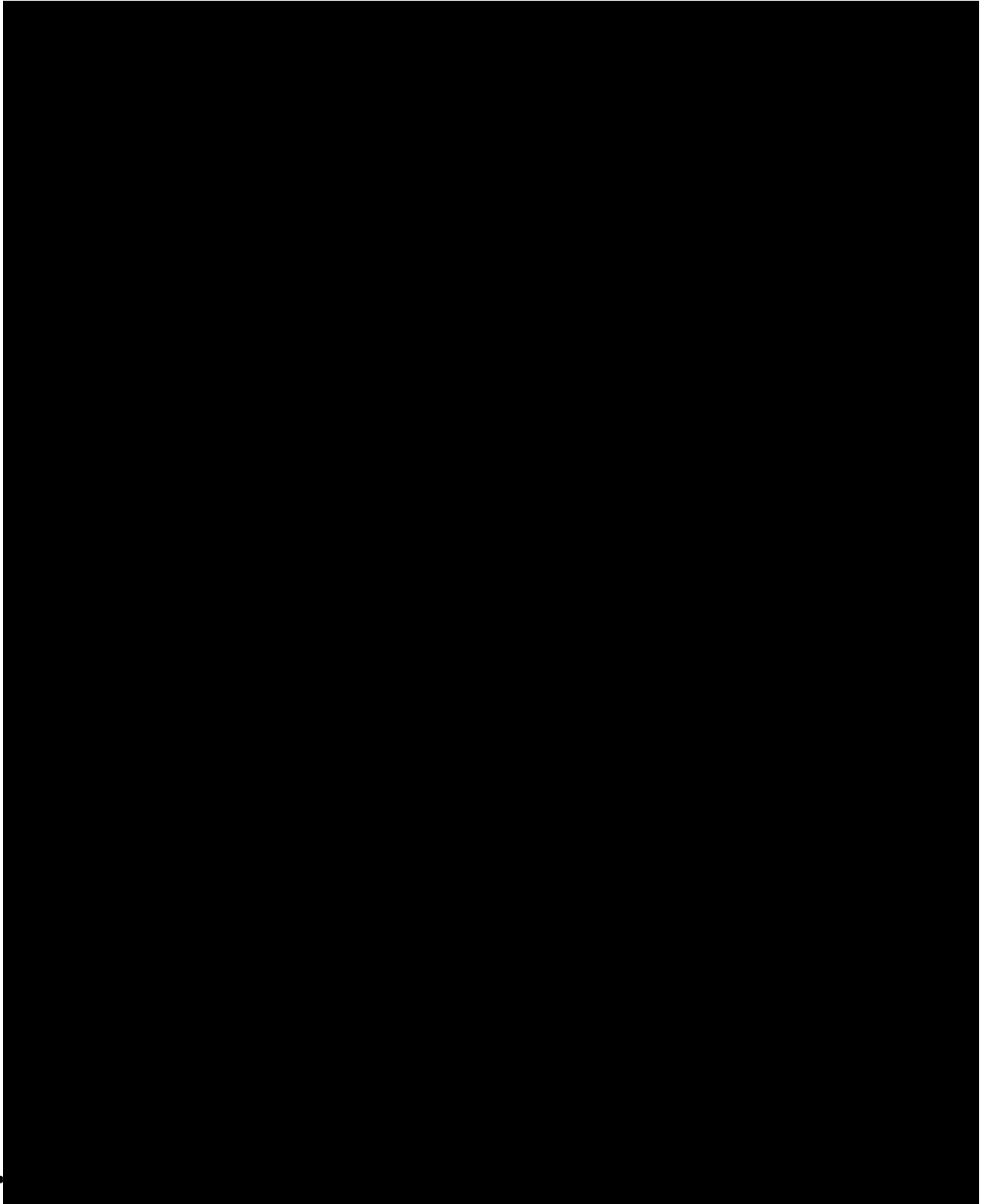
- There are D.48 acres at this site, approximately 0.9 acres of which is undeveloped. An archaeological inventory of the site has not been conducted. The undeveloped acreage is considered to retain a moderate to high potential for preservation of archaeological deposits due to the proximity of the site to the Ware River.
- The single building present at the site is the armory (A0001). Constructed in 1957, this building requires evaluation to determine its NRHP eligibility.
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Ware as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.42 Wellesley (25967)

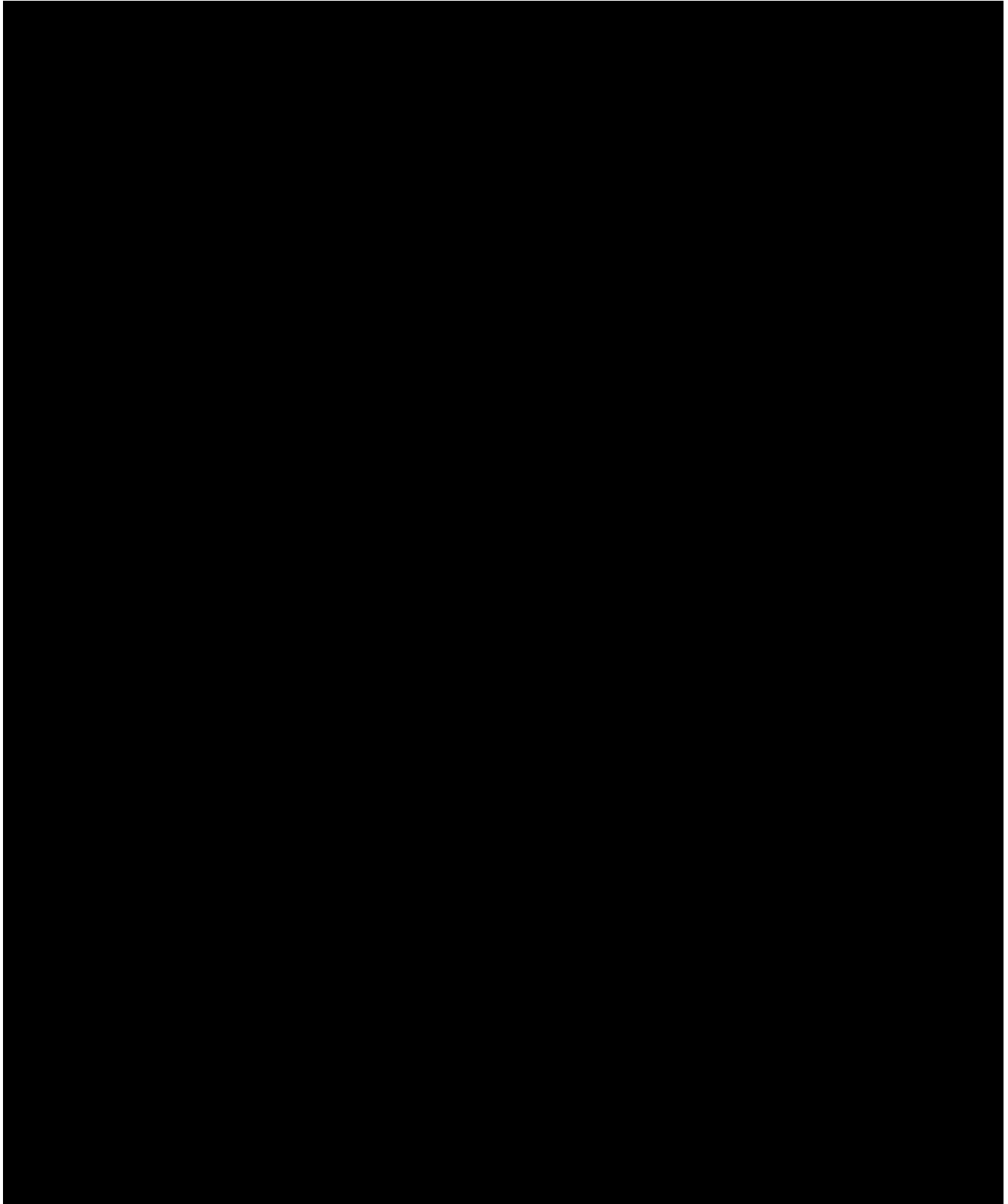
The Wellesley RC consists of an armory and a parking area on acreage leased from the Massachusetts Air National Guard (**Figure D-44**). The site lies on a sandy bluff overlooking the Charles River.

Cultural Resources Summary

- An intensive (locational) archaeological survey conducted within the 2.9 unpaved acres at this site (Cherau 2005a) revealed disturbed soil profiles in all test pits. A mid-20th century glass milk bottle surface midden was encountered in the tested area. These were the only cultural deposits observed during the field investigations.
- The single building present at the site is the armory (A0001). It was constructed in 1965 and will be evaluated for NRHP eligibility when it reaches 50 years in age.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Wellesley as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-43. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT WARE
(NORTH BROOKFIELD, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-44. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT WELLESLEY
(BOSTON SOUTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.43 Westfield (Franklin Street) (25D10)

The Westfield RC consists of four buildings on 4.48 acres (**Figure D-45**). The built environment consists of an armory, FMS Westfield, an MVSB, a flammable materials storage locker, and a paved parking area. The site is situated on a level floodplain with 1.5 acres of unpaved land. The amount of grading that occurred during construction is unknown.

Cultural Resources Summary

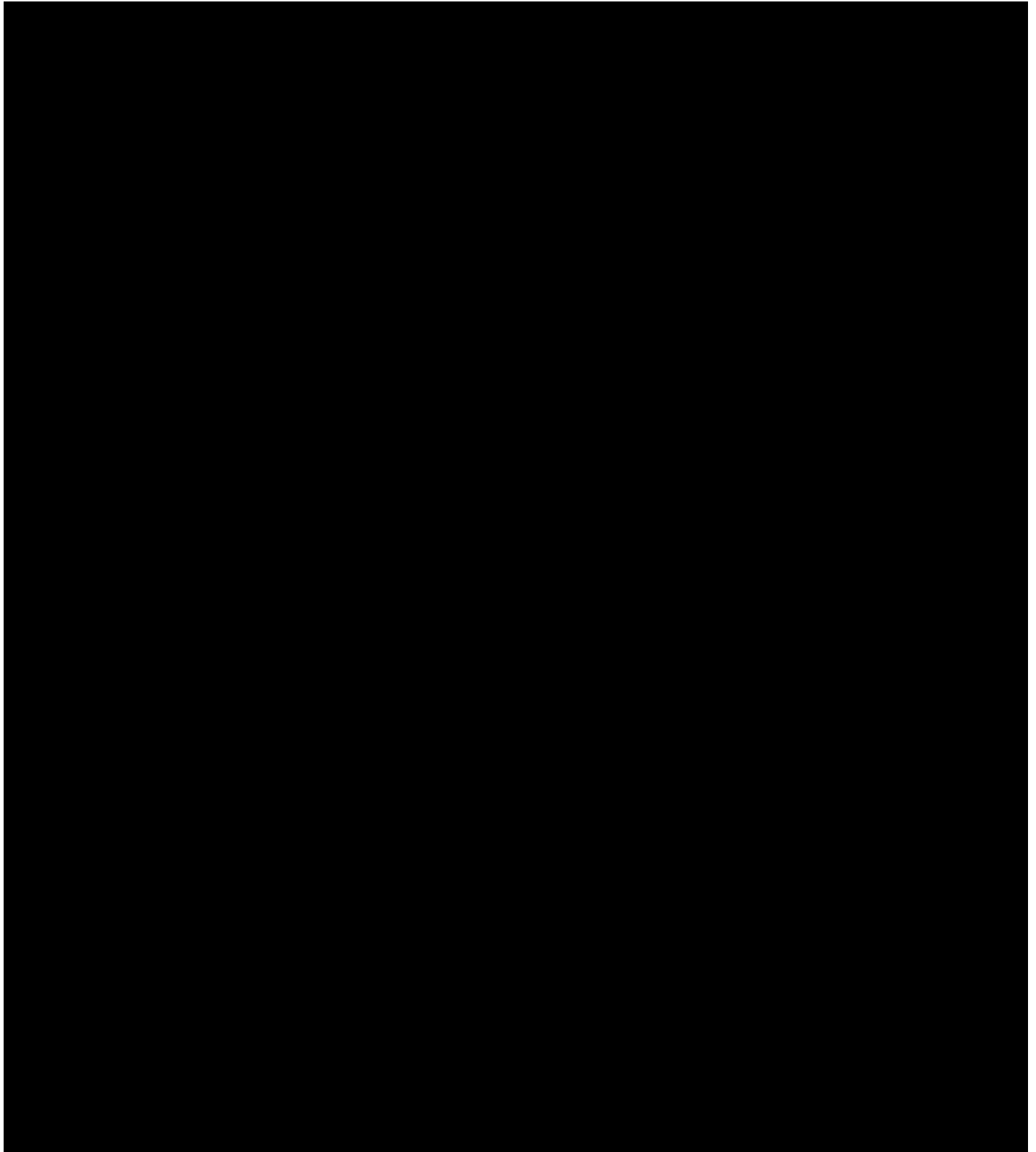
- There are 4.48 acres at this site. Archaeological survey and testing of the unpaved acreage was conducted in June 2005 (Cherau 2005b). Testing in the southwestern corner of the property, adjacent to an earthen dike near the river, encountered brick, coal, coal slag, and metal fragments in disturbed and graded soils. Lithic materials (12 pieces of chipping debris) were identified in two locations to either side of the readiness center, on a slightly elevated flat terrace adjacent to Franklin Street. The relative uniformity of the landform to either side of the readiness center suggests that the building was constructed in area of pre-Contact period occupation. The lithic debitage recovered on both sides of the readiness center building is tentatively interpreted as part of the same occupation, possibly part of a larger site area at this particular location on the Westfield River. The site was recommended for avoidance or further evaluation should future projects have the potential to impact the site deposit.
- All four buildings present at this site have been assessed as eligible for listing on the NRHP as contributing resources to a historic district (Walsh 2004a). The buildings include the 1935 armory (A0001), the 1950 FMS (L0001), the 1941 MVSB (L0002), and the 1962 flammable materials storage locker (L0003). In 2005, the MAARNG negotiated an MOA with the MHC and Westfield Historical Society regarding the adverse effects associated with making improvements to this building. The building was photo-documented (MHC standards) as mitigation.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Northampton as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.44 Westfield (Barnes Municipal Airport) (2597A)

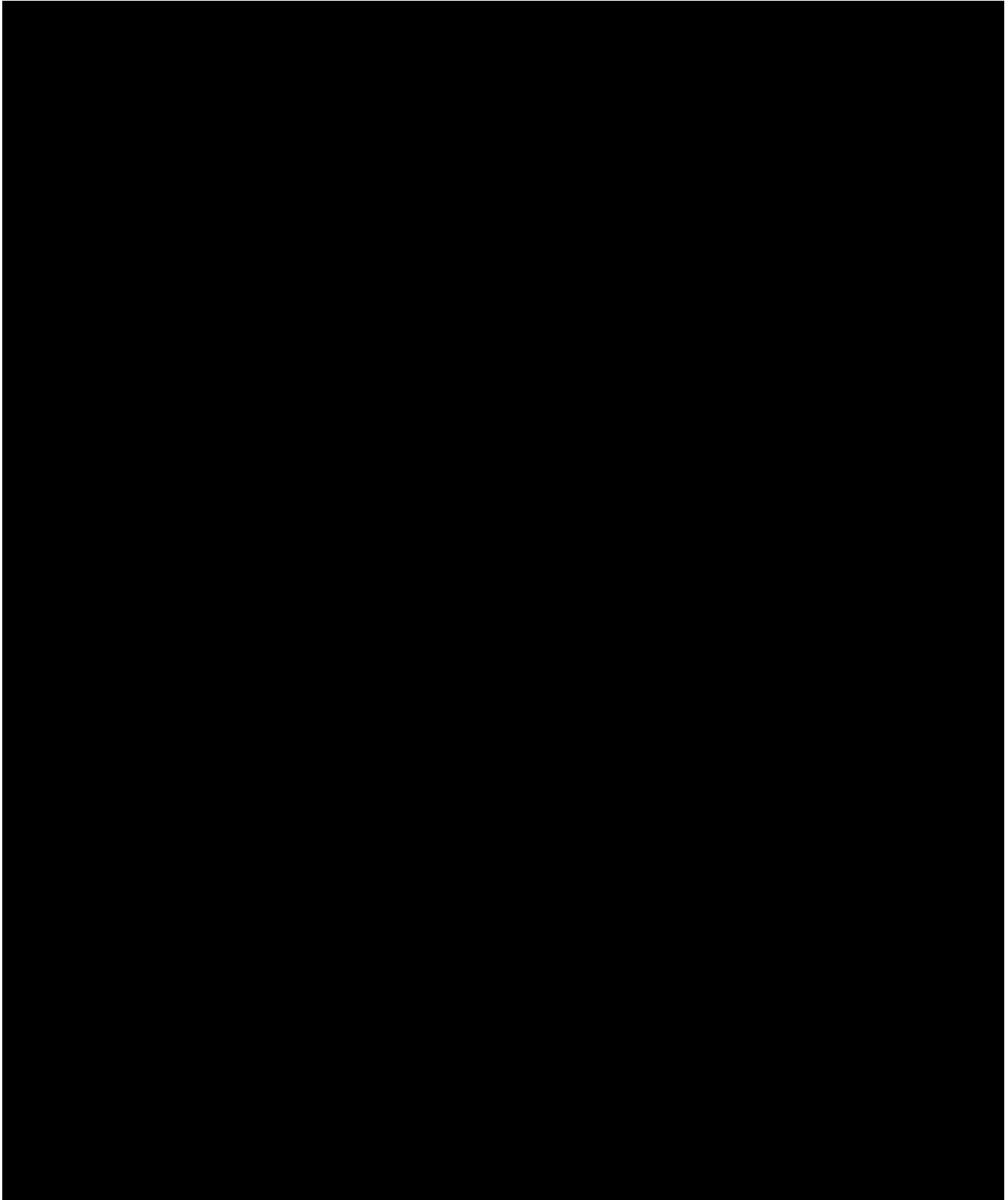
The MAARNG site at Barnes Municipal Airport (AASF #2) in Westfield includes four buildings on 30 acres of land from the city of Westfield (**Figure D-46**).

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 30 acres of leased land at this site. No archaeological inventory or assessment for potential archaeological deposits has been conducted.
- There are four buildings present at this site. All four buildings were constructed in 200D.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Northampton as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-45. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT WESTFIELD
(FRANKLIN ST)
(BLANDFORD, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-46. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT WESTFIELD
(BARNES MUNICIPAL AIRPORT)
(MOUNT TAM, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.45 Westover Air Force Base (25A75)

The MAARNG site at Westover AFB consists of two buildings (**Figure D-47**). The MAARNG does not own or lease any acreage at this site. The buildings are a combined ARNG and U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) center (1994) and an unoccupied hangar (1956).

Cultural Resources Summary

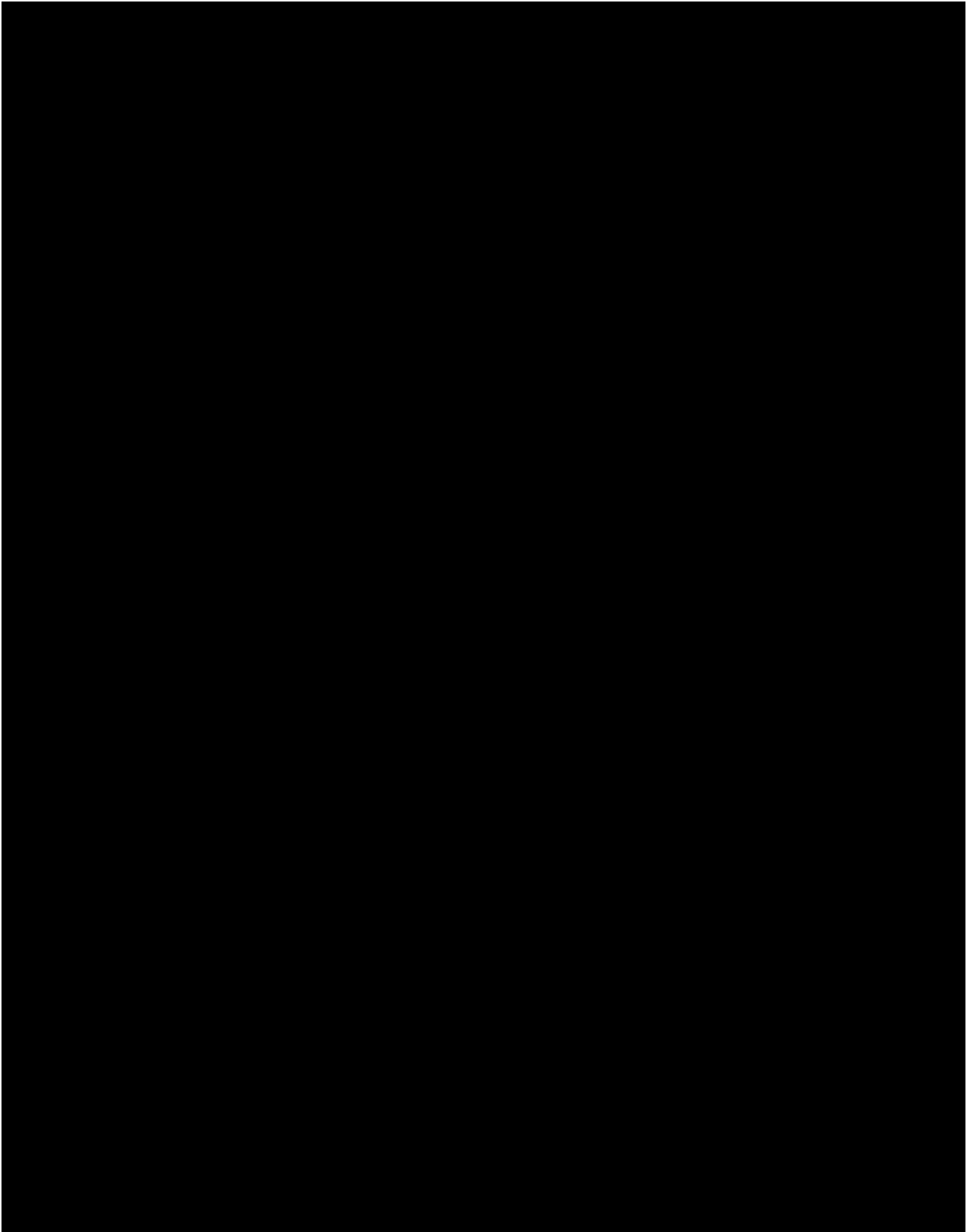
- The MAARNG does not own or lease acreage at this site.
- Of the two buildings that the MAARNG uses at this site, the 1956 unoccupied hangar (7400) will reach 50 years of age during the life of this ICRMP and will require evaluation for NRHP eligibility. A fire at the hangar in August 2003 destroyed approximately ¼ of the building. The remaining building is a combined ARNG and USARC center (7073) that was constructed in 1994. The MAARNG also uses portions of several other buildings in agreement with the U.S. Air Force.
- No federally recognized Native American Tribes claim Northampton as part of their ancestral lands.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.46 Worcester (Lincoln Street) (25D35)

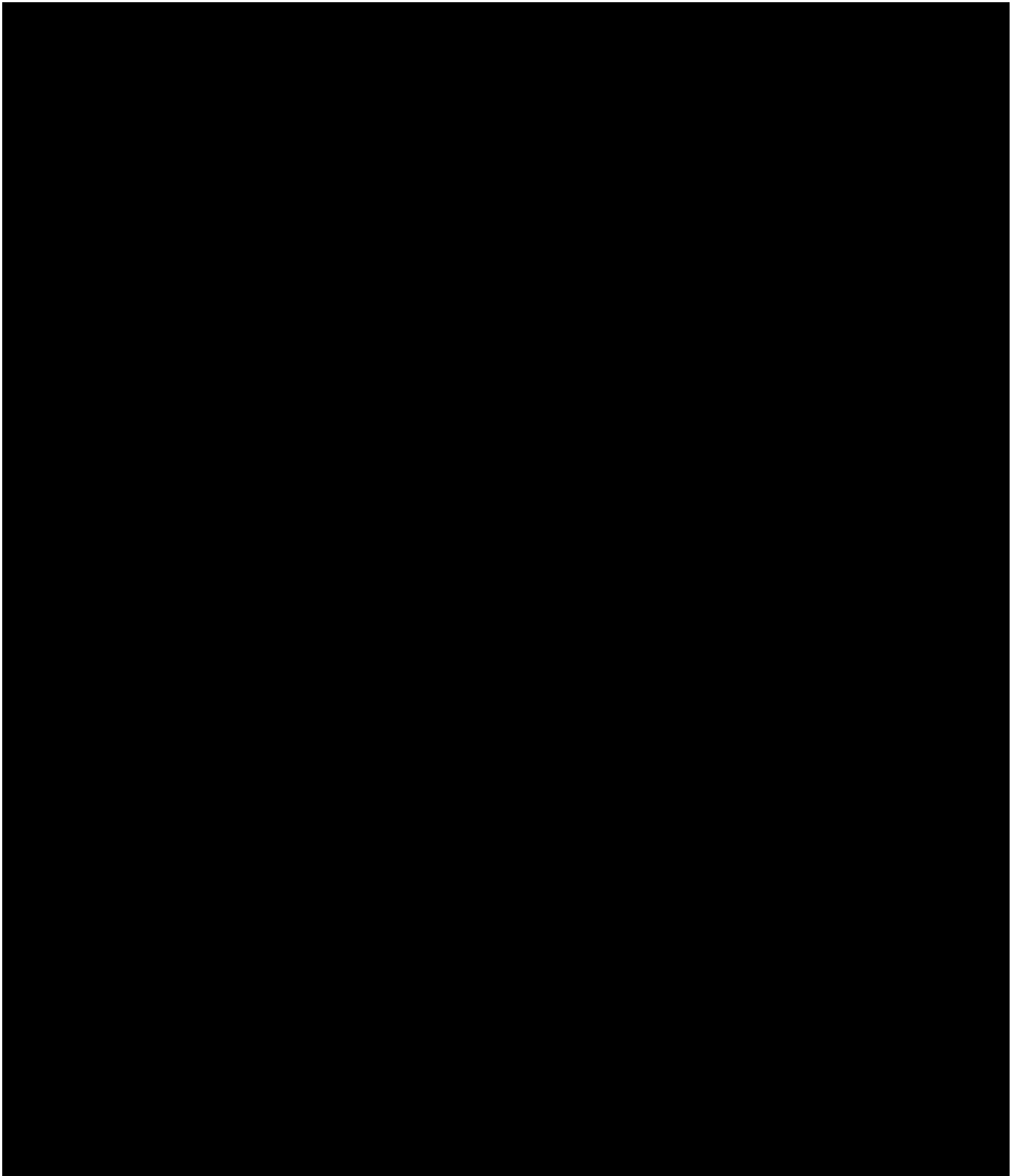
The Worcester RC consists of three buildings on 4.46 acres (**Figure D-48**). The built environment includes an armory, FMS Westover, a storage building, and paved parking areas. The site is primarily paved and the parcel appears to have been graded as part of construction.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 4.46 acres at this site. No archaeological inventory has been conducted for this site. The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low.
- Of the three buildings present at this site, the 1959 FMS (L0001) will reach 50 years of age during the life of this ICRMP and require evaluation for NRHP eligibility. The remaining two buildings are the armory (A0001) built in 1963 and a storage building (L0002) built in 1981. They will be evaluated for NRHP eligibility when they reach 50 years in age.
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Worcester as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-47. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT WESTOVER AFB
(SPRINGFIELD NORTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**



**FIGURE D-48. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG SITE AT WORCESTER
(LINCOLN ST AND SALISBURY ST)
(WORCESTER NORTH, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

D.2.47 Worcester (Salisbury Street) (25D30)

The MAARNG Military Museum and Archives, housed at the armory on Salisbury Street in Worcester, lies on 0.7 acres (**Figure D-48**). The MAARNG's acreage at Salisbury Street is completely developed, being covered either by the armory or paved parking.

Cultural Resources Summary

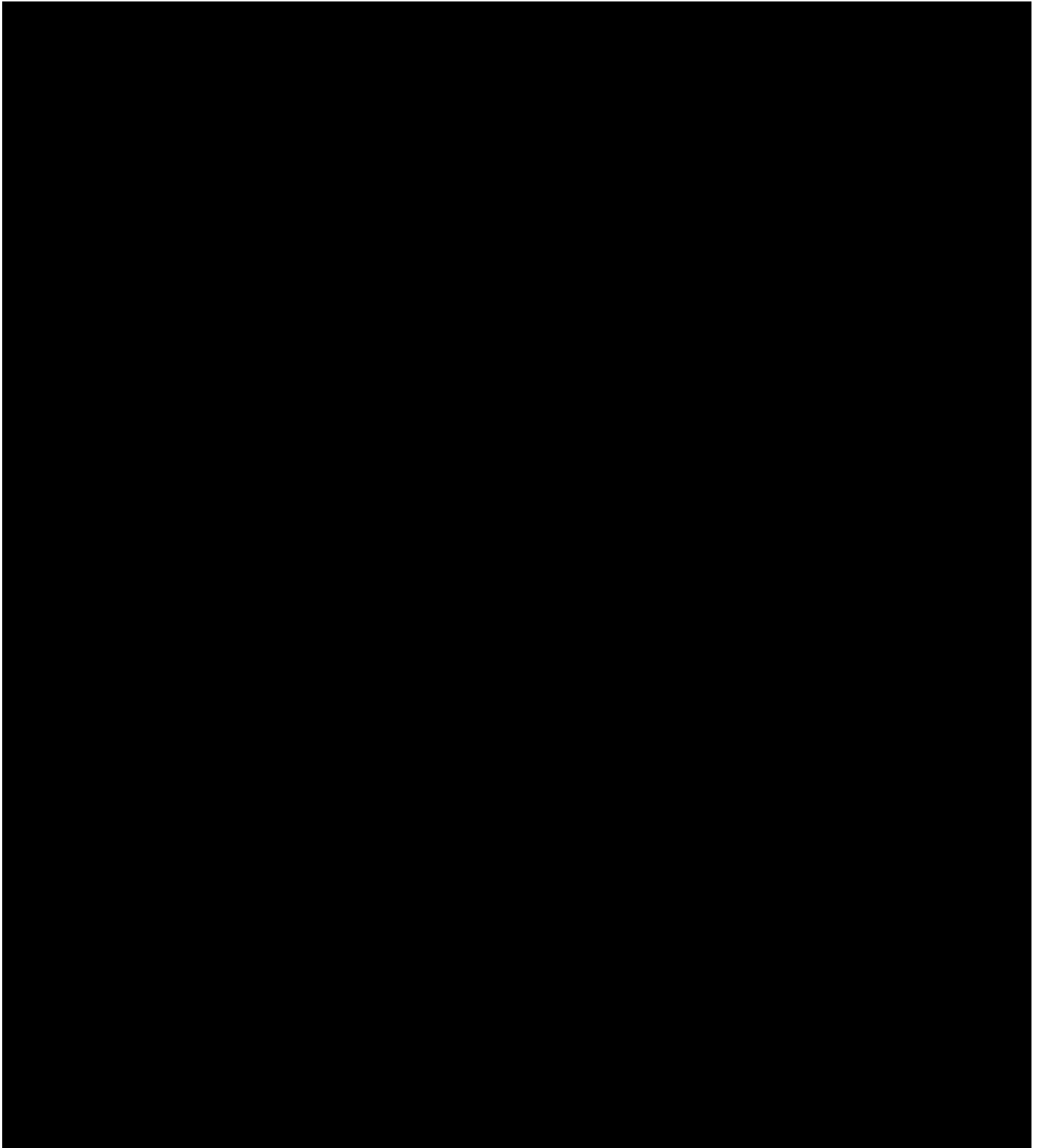
- There are 0.7 acres at this site, all of which has been developed. No archaeological inventory has been conducted for this site and the potential is considered to be minimal.
- The single building present at this site is the armory (A0001), constructed in 1891. It was listed on the NRHP in 1980 as part of Multiple Resource Area in downtown Worcester. (Pfieffer and Jenkins 1979).
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Worcester as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.

D.2.48 Worcester (Skyline Drive) (25966)

The MAARNG site on Skyline Drive in Worcester includes six buildings on 0.69 acres (**Figure D-49**). The MAARNG acquired the site from the Massachusetts Air National Guard in 2001; who used it for air traffic control and communications for flights out of Otis ANGB. Constructed in 1971, the site is situated on top of Millstone Hill and is surrounded by woods. The amount of disturbance resulting from construction of the site is unknown; however, hilltop locations are generally extensively graded.

Cultural Resources Summary

- There are 0.69 acres at this site. In 2005, PAL, Inc., completed an intensive (locational) archaeological survey of the approximate 0.5 unpaved acres (Graves and Cherau 2005b). Six judgemental test pits were excavated; these excavations encountered a low density of modern refuse and fill soils. Evidence of soil stripping was noted throughout, and no evidence of intact A-horizon soils was found. No further archaeological work is required for this site.
- All six buildings were constructed in 1971 and will be evaluated for NRHP eligibility when they reach 50 years in age.
- The state-recognized Nipmuc Nation claim Worcester as part of their ancestral lands, but have not indicated whether they consider the site to contain sacred sites or other resources of traditional or religious value to the tribe.
- No historic districts or landscapes have been recorded at this site, and the site does not lie within a local historic district.
- There are no known cemeteries at this site.



**FIGURE D-49. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MAARNG INSTALLATION AT WORCESTER
(SKYLINE DRIVE)
(SPRINGFIELD, MA, USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLE).**

APPENDIX E

AGREEMENT DOCUMENTS

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MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
Between
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
And
The United States Army and National Guard Bureau

This Memorandum of Agreement ("Agreement") is made by and among the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the "Governor"), the United States of America, represented by the Department of the Army ("Army") and the National Guard Bureau, The Adjutant General of the Massachusetts National Guard and the Military Division of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of Environmental Affairs, the Commissioner of the Department of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Environmental Law Enforcement ("DFWELE"), the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management ("DEM"), the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP"), collectively referred to herein as the "Parties."

The purpose of this Agreement is to establish a long-term management structure for the northern 15,000 acres of the Massachusetts Military Reservation ("MMR") in order to ensure the permanent protection of the drinking water supply and the wildlife habitat, and to ensure that military and other activities are compatible with protection of the drinking water supply and the wildlife habitat.

WHEREAS, the Massachusetts Military Reservation ("MMR"), consisting of approximately 22,000 acres, was established by 1935 Mass. Acts c. 196; 1936 Mass. Acts c. 320; 1936 Mass. Acts c. 344; 1941 Mass. Acts c. 5; 1955 Mass. Acts c. 655; and 1956 Mass. Acts c. 617 (collectively, the "Enabling Acts") for the purpose of the use and training of the military forces of the Commonwealth and entrusted to the jurisdiction of the Special Military Reservation Commission; and

WHEREAS, the 22,000 acres of MMR is currently leased by the Commonwealth to the United States of America until the year 2026 by three separate leases: one to the United States represented by the Department of the Army; one to the United States represented by the Department of the Air Force; and one to the United States represented by the Department of Transportation; and

WHEREAS, the northern approximately 15,000 acres are leased by the Commonwealth to the United States acting through the Department of the Army for military uses; and

WHEREAS, the Department of the Army licensed the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR to the Commonwealth, acting through the Massachusetts Army and Air National Guard (the "Massachusetts National Guard") for year-round training and support of the Massachusetts National Guard;

WHEREAS, the northern approximately 15,000 acres of the MMR are environmentally sensitive lands; and

WHEREAS, the Massachusetts Army National Guard, as the primary occupant of the northern approximately 15,000 acres of the MMR, provides operational staffing, maintenance and repair, environmental compliance and security programs for this property. The Massachusetts Army National Guard's programs for the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR include, but are not limited to, a Real Property and Maintenance program, an Integrated Training Area Management Program, environmental awareness and compliance programs, an Installation Restoration Program, an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, and an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, all as described in more detail in Appendix 1; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act ("MEPA"), Mass. Gen. L. c. 30 §§61-62H, the Secretary of Environmental Affairs issued a Certificate in April 1997 to the Massachusetts National Guard to develop, in coordination with community participants, an environmental master plan for the future use of MMR. A second MEPA Certificate issued by the Secretary to The Adjutant General in May 1997 established a scope for the master plan effort and created a Community Working Group ("CWG") to advise the Secretary and develop a consensus vision for MMR, including public participation in environmental review of the forthcoming master plan, of specific proposed projects, and of those projects that may be developed through the master plan; and

WHEREAS, in September 1998, the CWG issued its *Master Plan Final Report*, which recommended future uses and activities at MMR. The *Master Plan Final Report* distinguished between the Cantonment Zone, where more intensive military and civilian activities may be anticipated, and the Water Supply Management Zone, which is co-extensive with the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR. The *Master Plan Final Report* described the purpose of the northern 15,000 acres as "permanent protection and coordinated management plans for water supply, wildlife habitat, and open space protection consistent with necessary and compatible military activities"; and

WHEREAS, the Final Environmental Impact Report and a subsequent informational supplement proposed a comprehensive set of Environmental Performance Standards (EPS) (Appendix 2) designed to guide all activities on the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR, and in particular training on the northern 15,000 acres. The proposed EPS received extensive review and were strengthened throughout the MEPA process. Each EPS meets or exceeds applicable regulatory standards. On July 16, 2001, the Secretary issued a Certificate finding that the Final Environmental Impact Report adequately and properly complies with MEPA, subject to the execution of an enforceable management agreement that embodies the Guiding Principles (Appendix 3); and

WHEREAS, the Parties mutually agree that a cooperative partnership between the Commonwealth and the military for the management of the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR is necessary in order to ensure the permanent protection of the drinking water supply and wildlife habitat, and to ensure that military and other activities are compatible with protection of the drinking water supply and the wildlife habitat;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties agree as follows:

General Responsibilities

1. All military and other activities conducted on the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR shall be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal and state environmental laws and regulations and the EPS.
2. The Massachusetts National Guard shall coordinate the activities of the various military and other users of the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR, excluding the Air Force PAVE PAWS site and the Coast Guard Transmitter site, which are addressed in paragraph 24, to ensure security and maintenance of the area.

Environmental Management Commission

3. The Governor shall establish by Executive Order an independent Environmental Management Commission ("EMC") of MMR. The Governor will file legislation to codify the EMC and its functions. The EMC shall consist of three *ex officio* members: the Commissioner of the Department of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Environmental Law Enforcement; the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management; and the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection.
4. The purpose of the EMC shall be to ensure the permanent protection of the drinking water supply and wildlife habitat of the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR. The EMC shall ensure, by independent oversight, monitoring, and evaluation, that all military and other activities on the northern 15,000 acres are consistent with this purpose. The EMC shall oversee compliance with and enforcement of the Environmental Performance Standards (EPS); coordinate the actions of state environmental agencies in the enforcement of laws and regulations, as appropriate; and facilitate an open and public review of all activities on the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR.

Advisory Councils

5. The EMC shall be assisted by two advisory councils:
 - a. Community Advisory Council ("CAC"). The CAC shall be comprised of the following members: one representative of each of the towns of Falmouth, Bourne, Sandwich, and Mashpee; one family member resident of MMR; two representatives of the military; one representative of the Cape Cod Commission; one representative of the Upper Cape Regional Water Supply Cooperative; one representative of the Wampanoag Tribe; and five other members. All members shall be appointed by the Governor, provided that the

town representatives shall be recommended by the towns' respective Boards of Selectmen; the MMR family member resident shall be selected from among a list of five persons provided by the Commander of the Coast Guard Air Station Cape Cod; the military representatives shall be recommended by the Military Division of the Commonwealth; the Cape Cod Commission representative shall be recommended by the Cape Cod Commission; the Upper Cape Regional Water Supply Cooperative representative shall be recommended by the Upper Cape Regional Water Supply Cooperative; and the Wampanoag Tribe representative shall be recommended by the tribal leadership. The CAC shall assist the EMC by providing advice on issues related to the protection of the drinking water supply and wildlife habitat on the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR.

b. Science Advisory Council ("SAC"). The SAC shall be appointed by the Governor and be comprised of five (5) to nine (9) scientists and engineers who are recognized for their expertise in the areas of public health, water protection, wildlife habitat management, or land use management. The SAC shall assist the EMC by providing advice on scientific and technical issues related to the protection of the drinking water supply and wildlife habitat on the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR.

Environmental Officer

6. The EMC shall designate a state employee to serve as the MMR Environmental Officer ("EO") and may designate such additional persons as may be necessary to carry out the activities of the Commission. The EO shall report to the EMC. The duties and responsibilities of the EO shall be to monitor the activities being conducted on and the uses of the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR and the impact of such activities and uses on the drinking water supply and wildlife habitat of the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR. The EO shall also coordinate with appropriate personnel from DFWELE, DEM, and DEP to monitor and evaluate the environmental impact of activities conducted on and uses of the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR. The Massachusetts National Guard shall provide the EO with office space located within the Environmental Readiness Center (ERC) or other such location on the MMR as may be appropriate to carry out the EO's duties. The Massachusetts National Guard shall designate an individual as its representative and liaison to the EMC.

Access and Information

7. EMC, DFWELE, DEM, and DEP personnel shall have access to the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR in order to monitor, oversee, evaluate, and report to the EMC on the environmental impact of military training and all other activities. Such access shall be allowed prior to, during, and immediately following training or other activities upon proper notice and in accordance with Camp Edwards Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), regulations, and security requirements.

8. The Massachusetts National Guard and the Army shall allow the EO, acting on behalf of the EMC, regular and unrestricted access to all data and information from the various environmental and management programs and activities operating on Camp Edwards. These programs and activities include, but are not limited to, the Integrated Training Area Management Program

(ITAM); the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP); the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP); Camp Edwards SOPs; and any other program or activity created by the Army or the Massachusetts National Guard for the purpose of managing or maintaining the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR. Access to data and information shall not include restricted or classified information, unless the EO obtains the appropriate level of security clearance. The Army and the Massachusetts National Guard shall use its best efforts to assist the EO in obtaining the appropriate level of security clearance. The Massachusetts National Guard shall also submit all draft and final Impact Area Ground Water Study Reports to the EMC for information, as soon as such reports become available.

Annual State of the Reservation Report

9. The Massachusetts National Guard shall submit to the EMC, with copies to the SAC and CAC, the Annual State of the Reservation Report, required by Mass. Gen. L. c. 30, §61, describing in detail: (a) the nature and extent of military training and other activities; (b) all resource management activities and projects; (c) the status of compliance with applicable federal and state environmental laws and regulations and the EPS; and (d) long-term trends in the major areas of resource management and activities. The Massachusetts National Guard shall make the Annual Report publicly available. This report shall be based primarily upon the management programs referenced in paragraph 8.

Notification Requirements

10. The Massachusetts National Guard shall notify the EMC, in writing and within two (2) business days after discovery, of any violation of an EPS. The notification shall include the nature and extent of the violation and any corrective action that has been taken or will be taken to return to compliance. With respect to a violation of federal or state law that is reported to or by a state or federal agency, the Massachusetts National Guard shall provide the EMC with a copy of any such notice provided to or by the federal or state agency.

11. The Massachusetts National Guard shall also notify the EMC, in writing and within two (2) business days after discovery, of any damage or threat of damage to the drinking water supply or wildlife habitat, even if the damage results, or may result from, an activity that is otherwise compliant with law, regulation, or EPS. Damage shall not include any insignificant damage to these resources.

EMC Actions and Enforcement

12. The EMC shall evaluate all information and data regarding the activities and uses of the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR and the environmental impacts upon the drinking water supply and wildlife habitat of the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR and may take appropriate action. The EMC may consult with the SAC, CAC, or other entities in evaluating such information and in taking such action.

13. If the EMC determines that a user has violated or is violating an EPS, the EMC will notify the violator of the violation and may: (1) in the case of an imminent and substantial damage,

order such activity to cease immediately, or require adjustments in the activity to eliminate the imminent and substantial damage or threat of damage; or (2) in all other cases, require the violator to return to compliance within a reasonable time and to notify the EMC of the corrective action taken, including steps to ensure future compliance. Repeat or willful violations of an EPS may result in sanctions up to and including cessation of activities.

14. The state environmental agencies on the EMC retain all their respective, independent enforcement authority. In response to an enforcement action brought by one of the state environmental agencies, including DFWELE, DEM, and DEP, members of the EMC shall work together to implement coordinated actions at the MMR. In order to avoid, minimize, and mitigate any negative impacts, they shall, in good faith and where appropriate, seek comment and input from one another, the military, and the public before issuing decisions or taking actions at the MMR.

15. If the EMC determines, based upon sound and accepted scientific analysis and evidence, that an activity that is otherwise compliant with law, regulation, or EPS is causing or threatens to cause imminent and substantial damage to the drinking water supply or wildlife habitat of the northern 15,000 acres of MMR, the EMC may: (1) order such activity to cease immediately; or (2) require adjustments in the activity to eliminate the imminent and substantial damage or threat of damage.

Cessation of Activities

16. The Massachusetts National Guard, the Army, and any other user of MMR shall immediately cease or adjust any activity that, in the determination of the Massachusetts National Guard or the EMC, causes or threatens to cause imminent and substantial damage to the drinking water supply or the wildlife habitat of the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR.

Adjustment to Environmental Performance Standards

17. After consultation with the SAC and CAC, the EMC may adjust EPS based upon sound and accepted scientific analysis, monitoring data, and other relevant information. The proponent of any adjustment shall bear the burden of justifying the proposed adjustment and demonstrating that the proposed adjustment is protective of the drinking water supply and wildlife habitat. If the EMC determines that a proposed adjustment may be warranted and does not significantly reduce the standard of environmental protection, it shall publish a notice of availability of the proposed adjustment to the EPS in the *Environmental Monitor*, furnish copies to all members of the CAC and SAC, and accept public comment for a period of at least 30 days following the publication date. Thereafter, the proposed EPS will become effective on a date determined by the EMC. The EMC shall not consider adjustments to the EPS prior to submission of the first State of the Reservation Report, required under paragraph 9 above and to be filed on or about 1 January 2003, unless such an adjustment is necessary to abate an imminent and substantial damage or for national security reasons.

Compliance

18. The military agrees to comply with all decisions and orders of the EMC, provided such decisions or orders do not conflict with federal or state law.

Administrative Process and Reconsideration

19. Prior to issuing an order or deciding an issue that does not involve an imminent and substantial damage, the EMC shall provide the military with an opportunity to be heard.

20. If the EMC issues an order to cease or adjust an activity to avoid imminent and substantial damage, the EMC shall provide the military an opportunity to be heard on the matter within two (2) business days after issuing the order.

21. In the case of an order to abate an activity that causes or threatens to cause imminent and substantial damage to the drinking water supply or wildlife habitat, the Parties agree that the activity shall cease during the pendency of any request for reconsideration.

22. The military may request reconsideration of any decision or order of the EMC by submitting its concerns in writing. The EMC will consider all such requests. The EMC shall reconsider its decision or order, in light of all relevant information, and either affirm, amend, or reverse its decision or order and so indicate in writing within 30 days, unless such time is further extended by mutual agreement of the Parties.

Assumption of Duties

23. In the event the Massachusetts National Guard's license is terminated, the duties and obligations of the Massachusetts National Guard under this Agreement shall be assumed by the Army or any subsequent licensee of the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR.

Exclusion of PAVE PAWS and Coast Guard Transmitter Sites

24. This MOA shall not in any way affect the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of the Parties with respect to the PAVE-PAWS site or the U.S. Coast Guard Transmitter site:

a. The PAVE-PAWS site, so called, consisting of approximately 87 acres as described in permit # DACA 51-4-81-475 issued by the U.S. Department of the Army to the U.S. Department of the Air Force; said site being a portion of land owned by the Commonwealth and leased to the United States of America, represented by the Department of the Army, as described in its lease contract # DACA 51-5-77-127 and associated supplemental lease agreements,

b. The United States Coast Guard Transmitter site, so called, consisting of approximately 542 acres and shown as "Parcel P" on a plan of land titled "Compiled Plan Showing Leased Areas at Camp Edwards Military Reservation," scale 1"= 2000', dated September 30, 1982, and prepared by the United States Army Corp of Engineers; said site being a portion of land owned by the Commonwealth and leased to the United States of America, represented by the Department of Transportation,

United States Coast Guard, as described in its lease document #34836, dated July 1, 1976.

Funding

25. The Parties agree to seek sufficient funding through their budgetary processes in order to share the costs of implementing this Agreement.

Anti-Deficiency Act

26. Any requirement for the payment or obligation of funds established by the terms of this Agreement shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds, and no provision herein shall be interpreted to require obligation or payment of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 U.S.C §1341.

Amendment, Modification, and Termination of Agreement

27. This Agreement may be amended or modified solely upon the written consent of all Parties. Such amendments or modifications shall have as the effective date that date on which they are signed by all Parties and notice thereof is provided to each signatory. This Agreement shall remain in effect for as long as the Army continues to lease the northern 15,000 acres of the MMR, unless sooner terminated upon the mutual agreement of the Parties.

Other Claims

28. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to create any rights in, or grant any cause of action to, any person not a Party to this Agreement.

Enforceability

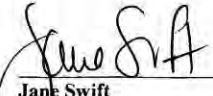
29. In addition to the rights and obligation arising under this Agreement, the Parties retain their rights and obligations under law. This Agreement shall be enforceable in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in any court of competent jurisdiction.


SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS


NOW, THEREFORE, this 4th day of October 2001, the Parties so agree:

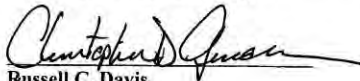
Commonwealth of Massachusetts


Department of the Army



Jane Swift
Governor

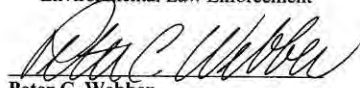

Raymond J. Fatz
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety & Occupational Health)
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Installations & Environment)

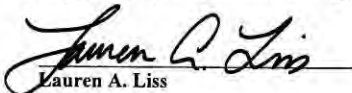

Bob Durand
Secretary
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs


Russell C. Davis
Lieutenant General, USAF
Chief, National Guard Bureau


George W. Keefe
Brigadier General, USAF
The Adjutant General of the Massachusetts National Guard
and the Military Division of the Commonwealth


David M. Peters
Commissioner
Department of Fisheries, Wildlife, and
Environmental Law Enforcement


Peter C. Webber
Commissioner
Department of Environmental Management


Lauren A. Liss
Commissioner
Department of Environmental Protection

APPENDIX 1

Environmental Management Programs

These standards will be implemented through the applicable military environmental and land management programs. Those programs start from the broadest and most comprehensive management plans and move throughout the full hierarchy of users and management down to the specific actions required from each user. The principal environmental and land management programs that the military and the users of the Massachusetts National Guard properties follow are:

1. Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan. In accordance with the Federal Sikes Act, Army Regulation AR 200-3, and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3, an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan is required to guide management of the natural resources at military installations. The creation of this Plan is currently in progress.
2. Integrated Land Use Management Plan. This Plan is similar to the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, but is the Air National Guard's equivalent for airfields and associated land areas where natural resources are limited and field training areas are not a significant portion of the facility. In the case where more significant natural resources exist, the Air Guard has the option of developing an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan as the preferred management plan.
3. Massachusetts Military Reservation Groundwater Protection Policy. The Groundwater Protection Policy is equivalent to a municipal wellhead protection (Zone II) zoning regulation. However, because of the unique conditions of management and control of the Massachusetts Military Reservation commands, the Groundwater Protection Policy goes beyond the Department of Environmental Protection's recommended standard regulation to include specific operating and management actions to further protect the groundwater resources.
4. Integrated Training Area Management Program. The Integrated Training Area Management Program establishes a systematic framework for decision-making and management of Army training lands. It integrates elements of operational, environmental, master planning, and other programs that identify and assess land use alternatives. The Integrated Training Area Management Program also supports sound natural and cultural resources management practices and stewardship of land assets, while sustaining those assets to support training, testing, and other installation missions. There are four components to the program:
5. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. This Plan complements other management plans, such as the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan. The Plans identifies known cultural resources, such as historic buildings and other structures, archaeological sites, and traditional cultural properties. The Integrated

Cultural Resources Management Plan also identifies potential conflicts between the installation's mission and cultural resources, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission essential properties. Another component is ensuring government-to-government consultations with federally recognized Indian tribes are initiated. The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan meets stewardship responsibilities by protecting and managing sensitive cultural resources, while supporting mission readiness.

6. Camp Edwards Range Regulations. All military areas are covered by regulations regarding the use and activities at those locations. The regulations are comprehensive in that they apply to all actions from the initial coordination between the user and the Training Command to the closure of the activity and confirmation of proper conduct during the activity.
7. Standard Operating Procedures. All military training activities are judged by conformance to a set of standardized actions set down in the Training Manuals issued to all trainers and leaders. Each activity or action requires compliance with the standardized procedures to ensure completion of the task to a minimum standard. These Standard Operating Procedures include actions that protect against accidents, which could cause environmental damage.
8. Environmental Approvals. The implementation of the military training and environmental management strategy is contingent on the approval of the environmental agencies under the mandated reviews. This will entail completion of the National Environmental Policy Act process and documentation before initiation.
9. Environmental Investigations and Remediation. The Massachusetts Military Reservation, with external oversight, has been the subject of investigations and remediation efforts aimed at identifying and remediating environmental conditions caused by past practices. Within the Camp Edwards Training Areas, the program involves the Impact Area Groundwater Study. These program activities take precedent over other potentially competing activities.
10. Groundwater Development for Public Water Supplies. The regional Upper Cape Water Supply Cooperative is actively involved in the process of developing groundwater supplies for public distribution to the base users and the surrounding towns, supported in part by the National Guard Bureau. The activities associated with this program also take precedent over other potentially competing activities.

APPENDIX 2

Environmental Performance Standards For Massachusetts National Guard Properties At The Massachusetts Military Reservation

Camp Edwards Training Area General Performance Standards

None of the banned military training activities will be allowed in the Camp Edwards Training Areas. The restrictions fall into two categories:

- Live weapon fire limitations:
 - It is not allowed outside of the established ranges.
 - Blank ammunition for small arms may be used in areas outside of the ranges, as appropriate.
 - Lead-bullet ammunition is prohibited from all training areas.
- Banned military training activities:
 - Artillery live fire
 - Mortar live fire
 - Demolition live fire training
 - Artillery bag burning
 - Non-approved digging, deforestation or vegetative clearing
 - Use of "CS," riot control, or tear gas for training outside the NBC bunkers
 - Use of field latrines with open bottoms
 - Vehicle refueling outside designated Combat Service Area and Fuel Pad locations
 - Field maintenance of vehicles above operator level

All users of the Camp Edwards Training Area must comply with the provisions of the Groundwater Protection Policy and any future amendments or revisions to the restrictions and requirements. These will apply to all uses and activities within the overlays relative to Wellhead Protection, Zone II's within the Cantonment Area, and the Camp Edwards Training Areas.

Protection and management of the groundwater resources in the Camp Edwards Training Area will focus on the following:

- Development of public and Massachusetts Military Reservation water supplies.
- Preservation and improvement of water quality and quantity (recharge).
- Activities compatible with the need to preserve and develop the groundwater resources.

Development of water supplies will be permitted within the Camp Edwards Training Area after review and approval by the managing agencies, principally the Department of the Army and its divisions, together with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, and the Massachusetts Division of Fish and Wildlife.

All phases of remediation activities will be permitted within the Camp Edwards Training Area after review and approval by the managing agencies, principally the Department of the Army and its divisions, together with the federal and state agencies who will have jurisdiction for remediation.

Protection and management of the vegetation of the Camp Edwards Training Area for focus on the following:

- Preservation of the habitat for federal- and state-listed rare species and other wildlife.
- Preservation of the wetland resource areas.
- Activities compatible with the need to manage and preserve the vegetative resources.
- Realistic field training needs.
- Identification and restoration of areas impacted by training activities.

Each user will be responsible for proper collection, management, and disposal of the wastes they generate, as well for reporting on those actions.

Use and application of hazardous materials or disposal of hazardous waste shall be prohibited except as described in the Groundwater Protection Policy.

Vehicles are only authorized to use the existing network of improved and unimproved roads, road shoulders, ranges and bivouac areas, except where necessary for land rehabilitation and management, water supply development, and remediation, or where roads are closed for land rehabilitation and management.

Goals for the Adaptive Ecosystem Management approach to management of the Camp Edwards properties will be as follows:

- Management of the groundwater for drinking water resources.
- Conservation of endangered species.
- Management of endangered species habitat for continuation of the species.
- Ensuring compatible military training activities.
- Allowing for compatible civilian use.
- Identification and restoration of areas impacted by training activities.

The Environmental Performance Standards will be incorporated into the programs and regulations of the Massachusetts National Guard as follows. Those standards relating to natural resources management shall be incorporated as standards into each of the state and federal environmental management programs and attached as an appendix or written into the documentation accompanying the plan or program. All the Environmental Performance Standards will be attached to the Integrated Training Area Management Plan 'Trainer's Guide' and to the Camp Edwards Range Regulations. Modification of the Standards Operating Procedures will include review and conformance with the Environmental Performance Standards for trainers and soldiers at Camp Edwards.

Specific Resource Performance Standards in the Camp Edwards Training Area

1. Groundwater Resources Performance Standards

1.1. All actions, at any location within the Camp Edwards Training Areas, must preserve and maintain groundwater quality and quantity, and protect the recharge areas to existing and potential water supply wells. All areas within Camp Edwards Training Areas will be managed as State Zone II, and, where designated, Zone I, water supply areas.

1.2. The following standards shall apply to designated Wellhead Protection Areas:

- The 400-foot radius around approved public water supply wells will be protected from all access with signage. That protection will be maintained by the owner and/or operator of the well, or the leaseholder of the property.
- No new stormwater discharges may be directed into Zone I areas.
- No inground septic system will be permitted within a Zone I area.
- No solid wastes may be generated or held within Zone I areas except as incidental to the construction, operation, and management of a well.
- Travel in Zone I areas will be limited to foot travel or to vehicles required for construction, operation, and maintenance of wells.
- No new or existing bivouac activity or area shall be located within a Zone I area.
- All other areas will be considered as Zone II designated areas and will be subject to the standards of the Groundwater Protection Policy.

1.3. Land-use activities that do not comply with either the state Wellhead Protection regulations (310 CMR 22.00 et seq.) or the Groundwater Protection Policy are prohibited.

1.4. All activities will support and not interfere with either the Impact Area Groundwater Study and/or the Installation Restoration Program. All activities shall conform to the requirements of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, the Massachusetts Contingency Plan, and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

1.5. Extraction, use, and transfer of the groundwater resources must not degrade [e.g. draw down surface waters] in freshwater ponds, vernal pools, wetlands, and marine waters, unless properly reviewed, mitigated, and approved by the managing and regulating agencies.

1.6. Land uses and activities in the Camp Edwards Training Areas will meet the following standards:

- Will conform to all existing and applicable federal, state and local regulations.
- Must be able to be implemented without interference with ongoing remediation projects.
- Allow regional access to the water supplies on the Massachusetts Military Reservation.

1.7. The following programs and standards will be used as the basis for protecting groundwater resources in the Camp Edwards Training Areas:

- Groundwater Protection Policy.
- Federal and Department of Defense environmental programs: Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, Integrated Training Area Management Program, Range Regulations, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (or equivalent), Installation Restoration Plan, Impact Area Groundwater Study, or other remediation programs.

- State and federal laws and regulations pertaining to water supply.

2. Wetlands and Surface Water Performance Standards

2.1 Since there are relatively few wetland resources found at the Massachusetts Military Reservation, and since they are important to the support of habitat and water quality on the properties, the minimum standard will be no net loss of any of the wetland resources or their 100-foot buffers.

2.2 Land uses and activities will be managed to prevent and mitigate new adverse impacts and eliminate or reduce existing conditions adverse to wetlands and surface water resource areas. Impacts from remediation activities may be acceptable with implementation of reasonable alternatives.

2.3 Wetland area management priorities:

- Protection of existing wetland resource areas for their contributions to existing and potential drinking water supplies.
- Protection of wetlands for rare species and their habitats.
- Protection of human health and safety.

2.4 Activities will be managed to preserve and protect wetlands and vernal pools as defined by applicable, federal, state, and local regulations. These activities will include replacement or replication of all wetland resource buffer areas, which are lost after completion of an activity or use.

2.5 All land altering activities within 100 feet of a certified vernal pool must be reviewed before commencement by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection/Wetlands Unit and the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program within the Division of Fish and Wildlife for impacts to wildlife and habitat. The certification of vernal pools will be supported by the on site personnel and will proceed with the assistance of the appropriate state agencies.

2.6 All new uses or activities will be prohibited within the wetlands and their 100-foot buffers, except those associated with an approved habitat enhancement or restoration program; those on existing improved and unimproved roads where appropriate sediment and erosion controls are put in place prior to the activity; or those where no practicable alternative to the proposed action is available. No new roads should be located within the 100-foot buffers. Existing roads within such buffers should be relocated provided that:

- The relocation does not cause greater environmental impact to other resources.
- There are funds and resources allocated for resource management and that those resources are approved and available for the relocation.

2.7 During the period of 1 March to 15 June, roads within 500 feet of all wetlands will be closed to vehicle access to protect the migration and breeding of herptiles, with the following exceptions:

- The primary roads - Frank Perkins, Burgoyne, Gibbs and Greenway Roads will not normally be closed during this period.
- Emergency response and environmental management activities will not be restricted.

2.8 No new bivouac area shall be located within 500 feet of any wetland. Any existing bivouac within a wetland buffer shall be relocated provided there are funds and resources allocated for the relocation.

3. Rare Species Performance Standards

3.1 As the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife has identified the entire Massachusetts Military Reservation as State Priority Habitat for state-listed species (version dated 2000-2001), all activities and uses must comply with the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act and its regulations.

3.2 Where activities and uses are not specifically regulated under the Camp Edwards Training Area Range and Environmental Regulations, including these Environmental Performance Standards, the MMR Environmental and Readiness Center must review the activities for conformance with the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan, and shall consult with the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program regarding potential impacts to state-listed species.

3.3 All activities impacting rare species habitat must be designed to preserve or enhance that habitat as determined by the MMR Environmental and Readiness Center in consultation with the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

3.4 Users are prohibited from interfering with state and federal listed species.

3.5 Users will report all sightings of recognized listed species, e.g. box turtles, within any area of the Massachusetts Military Reservation.

4. Soil Conservation Performance Standards

4.1 Activities and uses must be compatible with the limitations of the underlying soils. Limitations on uses and activities may be made where the soils or soil conditions would not support the activity.

4.2 Agricultural soil types will be preserved for future use.

4.3 Any perennial or intermittent stream identified by the Environmental & Readiness Center will be protected from siltation by retaining undisturbed vegetative buffers to the extent feasible.

4.4 Cultural resource evaluations must be completed before any earth-moving operation may take place in undisturbed areas with high potential for cultural resources, and earth moving may be limited to specific areas (See Cultural Resource Performance Standards).

4.5 An erosion control analysis will be made part of the land management programs (Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan, the Integrated Training Area Management Program, Range Regulations, Civilian Use, and Standard Operating Procedures) for the Camp Edwards Training Area, including appropriate mitigation measures where existing or potential erosion problems are identified.

- 4.6 For all improved and unimproved roads, ditches and drainage ways:
- All unimproved roads, ditches, roads and drainage ways identified for maintenance will be cleaned of logs, slash and debris.
 - Unimproved roads and roads may not otherwise be improved unless approved for modification.
 - Any trail, ditch, road, or drainage way damaged by activities will be repaired in accordance with the hazard and impact it creates.

4.7 Erosion-prone sites will be inspected periodically to identify damage and mitigation measures.

5. Vegetation Management Performance Standards

5.1 All planning and management activities impacting vegetation

- Will ensure the maintenance of native plant communities, and
- Shall be performed to maintain the biological diversity.

5.2 Revegetation of disturbed sites will be achieved by natural and artificial recolonization by native species.

5.3 Timber harvesting or clear-cutting of forested areas should not occur on steep slopes with unstable soils or within the buffers to wetland resources.

5.4 Vegetation management will be subject to a forest management and fire protection program prepared by the users in accordance with federal standards, and carried out in a manner acceptable to the Massachusetts Military Reservation Committee and other state agencies or commissions, as may be designated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

6. Habitat Management Performance Standards

6.1 The Camp Edwards Training Area will be managed as a unique rare species and wildlife habitat area under an adaptive ecosystem management program that integrates ecological, socio-economic, and institutional perspectives, and which operates under the following definitions:

- Adaptive means making decisions as part of a continual process of monitoring, reviewing collected data, and responding with management actions as dictated by the resulting information and needs of the system.
- Ecosystem means a system-wide understanding of the arrangements of living and non-living things, and the forces that act upon and within the system.
- Management entails a multi-disciplinary approach where potentially competing interests are resolved with expert analysis, user and local interest considerations, and a commitment to compromise interests when the broader goal is achieved to manage the Camp Edwards Training Area as a unique wildlife habitat area.

6.2 The adaptive ecosystem management program will include:

- Coordinated documentation for the management programs, Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan, the Integrated Training Area Management Program, Range Regulations, Civilian Use, and Standard Operating Procedures.

- The Massachusetts National Guard Environmental and Readiness Center staff and necessary funding to support its ecosystem management plans, as related to the amount of training occurring.
- Cooperative agreements to create a management team of scientific and regulatory experts.
- Long-term land maintenance, monitoring of resources and trends, study and analysis.
- Recovery plans for species and habitats identified for improvement.
- Consultation with Federal and State agencies charged with oversight of the Endangered Species Program before any actions that may affect state and federal-listed species habitat.
- Reduction of adverse impacts to the maximum extent possible, including consideration for the relocation of the activity or encouraging only those activities that result in meeting a habitat management goal.
- Habitat management activities designed to promote protection and restoration of native habitat types.

7. Wildlife Management Performance Standards

7.1 Native wildlife habitats and ecosystems management will focus on the following:

- Protecting rare and endangered species, and,
- Maintaining biodiversity.

7.2 Hunting, recreation and educational trips must be approved, scheduled, planned, and supervised through Range Control.

7.3 Any activity or use will prioritize protection of life, property, and natural resource values at the boundaries of the Camp Edwards Training Area where wildlife interfaces with the surrounding built environment.

7.4 Wildlife management will include the following actions, specific to the species targeted for management:

- Development and implementation of a plan to monitor hunting of game species.
- Planning for multi-use objectives for recreation and hunting that incorporate public input and recommendations.
- Development of suitable monitoring programs for federal and state-listed species, and regular exchange of information with the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

8. Air Quality Performance Standards

8.1 All uses and activities will be responsible for compliance with both the State Implementation Plan for Air Quality and the Federal Clean Air Act.

8.2 Air quality management activities will include air sampling if required by regulation of the activity.

9. Noise Management Performance Standards

9.1 Noise management activities shall conform to the Army's Environmental Noise Management Program policies for evaluation, assessment, monitoring, and response procedures.

10. Pest Management Performance Standards

10.1 Each user will develop and implement an Integrated Pest Management Program to control pest infestations that may include outside contracting of services. Non-native biological controls should not be considered unless approved by federal and state agencies.

10.2 Each user will be held responsible for management of pests that threaten rare and endangered species, or are exotic and invasive species. Invasive plant species that may be considered pest species are those defined by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program of the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife office. Site-specific analysis will be performed before implementation of any proposed pest management plans.

10.3 Pest vegetation control must be balanced against environmental impact and any proposed pest management activities, including the use of herbicides and mechanical methods, within rare species habitat areas must be approved by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, or in the case of federally-listed species, by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

10.4 Only herbicide formulations approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture, the agency managing the user, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may be applied.

10.5 Herbicides and pesticides will not be applied by aerial spraying unless required by emergency conditions and approved under applicable state and federal regulations.

11. Fire Management Performance Standards

11.1 All activities and uses shall manage, prevent, detect, and suppress fires on the Camp Edwards Training Area in coordination with the local and state fire services and natural resource managers in the Environmental & Readiness Center.

11.2 Prescribed burns will be used as a habitat management and fire prevention tool. Prescribed burns will be used to reduce natural fire potential and create or maintain diverse and rare species habitat.

11.3 Pre-suppression activities will include strategic firebreaks and other management of vegetation in high-risk and high-incidence areas. The Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan Fire Management Plan will be consulted for proposed actions.

11.4 Other than the above, no open fires are allowed.

12. Stormwater Management Performance Standards

12.1 All stormwater facilities shall comply with the State Department of Environmental Protection Guidelines for Stormwater Management, including Best Management Practices and all other applicable standards for control and mitigation of increased stormwater flow rates and improvement of water quality.

12.2 All increases in stormwater runoff will be controlled within the user's property.

12.3 No new stormwater discharges will be made directly into wetlands or wetland resource areas.

13. Wastewater Performance Standards

13.1 All wastewater and sewage disposal will be in conformance with the applicable Federal and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection agency regulations.

14. Solid Waste Performance Standards

14.1. All solid waste streams (i.e., wastes not meeting the criteria for hazardous wastes) will be monitored and managed to substitute, reduce, recycle, modify processes, implement best management practices, and/or reuse waste, thereby reducing the total tonnage of wastes.

14.2. All users will be held responsible for collection, removal and disposal outside of the Camp Edwards Training Areas of solid wastes generated by their activities.

14.3 All users must handle solid wastes using best management practices to minimize nuisance odors, wind-blown litter, and attraction of vectors.

14.4 No permanent disposal of solid waste within the Groundwater Protection Policy area/Camp Edwards field training areas will be permitted.

15. Hazardous Materials Performance Standards

15.1 Where they are permitted, use and application of hazardous materials shall be otherwise minimized in accordance with pollution prevention and waste minimization practices, including material substitution.

15.2 No permanent disposal of hazardous wastes within the Groundwater Protection Policy area/Camp Edwards field training areas will be permitted.

15.3 Fuel Management

15.3.1 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan, is in place to reduce potential for a release. Camp Edwards Spill Response Plan is in place to respond to a release if an event should occur. All users will comply with these plans at the Camp Edwards Training Area.

15.3.2 If found, non-complying underground fuel storage tanks, will be removed in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations to include remediation of contaminated soil.

15.3.3 No storage or movement of fuels for supporting field activities, other than in vehicle fuel tanks, will be permitted except in approved containers no greater than five gallons in capacity.

15.3.4 New storage tanks are prohibited unless they meet the following requirements:

- Are approved for maintenance heating, or, permanent emergency generators and limited to propane or natural gas fuels.
- Conform to the Groundwater Protection Policy and applicable codes.

15.4 Non-fuel Hazardous Material Storage

15.4.1 No storage above those quantities necessary to support field training activities will be allowed within the Camp Edwards Training Area, except where necessary to meet regulatory requirements, and where provided with secondary containment.

15.4.2 When required by applicable regulation, the user shall implement a Spill Prevention, Control and Containment/Emergency Response or other applicable response plan.

16. Hazardous Waste Performance Standards

16.1 All uses shall comply with applicable local, state, and federal regulations governing hazardous waste generation, management, and disposal (including overlays relative to Wellhead Protection, Zone II's within the Cantonment Area).

16.2 Accumulations of hazardous waste shall be handled in accordance with regulations governing accumulation and storage.

16.3 Existing facilities must implement pollution prevention and waste minimization procedures (process modifications, material substitution, recycling, and best management practices) to minimize waste generation and hazardous materials use.

16.4 Occupants and users will be held responsible for removing all solid or hazardous wastes generated during the period of use/tenancy/visitation upon their departure or in accordance with other applicable or relevant regulations.

16.5 Remedial activities undertaken under the Installation Restoration Program, the Impact Area Groundwater Study Program, the Massachusetts Contingency Plan, or other governing remediation programs are exempt from additional regulation (e.g., waste generation volume limits). Removal, storage, and disposal of contaminated material are required to comply with all state, and federal regulations.

16.6 Post-remedial uses and activities at previously impacted sites will be allowed in accordance with terms and conditions of the applicable regulations.

16.7 All hazardous wastes will be transported in accordance with federal Department of Transportation regulations governing shipment of these materials.

16.8 Transport shall reduce the number of trips for transfer and pick-up of hazardous wastes for disposal to extent feasible. This may include planning appropriate routes that minimize proximity to sensitive natural resource areas, and reducing internal transfers of material, including transfers from bulk storage tanks to drums, tankers, carboys, or other portable containers or quantities.

16.9 No permanent disposal of hazardous wastes within the Groundwater Protection Policy area/Camp Edwards field training areas will be permitted.

17. Vehicle Performance Standards

17.1 Vehicles within the Camp Edwards Training Area will be limited to the existing improved and unimproved road system except where required for natural resource management or property maintenance or where off-road activity areas are located and approved by the Environmental and Readiness Center in consultation with the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

17.2 Unimproved, established access ways will be limited to use by vehicles in accordance with soil conditions as described in the Soil Conservation Performance Standards.

17.3 The number of military and civilian vehicles within the Camp Edwards Training Area will be controlled using appropriate scheduling and signage.

18. General Use and Access Performance Standards

18.1 General User Requirements. Requirements that will apply to all users, both public and private, in the Camp Edwards Training Area include the following:

- All acts that pollute the groundwater supply are prohibited.
- No litter or refuse of any sort may be thrown or left in or on any property.
- All users will be held responsible for providing, maintaining, and removing closed-system, sanitary facilities necessary for their use and activity.
- No person shall wade or swim in any water body except for activities approved by the Massachusetts National Guard including remediation, scientific study, or research.
- Vehicles may only be driven on roads authorized and designated for such use and parked in designated areas, and may not cross any designated wetland.
- Public users may not impede the military training activities.

18.2. Civilian Use Manual. To guide public conduct on the Massachusetts Military Reservation, a Civilian Use Manual will be prepared and periodically updated. All civilian users will obtain and follow this Manual.

18.3. Siting and Design Performance Standards

18.3.1 New or expanded buildings should not be proposed within the Camp Edwards Training Areas, with the following exceptions:

- Buildings to support allowed training, operations and activities, including upgrading of those facilities currently in place,
- Buildings used for the purposes of remediation activities,
- Buildings used for the purposes of development, operation and maintenance of water supplies,
- Buildings used for the purpose of natural resource and land management.

Cantonment Area General Performance Standards

All users meeting applicable thresholds must have a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plans, or equivalent, as may be amended and adopted in accordance with section 311 of the Clean Water Act, containing regulatory restrictions for handling potential polluting materials and laying out emergency responses to accidents within all areas of operation.

Remediation activities and development of uses and activities outside the wetland areas and their buffers will be designed to protect, and where possible, restore wetland and surface water resource areas.

Development within the Cantonment Area will include approved erosion and sediment controls both during construction and as needed for long-term maintenance of the property.

All disturbances and revegetation activities will be designed to conserve grassland bird habitat.

Protect and manage identified habitat areas within the Cantonment Area including box turtle and grassland bird habitats in consultation with the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, Natural Heritage, and Endangered Species Program.

Bird control on the airfield is established pursuant to the Air Force, Mishap Prevention Program, which requires a Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Program. The Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard Program includes all tenant-flying units. The Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard Program will include defining the nature and extent of wildlife hazards and implementation of the plan. Plan implementation may require environmental controls and changes to bird dispersal techniques and operational procedures. The Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard Program will be coordinated with State and Federal aviation and wildlife agencies.

Storage of pesticides and herbicides will only be allowed in conformance with applicable regulatory programs and standards.

Non-destructive alternative strategies for fire pre-suppression management should be developed for areas of high sensitivity.

New stormwater systems within the Cantonment Area should not discharge into existing stormwater systems unless it has been shown that the existing system can accept the new flows in storm events up to and including a 100-year storm.

All wastewater and sewage generated within the Cantonment Area should be transferred to the Massachusetts Military Reservation Wastewater Treatment Facility when approved by the regulating authority.

All new development should provide areas for storage of recyclables adequate to handle volumes between collections.

A plan for disposal of solid waste will be necessary for those uses not participating with the Upper Cape Solid Waste Transfer Station. This plan will include proposals for disposal, recycling, reduction, and reuse of wastes.

Use and application of hazardous materials shall be limited to activities and uses allowed under existing rules and regulations, and handled in accordance with the applicable procedures.

Handling and storage of hazardous wastes shall be limited to activities and uses allowed under existing rules and regulations, and handled in accordance with the applicable procedures.

Access through the Cantonment Area will be subject to limitations based on the available enforcement assets and designated purpose(s) and uses of the road system.

Specific Resource Performance Standards in the Cantonment

1. Groundwater Resources Performance Standards

1.1. All actions, at any location within the Massachusetts National Guard properties, must seek to preserve and maintain groundwater quality and quantity, and protect the recharge areas to existing and potential water supply wells.

1.2. The goal of the Department of Defense for remediation will be to restore to drinking water quality those groundwater resources that have been degraded below drinking water standards, or to meet those goals agreed upon by users of the properties. The goals shall be met through remediation, restoration, and best management practices, e.g., Installation Restoration Program activities and compliance with applicable rules and regulations.

1.3. Land uses and activities in the Cantonment Area:

- Will conform to all existing and applicable regulations
- Must be able to be implemented without interference with ongoing remediation projects.
- Must allow reasonable access to the water supplies in the Camp Edwards Training Areas, as far as the user controls access.

1.4. The following standards will be used as the basis for protecting groundwater resources in the Cantonment Area:

- Groundwater Protection Policy Plan
- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (or equivalent).
- Remediation plans and restoration activities (e.g., Installation Restoration Plan).
- Military regulations.

2. Wetlands and Surface Water Performance Standards

2.1 New development will be designed to preserve and protect wetland resource areas as defined by applicable local, federal, and state laws and regulations. This will include replacement or replication of all wetland resource buffer areas that are lost after completion of an activity or use.

3. Rare Species Performance Standards

3.1 Management plans for all listed rare species must be prepared in consultation with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species program office, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service, if applicable.

4. Soil Conservation Performance Standards

4.1 Activities and uses at the Massachusetts National Guard properties must be compatible with the limitations of the underlying soils.

4.2 Erosion-prone sites should be inspected periodically to identify damage and mitigation measures.

5. Vegetation Management Performance Standards

5.1 All planning and management activities will ensure the maintenance of native plant communities.

6. Habitat Management Performance Standards

6.1 Certain portions of the Cantonment Area will be managed as a grassland bird habitat area. A similar habitat program developed for the Camp Edwards Training Areas will be applied to these areas.

7. Wildlife Management Performance Standards

7.1 No actions that impact rare species habitat shall be taken until after consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, if applicable, and the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program of the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

8. Air Quality Performance Standards

8.1 All uses and activities in the Cantonment Area shall comply with the Federal Clean Air Act.

8.2 Emissions from stationary sources associated with discharge stacks will be reported if required under applicable air quality permits issued by federal and state regulatory agencies.

9. Noise Management Performance Standards

- 9.1 Noise levels for the Airfield are mapped in accordance with federal guidelines and the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone study results.
- 9.2 Proposed activities elsewhere within the Cantonment Area should consider applicable federal and state noise guidelines in their design.

10. Pest Management Performance Standards

- 10.1 Each user will develop and implement an Integrated Pest Management Program to control pest infestations that may include outside contracting of services.
- 10.2 Only herbicide formulations approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Department of Agriculture, the agency managing the user, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may be applied.

11. Stormwater Management Performance Standards

- 11.1 All stormwater management facilities shall comply with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Guidelines for Stormwater Management for development projects within wetland resource areas, including Best Management Practices and other applicable standards for control and mitigation of increased stormwater flow rates and improvement of water quality.
- 11.2 All increases in stormwater runoff should be controlled within the Massachusetts Military Reservation when feasible with the exception of the SD-1 storm drainage system associated with the airfield that may discharge off base under the permits granted.

12. Wastewater Performance Standards

- 12.1 All wastewater and sewage disposal will be in conformance with the Federal and State Department of Environmental Protection regulations.

13. Solid Waste Performance Standards

- 13.1 All solid waste streams (i.e., wastes not meeting the criteria for hazardous wastes) will be monitored and managed to substitute, reduce, recycle, modify processes, implement best management practices, and/or reuse waste, with the goal of reducing the total tonnage of wastes from the Cantonment Area.
- 13.2 All users will be responsible for collection and removal of wastes generated by their activities and for using best management practices to control nuisance odors, wind-blown litter and vectors while handling the wastes.
- 13.3 No permanent solid waste disposal facilities shall be sited within the Cantonment Area.

14. Hazardous Materials Performance Standards

14.1 Where they are permitted, use and application of hazardous materials shall be otherwise minimized in accordance with pollution prevention and waste minimization practices, including material substitution.

14.2 No permanent hazardous materials disposal facilities shall be located within the Cantonment Area.

14.2 Fuel Management

14.2.1 Before any use or activity may commence, it may require one or more of the following actions: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures plans, spill contingency plans, facility response plans, and Standard Operating Procedures related to fuel.

14.2.2 Procedures will require that any activity or use remove all non-complying underground fuel storage tanks.

14.2.3 All storage tanks (above ground or underground) must be constructed and operated in conformance with regulations including secondary containment, leak detection, and regular inspections.

14.3 Non-fuel Hazardous Material Storage

14.3.1 All outdoor permanent storage of non-fuel hazardous materials, which could result in a direct discharge to the soil, must be provided with adequate secondary containment (at least 110% capacity of the largest single container).

14.3.2 All indoor storage of non-fuel hazardous materials, which could result in a direct discharge to the soil directly outside the building, must be provided with adequate secondary containment to prevent such discharge.

14.3.3 Users will develop procedures on a case-by-case basis with private contractors, working under their control on the Massachusetts Military Reservation, to ensure adequate provisions are in place to prevent a release of non-fuel hazardous material to the soil and to report and respond immediately to a release should one occur.

14.3.4 All hazardous materials will be transported in accordance with Department of Transportation regulations governing shipment of these materials.

14.3.5 Transport should reduce to extent feasible the number of trips both for delivery of virgin product and transfer. This should include planning appropriate routes that minimize proximity to sensitive natural resource areas and minimizing internal transfers of material, including transfers from bulk storage tanks to drums, tankers, carboys, or other portable containers or quantities.

15. Hazardous Waste Performance Standards

15.1 All uses shall comply with applicable local, state and federal regulations governing hazardous waste generation, management and disposal (including overlays relative to Wellhead Protection and Zone II's within the Cantonment Area).

15.2 Accumulations of hazardous waste shall be in covered storage and in accordance with regulations governing accumulation and storage.

15.3 Users of Cantonment Area facilities must implement pollution prevention, and waste minimization procedures (process modifications, material substitution, recycling and best management practices) to minimize waste generation and hazardous materials use.

15.4 Occupants and users will be responsible for removing all solid or hazardous wastes generated during the period of use/tenancy/visitation, upon their departure or in accordance with other applicable or relevant regulations.

15.5 Remedial activities undertaken under the Installation Restoration Program, Massachusetts Contingency Plan or other governing remediation programs are exempt from additional regulation (e.g., waste generation volume limits).

15.6 Post-remedial uses and activities at previously impacted sites will be allowed in accordance with terms and conditions of any Activity and Use Limitation applied to the site.

15.7 All hazardous wastes will be transported in accordance with United States Department of Transportation regulations governing shipment of these materials.

15.8 Transport should reduce to extent feasible the number of trips for transfer and pick-up of wastes for disposal. This will include planning appropriate routes that minimize proximity to sensitive natural resource areas, and minimizing internal transfers of material, including from bulk storage tanks to drums, tankers, carboys, or other portable containers or quantities.

15.9 No permanent hazardous waste disposal facilities shall be located within the Cantonment Area.

16. Traffic Performance Standards

16.1 Each user will be responsible for mitigation of impacts to on-site and adjacent roadways in so far as they are responsible for the roadways within the Massachusetts National Guard properties.

16.2 Transportation management strategies should be employed to manage new traffic and reduce existing impacts. Transportation management strategies will consider the following:

- Roads have been constructed for the purpose of military use.
- Improvements, maintenance, and operations of the roadway systems within each designation shall be made in accordance with the original design of the road in terms of speeds, geometry, and construction.
- New uses and operations requiring access onto or across one of the roadways or roadway systems will not derogate from the purpose of those roadways.

17. General Use and Access Performance Standards

17.1 General User Requirements

Requirements that will apply to all users, both public and private, in the Cantonment Area include:

- All acts that pollute the groundwater supply are prohibited.
- No litter or refuse of any sort may be thrown or left in or on any property.

17.2. Civilian Use Manual

To guide public conduct on the Massachusetts National Guard properties, a Civilian Use Manual will be prepared and periodically updated. All civilian users will obtain and follow this Manual.

17.3. Siting and Design Performance Standards

- All new buildings, both public and private, should fit harmoniously with the surrounding environment, including terrain, vegetation, and existing buildings.
- The landscape of the site should be preserved to the extent possible. Open space shall be provided around and in association with the building as needed for the potential users.
- The design and maintenance of the site shall follow the standards for Vegetation set forth in these standards.
- Circulation and parking around the building and onto the adjacent roads should be arranged to not detract from the surrounding landscape and buildings. Delivery systems should be coordinated to reduce the potential for conflicts on the adjacent roads, as detailed previously in this report.

Cultural Resource Area General Performance Standards

1. Before completion of any programs or actions impacting cultural resources, consult with appropriate federally-recognized Native American tribes (the Wampanoags) and any other pertinent review authorities.
2. Cultural resource areas will be defined generally by their sensitivity to disturbance or alteration as Low, Medium, or High Sensitivity. These maps may be updated, refined, and amended as appropriate and as approved by the lease and license holders.
3. No use or activity proposed within areas of High or Medium Cultural Sensitivity may proceed unless the Massachusetts Historical Commission (Massachusetts Historical Commission) and appropriate federally-recognized Native American tribes (the Wampanoags) approve proceeding with the use or activity, finds no jurisdiction over the project, or determines that all research, field work, documentation, and consultation required by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the tribes, and any other pertinent review authorities is completed.

4. For any use or activity proposed in an area of Low Cultural Sensitivity, the proponent of the use or activity will be required to proceed with the knowledge that cultural resources may exist at the proposed location. Should the potential resources be located, the use or activity must cease and the activities impacting the area must be documented for further review by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Officer) and appropriate federally-recognized Native American tribes (the Wampanoags) and any other pertinent review authorities.

General Procedures

1. Cultural resources on the Massachusetts Military Reservation are to be identified, protected, preserved, recovered, and/or cataloged in accordance to the directives provided by the State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, and in accordance with the pertinent state and federal laws and regulations.
2. The primary review authorities for the management and protection of cultural resources are the Massachusetts Historical Commission and appropriate federally-recognized Native American tribes, which will be notified of actions with a filing of a Project Notification Form, in accordance with the appropriate standards.
3. As part of the planning for any project, the proponent will determine which cultural resource regulatory standards apply, verify the status of knowledge about cultural resources in and around the project area, conduct additional studies if necessary to further identify and evaluate cultural resources, and assess the potential of the project to affect significant cultural resources.
4. All proposed uses or activities will avoid or reduce impacts to cultural resources that have been located, identified, evaluated, and documented in accordance with the requirements of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the appropriate tribes, and any other pertinent review authorities.
5. In the event that the proposed use or activity will not fully avoid impacts to the cultural resources, the project proponent will provide any additional documentation required by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and consult with the Massachusetts Historical Commission and any other pertinent review authorities. Appropriate American Indian tribes, should be periodically consulted to determine their status as petitioners for federal recognition.

APPENDIX 3

Guiding Principles for MMR Long-Term Management Structure

The goal of the joint working group is to develop a long-term management structure for the Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR) guided by the following Principles:

- The primary objectives in developing the management structure will be to ensure permanent protection of the drinking water supply and to preserve the wildlife habitat of the northern 15,000 acres.
- Any long-term management structure will serve the interests of the public and will establish and promote a working and cooperative partnership between the Commonwealth and the military.
- All options and tools potentially useful in the establishment of a long-term management structure will be considered.
- All environmental standards that are dictated by applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including MMR-specific environmental performance standards, will be followed.
- An oversight body comprised of state environmental agencies, with input and advice from the public and scientific communities, will be established.
- The military and other users will adjust their activities when adverse environmental impacts have been identified by the military or the oversight body.
- Military and other activities that are compatible with protection of the water supply and wildlife habitat will continue on MMR.
- The military will conduct and manage compatible training on MMR in order to achieve and maintain military readiness.
- The military will continue to monitor, identify, and provide to the public information regarding the environmental impacts associated with military training.
- The oversight body and users of MMR will regularly provide information to the public on the status of, or activities that may affect, the protection of the drinking water supply and wildlife habitat.

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between

The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah

and

The Massachusetts Army National Guard

for

Cultural Resource Planning and Management



WHEREAS the Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) owns, uses and controls land for the purposes of federal military training and related activities and conducts training and support operations on lands other than those owned or controlled by the MAARNG in the State of Massachusetts, AND

WHEREAS the Massachusetts National Guard recognizes the status of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah (TRIBE) as a Sovereign Nation and a federally recognized Indian Tribe, AND

WHEREAS the MAARNG recognizes that it has an obligation pursuant to federal law, policy and executive orders to provide timely and meaningful opportunities for the tribes participation and input on MAARNG activities or determinations that impact, or may potentially impact, the Tribe, AND

WHEREAS the MAARNG and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah AGREE that the military training activities of the Massachusetts Army National Guard may from time to time affect cultural resources affiliated with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah, and its non-federally recognized sister Tribe, The Mashpee Wampanoag, including Traditional Cultural Properties, properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, sacred sites, human remains and associated cultural items, AND

WHEREAS the MAARNG recognizes the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah's, here after referred to as the Wampanoag Tribe, special expertise with respect to the cultural resources set forth in the foregoing paragraph, AND

WHEREAS the MAARNG seeks to work cooperatively with the Wampanoag Tribe in managing affiliated cultural resources on land under MAARNG's ownership and control and on lands other than those owned or controlled by MAARNG but used for training and support operations by MAARNG, and in meeting all legal requirements, policies, guidance applicable to conservation, protection and management of Tribal cultural resources; AND

WHEREAS the Wampanoag Tribe and MAARNG have consulted on a government-to-government basis and mutually agree on the principles set forth in this document, NOW, THEREFORE: the MAARNG and the Tribe agree that the following principles and procedures will guide conservation, protection and management of affiliated cultural resources on land under the ownership or control of the MAARNG and on other lands other than those owned or controlled by the MAARNG but used for training and support activities:

The MAARNG, in consultation with the Wampanoag Tribe, shall establish procedures for Such procedures will be incorporated into the MAARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) and shall follow and adhere to the regulations and guidelines in regard to federally recognized Indian Tribes as published in AR 200-4 and DA-PAM 200-4 and all other applicable federal laws, policies, guidance and executive orders.

The MAARNG shall consult with the Wampanoag Tribe in development of the Massachusetts Army National Guard's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The Tribe shall have a timely and meaningful opportunity for review, comment and input at all phases of plan development that include issues pursuant to Wampanoag cultural resources, including scoping sessions, as well as, suggested levels and locations for surveys.

The MAARNG will not complete the ICRMP without first soliciting, considering, and responding to the written comments of the Wampanoag Tribe. The FINAL ICRMP shall, to the greatest extent practicable, reflect the mutual agreement of the MAARNG and the Wampanoag Tribe regarding management of affiliated cultural resources. During the course of ICRMP preparation and implementation, the following procedures will be followed to avoid conflicts over management of affiliated cultural resources:

The MAARNG shall require their contractor(s) TO provide a monthly report to the Wampanoag Tribe's Designated Historic Preservation Officer and the Tribal Chairperson, summarizing cultural resource management activities and other undertakings as may be applicable, to Traditional Cultural Properties or potential cultural properties locations and findings of such, both pre-historic and historic during the annual field survey period or when any undertakings or action takes place which may or will affect Traditional Cultural Properties, properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance, sacred sites, human remains or associated cultural items.

The MAARNG will provide an annual report to the Wampanoag Tribe, but not limited to, dispositions, treatment, and curation, that includes the site locations and all other pertinent information on sites including, present and ongoing surveys conducted by their archaeology contractor.

The Wampanoag Tribe agrees to make A good faith effort to respond within thirty (30) days or less, where feasible and warranted, to requests for information from MAARNG for, consultation, or concurrence in relation to issues of Traditional Cultural Properties, sacred sites, burials or human remains.

The Wampanoag Tribe agrees to protect the confidentiality of site locations by limiting access to such information to the Wampanoag Tribe's Designated Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Chairperson, and the Tribal Council. The MAARNG agrees to protect the confidentiality of site locations by limiting access to such information to only necessary National Guard operations, the SHPO, and the Wampanoag Tribe, to the greatest extent allowed by law.

The MAARNG recognizes that present and future surveys cannot identify all surface and sub-surface Traditional Cultural Properties, properties of traditional, religious and cultural importance, sacred sites, human remains and associated cultural items, and that such properties may be discovered through future cultural resource management activities or other training related ground disturbing activities. The Wampanoag Tribe agrees that the process created pursuant to this agreement shall be followed, and will not exceed thirty (30) days without further agreement of the parties.

If the MAARNG, at any time, unintentionally discovers, or seeks to intentionally excavate human remains, it will immediately notify the Wampanoag Tribe's Designated Historic Preservation Officer and Tribal Chairperson along with appropriate law enforcement and other local and state agencies, cease activities that could impact such remains, consulting with the Wampanoag Tribe on a government-to-government basis in recognition of the Sovereign status of the Wampanoag, and secure and safeguard the site. Activities in the vicinity of the site shall then cease until such time as the Wampanoag Tribe's Designated Historic Preservation Officer and National Guard Cultural Resource Officer can arrange for mutual inspection of the site and proper disposition.

The MAARNG shall at each site ensure that human remains and cultural items (i.e. associated and unassociated grave goods, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony) are secured, treated and repatriated in accordance with the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, its implementing regulations and Army Regulation 200-4 and DA-PAM 200-4.

The MAARNG agrees, for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, that the Wampanoag Tribe shall be included as a concurring party and signatory on all Memoranda of Agreement and Programmatic Agreements, or similar documents, for undertakings affecting Tribally affiliated Traditional Cultural Properties, properties of traditional, religious and cultural importance, sacred sites, human remains and associated cultural items. The MAARNG shall consult with the Wampanoag Tribe, on all no effect, beneficial effect, no adverse effect, and adverse effect determinations for undertakings with potential to impact Traditional Cultural Properties and sacred sites.

The parties to this agreement designate and mutually recognize and endorse the following points of contact for purposes of carrying out any communication and consultation necessary for implementation of the principles and processes of this agreement.

Matthew J. Vanderhoop
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah

Cultural Resource Management Officer
Massachusetts Army National Guard

The afore mentioned points of contact shall refer matters arising under this agreement to higher National Guard and Tribal Authority as the occasion and/or protocol demand. Should the MAARNG point of contact change, the MAARNG agrees that it shall contact the Wampanoag Tribe and inform the Tribal Chairperson regarding the appointment of a new point of contact. The Wampanoag Tribe agree that should their point of contact change, they shall inform the Massachusetts Army National Guard and the Adjutant General regarding the appointment of a new point of contact.

Flora and Fauna identified by species and locations must be included in any survey leading to or incorporated in development of an ICRMP. Such information shall be shared with the Wampanoag Tribe's Designated Historic Preservation Officer and the Tribal Chairperson and held confidential by the Massachusetts Army National Guard when such flora and fauna are of cultural importance to the tribe.

Although the DOD Secretary's Professional Qualifications and Standards do not apply to a federally recognized Indian tribe that has agreed to provide expertise, information or technical assistance regarding Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites, the Wampanoag Tribe agrees to this provision.

Consultation between the Massachusetts Army National Guard Cultural Resource Officer and the Wampanoag Tribe and their Designated Historic Preservation Officer shall be conducted to review no effect, beneficial effect, no adverse effect, and adverse effect determinations to a Traditional Cultural Property or Sacred Site or a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Such consultation shall give signatory authority to any Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement as is referenced in AR 200-4 and DA-PAM 200-4. The Massachusetts Army National Guard AGREES that in all consultations, including review of individual undertakings pursuant to 36 CFR 800, the Tribe shall be invited to concur or not to concur in any Memorandum of Agreement, Programmatic Agreement or other pertinent documents that have the potential to affect Wampanoag Cultural Resources.

The Massachusetts Army National Guard ICRMP will be developed in a context, regarding Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites that reflect Tribal Cultural Values.

Nomination/eligibility to National Register of Historic Places.

While the Wampanoag Tribe Indians acknowledge that the only person delegated statutory authority to sign National Register of Historic Places nominations is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, the Tribe does, however, reserve the right, as it is expressed in the National Historic Preservation Act and Sections 60.11 and 60.12 of 36 CFR 60, to concur or not to concur in preparation of recommendations for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in consultation with the MAARNG when such is related to, or in regard of, those elements which are Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, or of Traditional Cultural Value to the tribe, and further reserves the right of appeal as referenced in 36 CFR 60.

Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places on Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites can only be submitted if mutually agreed upon by both the MAARNG and the Wampanoag Tribe.

It is neither the intent, nor is in the interest of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah, to act as representatives of any other federally recognized Indian tribe without their express authorization in writing. It is understood that this document may be employed in whole or in part, MADE into separate agreements made by other federally recognized Indian tribes and the Massachusetts Army National Guard and/or the other elements of the Department of Defense or any other federal agency.

MAARNG agrees that Traditional Cultural Properties will be defined by the Wampanoag Tribe and include but are not limited to:

Any pre-historic or historic site location and its components, which relate, or may relate to the Wampanoag Tribe and their ancestral kin groups, clans, or tribes.

Artifacts with surface or sub-surface locations.

Man-made or natural features including dwellings, mounds and other earth works.

Certain trees, shrubs, and plants.

Certain stones, minerals, and fossils.

Animal parts either terrestrial or marine.

MAARNG AGREES THAT Sacred Sites can only be designated on a case by case basis by the Wampanoag Tribe Designated Historic Preservation Officer and with the concurrence of the Wampanoag Tribal Chairperson and Tribal Council, as they may relate to the Wampanoag Tribe.

MAARNG agrees that Executive Order 13007 expresses in general the parameters of sacred sites and expresses the accommodations that must be made for access, use and protection of such sacred sites.

The parties agree that this Memorandum of Understanding shall take effect on the date it is signed by the Adjutant General of the Massachusetts Army National Guard and the Chairperson of the Wampanoag Tribe as properly witnessed and shall remain in effect until 01 January 2010 unless properly terminated by either party. This Memorandum of Understanding may be extended and/or amended past that date by accord of both parties.

If at any time during implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding, either party raises an objection, both agree to appropriate consideration and consultation intended to resolve the objection.

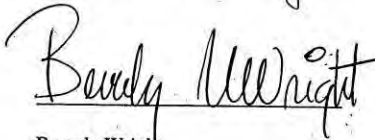
The Massachusetts Army National Guard and/or the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah may terminate this Memorandum of Understanding by providing sixty- (60) working days notice to the other signatory party by Registered Mail. After such notification, but prior to the date of termination, both parties shall within ten (10) working days of notification, set a mutual date to consult and seek a satisfactory solution that would avoid termination.

Nothing in this agreement prohibits or reduces either party's right to full lawful remedy or recourse for failure to comply with any and all terms agreed to herein.

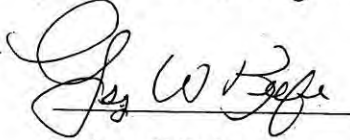
NOW THEREFORE, it is agreed that the MAARNG and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah will jointly cooperate to achieve the principles and purposes set forth in this Memorandum of Understanding.

Signed this 30th day of Aug., 2001.

Signed this 30th day of Aug., 2001



Beverly Wright
Chairperson
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah



BG George W. Keefe
The Adjutant General
Massachusetts Army National Guard

Witnesses:



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MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
MASSACHUSETTS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE
NATICK SPEEN STREET FACILITY ABATEMENT/DEMOLITION PROJECT
2006

WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), as a federal agency, is required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. §470f) (NHPA), and the NGB provides federal funding and guidance to state Guard organizations; and

WHEREAS, the Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) intends to abate and demolish all buildings, bungalows, sheds and structures (except the two (2) gateway pillars and walls along Speen Street) and conduct site restoration at its facility located at 143 Speen Street in Natick, Massachusetts, using federal funding sources; and

WHEREAS, the facility consisting of building #1, building #2 built in 1930; buildings #3, #4 and #5 built in 1935; building #6 built in 1936; as well as a loading ramp, old ammunitions buildings, are owned and operated by the MAARNG supported by federal funding; and

WHEREAS, in April 2003 the MAARNG concluded that the buildings, bungalows, sheds and structures within the Speen Street facility meet the criteria of eligibility for listing as a district in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criteria A and C, and the MAARNG has now determined that the abatement/demolition of all buildings (except the (2) gateway pillars and walls along Speen Street) will have an adverse effect upon this historic property; and

WHEREAS, the MAARNG has consulted with the MA SHPO pursuant to Section 800.6(b) of (36 CFR Part 800), *Protection of Historic Properties* implementing §106 of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, the MAARNG has determined that there are there are no federally recognized Indian tribes that attach traditional religious and cultural importance to the structure and landscape within the area of potential effects; and

WHEREAS, the MAARNG has afforded the public an opportunity to comment on the mitigation plan for the abatement/demolition of the buildings, bungalows, sheds and structures through completion of a Record of Environmental Consideration pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR Part 1500-1508); and three (3) meetings with the Natick Historical Commission (NHC) (30 January 2006, 27 February 2006, 3 April 2006), a site walkthrough (3 February 2006), and publication of a public announcement regarding the project in the local paper, the Natick Bulletin and Tab (24 March 2006); and

WHEREAS, the MAARNG, in consultation with Massachusetts SHPO, established the area of potential effect (APE), as defined at 36 CFR § 800.16(d), to be the project construction area, located south to W. Central Street, West to Speen Street and North and East to Lake Cochicuate which consists of the identified and evaluated buildings, bungalows, sheds and structures, including buildings numbered 1-6, ammunition buildings lettered A, C, D, E, F, G; and

Memorandum of Agreement
MAARNG Abatement/Demolition of the Natick Speen St Facility
Final – 13 Nov 06

WHEREAS the MAARNG by letter dated (29 August 2006) invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in this consultation per 36 CFR §800.6 (a) (1) and the ACHP has declined to participate in consultation by letter dated (26 September 2006); and

WHEREAS the MAARNG has determined that adaptive reuse or any other alternative to save all buildings, bungalows, sheds and structures including buildings numbered 1-6 and ammunition buildings lettered A,C,D,E,F,G is not economically feasible; and

WHEREAS the MAARNG, in consultation with the MA SHPO and the NHC has determined that there are no prudent or feasible alternatives for the project scope.

NOW, THEREFORE, the MAARNG and the MA SHPO agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The MAARNG will ensure that the following measures are implemented:

- I. Mitigation of Adverse Effects resulting from abatement/demolition of the Natick Facility buildings
 - A. Public Participation. The NEPA process was used to solicit public participation. The MAARNG shall ensure that the following measures are carried out in order to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the mitigation to be carried out under Stipulation B:
 1. The MAARNG will, upon request, provide additional information to the public about this project and arrange meetings with individuals or groups to provide more information about the proposed (abatement/demolition) prior to implementation of this MOA.
 - B. Per the recommendation of the NHC, if feasible, the MAARNG will incorporate into future site use(s) the two (2) gateway pillars and walls along Speen Street not slated for demolition.
 - C. Preparation of photo recordation
 1. Prior to the initiation of abatement/demolition actions, the MAARNG will complete an archival photo recordation for the Natick Speen Street Facility for submission to the MA SHPO and the NHC.
 2. The MAARNG's archival photo recordation will include the following:
 - (a) Photographic documentation of existing conditions of the buildings and structures comprising the historic district in the form of 4X6" archival quality black-and-white photographs that are keyed by number to a photograph description sheet.

- (b) Views of overall exterior elevations spaces and representative views of architectural details, including, but not limited to, windows, doors, entrances, fireplaces and moldings.
- (c) At least three context views showing the buildings and structures in the facility in relationship to their current setting.
- (d) Two (2) original sets of all documentation will be prepared- one (1) to be submitted to the NHC and one (1) to be archived by the MAARNG. The two (2) original sets will include photographic prints accompanied by negatives and will be archival-processed and numbered on the back in pencil, but un-mounted and with no affixed labels.

D. The MAARNG shall ensure that all documentation listed in (2) above is completed and submitted to the NHC prior to the abatement/demolition actions proposed for the facility.

II. Administrative Stipulations

- A. Definition of signatories. For the purposes of this MOA the term "signatories to this MOA" means the NGB, MAARNG and the MA SHPO, each of which has authority under 36 CFR 800.6(c)(8) to terminate the MOA if agreement cannot be reached regarding an amendment.
- B. Professional supervision. The MAARNG shall ensure that all activities regarding research and reporting are carried out pursuant to this MOA are carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting at a minimum the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History* (36 CFR Part 61).
- C. Alterations to project documents. The MAARNG shall not alter any plan, scope of services, or other document that has been reviewed and commented on pursuant to this MOA, except to finalize documents commented on in draft, without first affording the signatories to this MOA the opportunity to review the proposed change and determine whether it shall require that this MOA be amended. If one or more such party (ies) determines that an amendment is needed, the signatories to this MOA shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c) (7) to consider such an amendment. The signatories will have thirty days to consider the amendment. The MAARNG will notify in writing everyone when the consultation with the signatories has been completed and the outcome of the consultation.
- D. Anti-Deficiency Act compliance. All requirements set forth in this MOA requiring expenditure of Army funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. Section 1341). No obligation undertaken by the Army under the terms of this MOA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose.

III. Dispute Resolution.

- A. Should the MA SHPO object in writing to any actions carried out or proposed pursuant to this MOA, the MAARNG will consult with the MA SHPO to resolve the objection. If the MAARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the MAARNG will request further comments from the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.7. If after initiating such consultation the MAARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved through

consultation, the MAARNG shall forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP, including the MAARNG's proposed response to the objection. Within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall exercise one of the following options:

1. Advise the MAARNG that the ACHP concurs in the MAARNG's proposed response to the objection, whereupon the MAARNG will respond to the objection accordingly;
 2. Provide the MAARNG with recommendations, which the MAARNG shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
 3. Notify the MAARNG that the objection will be referred for advisory comments of the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7(b).
- B. Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the MAARNG may assume the ACHP's concurrence in its proposed response to the objection.
- C. The MAARNG shall take into account any of the advisory comments of the ACHP provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; the MAARNG's responsibility to carry out all actions under this MOA that are not the subjects of the objection shall remain unchanged.
- D. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should an objection pertaining to this MOA or the effect of the undertaking on historic properties be raised by a member of the public, the MAARNG shall take the objection into account.

IV. Termination.

- A. If the MAARNG determines that it cannot implement the terms of this MOA, or if the NGB or MA SHPO determines that the MOA is not being properly implemented, the MAARNG, the NGB or the MA SHPO may propose to the other signatories to this MOA that it be terminated.
- B. The party proposing to terminate this MOA shall so notify the other two signatories to this MOA, explaining the reasons for termination and affording those thirty (30) days to consult and seek alternatives to termination.
- C. Should such consultation fail the MAARNG, NGB or the MA SHPO may terminate the MOA. Should the MOA be terminated, the MAARNG shall either:
1. Consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 to develop a new MOA; or
 2. Request the comments of the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7.
- D. If the terms of this agreement have not been implemented by January 2007, this MOA shall be considered null and void. In such event the MAARNG shall so notify the signatories to this agreement, and if it chooses to continue with the undertaking, shall re-initiate review of the undertaking in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.

V. Duration of the Agreement.

- A. This Agreement will continue in full force and effect for 10 years following the date of the last signature. At any time in the sixth-month period prior to such date, the NGB may request the MAARNG and the MA SHPO to consider an extension or modification of this Agreement. No extension or modification will be effective unless all signatories to the Agreement have agreed with it in writing.

VI. Execution.

- A. Until a signed copy of the MOA has been filed with the ACHP the MOA is not valid. A signed copy will also be sent to the Department of the Army, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management for their files.
- B. Execution of this MOA is intended to evidence the MAARNG's compliance with §106 of the NHPA. This fulfills Section 106 for this action.

*Memorandum of Agreement
MAARNG Abatement/Demolition of the Natick Speer St Facility
Final – 13 Nov 06*

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
MASSACHUSETTS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE
NATICK SPEEN STREET FACILITY ABATEMENT/DEMOLITION PROJECT
2006

Signature Page

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

By: Gerald I. Walter
GERALD I. WALTER
Colonel, US Army
Chief, Environmental
Programs Division

Date: 15 November 2006

MASSACHUSETTS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

By: Oliver Mason Jr.
Oliver Mason Jr.
Brigadier General, MA Army National Guard
The Adjutant General

Date: 29 Nov 2006

MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: Brona Simon
Brona Simon
~~Secretary~~ State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: Jan 4 2007

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MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
MASSACHUSETTS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE
REHOBOTH FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
2006

WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), as a federal agency, is required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 U.S.C. §470f), as amended, and the NGB provides federal funding and guidance to state Guard organizations; and

WHEREAS, the Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) intends to demolish three buildings and renovate the remaining buildings at its facility located at 10 Fire Tower Road in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, using both federal and state funding sources. The Rehoboth facility, constructed as a NIKE Control Area in 1955, is federally owned and licensed to the MAARNG; and

WHEREAS, the MAARNG concluded in March of 2005 that the buildings and structures within the Rehoboth facility constitute an historic "district" as defined at 36 CFR § 60.3 (d) and that this district is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Office (MA SHPO) concurred with this recommendation in a letter dated May 13, 2005 (MHC #36967). The historic district consisting of those resources at the facility constructed in 1955 as part of the PR-19 NIKE Control Area; in conjunction with a now-defunct Launch site located on property owned by the Town of Rehoboth, the Rehoboth Control Area was one of a ring of NIKE sites protecting Providence, Rhode Island. The historic district is eligible under National Register Criteria A and C, and the MAARNG has determined that the demolition of three buildings and exterior renovations to the remaining buildings will have an adverse effect upon this historic property; and

WHEREAS, the MAARNG has consulted with the MA SHPO pursuant to Section 800.6(b) of 36 CFR Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties* implementing §106 of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, the MAARNG by letter dated June 16, 2005 has requested comment with the federally recognized Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head – Aquinnah, and as of January 31, 2006 has received no comment from the Tribes;

WHEREAS, the MAARNG has afforded the public an opportunity to comment on the mitigation plan for the improvements to the Rehoboth facility at an onsite meeting with the Rehoboth Historical Commission on June 15, 2005. The Rehoboth Historical Commission provided their support of the undertaking in a letter dated June 17, 2005, requesting that a photo record of the facility be prepared as mitigation for the demolition and renovation actions and

WHEREAS the MAARNG by letter dated September 26, 2005 invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in this consultation per 36 CFR §800.6 (a) (1) and the ACHP has declined to participate in consultation by letter dated October 24, 2005; and

WHEREAS the MAARNG, in consultation with the MA SHPO and Rehoboth Historical Commission, has determined that, there are no prudent or feasible alternatives for the project scope or location.

*Memorandum of Agreement
Rehoboth Facility Improvements Project
Final Draft – January 2006*

NOW, THEREFORE, the MAARNG, the MA SHPO, and the Rehoboth Historical Commission agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The MAARNG will ensure that the following measures are implemented:

I. Mitigation of Adverse Effects resulting from proposed improvements to the Rehoboth facility.

- A. Public participation. The MAARNG will, upon request, provide additional information to the public about this project and arrange meetings with individuals or groups to provide more information about the proposed renovation.
- B. Preparation of recordation.
 - 1. Prior to the initiation of demolition and renovation actions, the MAARNG will complete a Recordation Report for the Rehoboth facility for submission to the MA SHPO and the Rehoboth Historical Commission.
 - 2. The MAARNG's Recordation Report will include the following:
 - (a) Photographic documentation of existing conditions of the buildings and structures comprising the historic district in the form of 4X6" archival quality black-and-white photographs that are keyed by number to a photograph description sheet and building sketch plan (exterior) or floor plan (interior).
 - (b) Views of overall exterior elevations/interior spaces and representative views of architectural details, including, but not limited to, windows, doors, entrances, fireplaces and moldings.
 - (c) At least three context views showing the buildings and structures in the facility in relationship to their current setting. A narrative describing the history of the Rehoboth PR-19 NIKE Control Area will accompany the photographic documentation.
 - (d) Two original sets of all documentation will be prepared – one to be submitted to the Rehoboth Historical Commission and one to be archived by the MAARNG. The two original sets will include photographic prints accompanied by negatives and will be archival-processed and numbered on the back in pencil, but un-mounted and with no affixed labels.

II. Administrative Stipulations.

- A. Definition of signatories. For the purposes of this MOA, the term "signatories to this MOA" means the primary signatories: NGB, MAARNG and the MA SHPO; each of which has authority under 36 CFR 800.6(c)(8) to terminate the MOA if agreement cannot be reached regarding an amendment.
- B. Professional supervision. The MAARNG shall ensure that all activities regarding research and reporting are carried out pursuant to this MOA are carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting at a minimum the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History* (36 CFR Part 61).

- C. Alterations to project documents. The MAARNG shall not alter any plan, scope of services, or other document that has been reviewed and commented on pursuant to this MOA, except to finalize documents commented on in draft, without first affording the signatories to this MOA the opportunity to review the proposed change and determine whether it shall require that this MOA be amended. If one or more such signatory (ies) determines that an amendment is needed, the signatories to this MOA shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c) (7) to consider such an amendment. The signatories will have 30 days to consider the amendment. The MAARNG will notify in writing everyone when the consultation with the signatories has been completed and the outcome of the consultation.
- D. Anti-Deficiency Act compliance. All requirements set forth in this MOA requiring expenditure of Army funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. Section 1341). No obligation undertaken by the Army under the terms of this MOA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose.

II. Dispute Resolution.

- A. Should the MA SHPO object in writing to any actions carried out or proposed pursuant to this MOA, the MAARNG will consult with the MA SHPO to resolve the objection. If the MAARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the MAARNG will request further comments from the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.7. If after initiating such consultation the MAARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, the MAARNG shall forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP, including the MAARNG's proposed response to the objection. Within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall exercise 1 of the following options:
 - 1. Advise the MAARNG that the ACHP concurs in the MAARNG's proposed response to the objection, whereupon the MAARNG will respond to the objection accordingly;
 - 2. Provide the MAARNG with recommendations, which the MAARNG shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
 - 3. Notify the MAARNG that the objection will be referred for advisory comments of the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7(b).
- B. Should the ACHP not exercise 1 of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the MAARNG may assume the ACHP's concurrence in its proposed response to the objection.
- C. The MAARNG shall take into account any of the advisory comments of the ACHP provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; the MAARNG's responsibility to carry out all actions under this MOA that are not the subjects of the objection shall remain unchanged.
- D. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should an objection pertaining to this MOA or the effect of the undertaking on historic properties be raised by a member of the public, the MAARNG shall notify the signatories to this MOA and take the objection into account, consulting with the objector and, should the objector so request, with any of the signatories to this MOA to resolve the objection.

III. Termination

- A. If the MAARNG determines that it cannot implement the terms of this MOA, or if the NGB or MA SHPO determines that the MOA is not being properly implemented, the MAARNG, the NGB or the MA SHPO may propose to the other signatories to this MOA that it be terminated.
- B. The signatory proposing to terminate this MOA shall so notify the other 2 signatories to this MOA, explaining the reasons for termination and affording them 30 days to consult and seek alternatives to termination.
- C. Should such consultation fail the MAARNG, NGB or the MA SHPO may terminate the MOA. Should the MOA be terminated, the MAARNG shall either:
 1. Consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 to develop a new MOA; or
 2. Request the comments of the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7.
- D. Execution of this MOA is intended to evidence the MAARNG's compliance with §106 of the NHPA. This fulfills Section 106 for this action.
- E. If the terms of this agreement have not been implemented by September 2006, this MOA shall be considered null and void. In such an event, the MAARNG shall so notify the signatories to this agreement, and if it chooses to continue with the undertaking, shall re-initiate review of the undertaking in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.

IV. Duration of the Agreement.

This Agreement will continue in full force and effect for 10 years following the date of the last signature. At any time in the sixth-month period prior to such date, the NGB may request the MAARNG and the SHPO to consider an extension or modification of this Agreement. No extension or modification will be effective unless all signatories to the Agreement have agreed with it in writing.

V. Execution.

Until a signed copy of the MOA has been filed with the ACHP the MOA is not valid. A signed copy will also be sent to the Department of the Army, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management for their files.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
MASSACHUSETTS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE
REHOBOTH FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
2006

Signature Page

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

By: Gerald I. Walter
GERALD I. WALTER
Colonel, US Army
Chief, Environmental
Programs Division

Date: 21 February 2006

MASSACHUSETTS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

By: Oliver J. Mason Jr.
Oliver Mason
Brigadier General, MA Army National Guard
The Adjutant General

Date: 23 Feb 06

MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: Cara Metz
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: 4/19/06

CONCURRING SIGNATORIES:

REHOBOTH HISTORICAL COMMISSION

By: Rebecca Smith
Rebecca Smith
Chairperson

Date: 7 March 2006

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MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
MASSACHUSETTS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE
RENOVATION OF THE WESTFIELD MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE BUILDING
2005

RECEIVED

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MASS. HIST. COMM

WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), as a federal agency, is required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 U.S.C. §470f), as amended, and the NGB provides federal funding and guidance to state Guard organizations; and

WHEREAS, the Massachusetts Army National Guard (MAARNG) intends to renovate the Motor Vehicle Storage Building (MVSb) at its facility located at 137 Franklin Street in Westfield, Massachusetts, using both federal and state funding sources. The MVSb, constructed in 1941, is owned and operated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and

WHEREAS, the MAARNG has evaluated the MVSb as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and received concurrence with this evaluation from the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Office (MA SHPO). The building is only eligible for the NRHP as a contributing resource to a historic district and not eligible individually. The MVSb contributes, along with the Westfield Armory and Organizational Maintenance Support (OMS), to a historic district that is eligible for the NRHP. This historic district consists of the 1935 Westfield Armory and 1950 OMS building under National Register Criteria A and C, and the MAARNG has determined that the renovation of the building, which will involve removal and/or alteration of the building's character-defining features, will have an adverse effect upon this historic property; and

WHEREAS, the MAARNG has consulted with the MA SHPO pursuant to Section 800.6(b) of 36 CFR Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties* implementing §106 of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, the MAARNG has determined that there are no federally recognized Indian tribes that attach traditional religious and cultural importance to the structure and landscape within the area of potential effects; and

WHEREAS, the MAARNG has afforded the consulting public¹ an opportunity to comment on the mitigation plan for the renovation of the Westfield MVSb through completion of a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR Part 1500-1508), and providing the Westfield Historical Commission with the opportunity to consult on the project; and

WHEREAS the MAARNG by letter dated March 4, 2005 invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in this consultation per 36 CFR §800.6 (a) (1) and the ACHP has declined to participate in consultation by letter dated April 12, 2005; and

¹ A party may be an "additional consulting party" if the party can articulate a demonstrated interest in the undertaking or the nature of their legal or economic relationships to the undertaking or affected property, or because of their unique concern with the undertaking's effects on the historic property. 36 CFR 800.2(c)(5)

WHEREAS the MAARNG, in consultation with the MA SHPO, has determined that there are no prudent or feasible alternatives for the project scope or location.

NOW, THEREFORE, the MAARNG and the MA SHPO agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The MAARNG will ensure that the following measures are implemented:

I. Mitigation of Adverse Effects resulting from renovation of the Westfield MVSB

A. Public Participation. The NEPA process was used to identify potential consulting party(ies) and to provide those party(ies) an opportunity to comment on this undertaking. The MAARNG did invite, by letter and phone call, the Westfield Historical Commission to participate in the project between October 2004 and March 2005; however, no one from that Commission responded with comments or concerns. The MAARNG will, upon request, provide additional information to the public about this project and arrange meetings with individuals or groups to provide more information about the proposed renovation.

B. Photo Documentation, Plans, and Drawings

1. Prior to the initiation of renovation activities, the MAARNG will compile a catalog of existing plans, drawings, and photographs of the Westfield MVSB, including the original as-built plans (1941). A copy of this catalog will be submitted to the MA SHPO. All plans, drawings, and photographs in this catalog will be retained and protected in archivally stable storage at the headquarters of the MAARNG and/or its Military Museum and Archives in Worcester, MA.
2. Also prior to the initiation of renovation activities, the MAARNG or its contractor will document the current condition of the building with a series of digital photographs, a sample of which will be printed using archival inks and paper. At the request of the MA SHPO, the MAARNG will retain the plans and prints in the MAARNG project files.
3. The MAARNG shall ensure that all mitigation listed in (1 and 2) above is completed prior to the renovation of the Westfield MVSB.

II. Administrative Stipulations

1. Definition of parties. For the purposes of this MOA the term "parties to this MOA" means the signatories: NGB, MAARNG and the MA SHPO; each of which has authority under 36 CFR 800.6(c)(8) to terminate the MOA if agreement cannot be reached regarding an amendment.
2. Professional supervision. The MAARNG shall ensure that all activities regarding research and reporting are carried out pursuant to this MOA are carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting at a minimum the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History* (36 CFR Part 61).
3. Alterations to project documents. The MAARNG shall not alter any plan, scope of services, or other document that has been reviewed and commented on pursuant to this MOA, except to finalize documents commented on in draft, without first affording the parties to this MOA the

opportunity to review the proposed change and determine whether it shall require that this MOA be amended. If one or more such party (ies) determines that an amendment is needed, the parties to this MOA shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c) (7) to consider such an amendment.

4. Anti-Deficiency Act compliance. All requirements set forth in this MOA requiring expenditure of Army funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. Section 1341). No obligation undertaken by the Army under the terms of this MOA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose.
5. Dispute Resolution.
 - A. Should the MA SHPO object in writing to any actions carried out or proposed pursuant to this MOA, the MAARNG will consult with the MA SHPO to resolve the objection. If the MAARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the MAARNG will request further comments from the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.7. If after initiating such consultation the MAARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, the MAARNG shall forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP, including the MAARNG's proposed response to the objection. Within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall exercise one of the following options:
 1. Advise the MAARNG that the ACHP concurs in the MAARNG's proposed response to the objection, whereupon the MAARNG will respond to the objection accordingly;
 2. Provide the MAARNG with recommendations, which the MAARNG shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
 3. Notify the MAARNG that the objection will be referred for advisory comments of the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7(b).
 - B. Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the MAARNG may assume the ACHP's concurrence in its proposed response to the objection.
 - C. The MAARNG shall take into account any of the advisory comments of the ACHP provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; the MAARNG's responsibility to carry out all actions under this MOA that are not the subjects of the objection shall remain unchanged.
 - D. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should an objection pertaining to this MOA or the effect of the undertaking on historic properties be raised by a member of the public, the MAARNG shall notify the parties to this MOA and take the objection into account, consulting with the objector and, should the objector so request, with any of the parties to this MOA to resolve the objection.
6. Termination.
 - A. If the MAARNG determines that it cannot implement the terms of this MOA, or if the NGB or MA SHPO determines that the MOA is not being properly implemented, the MAARNG, the NGB or the MA SHPO may propose to the other parties to this MOA that it be terminated.

- B. The party proposing to terminate this MOA shall so notify the other two parties to this MOA, explaining the reasons for termination and affording them thirty (30) days to consult and seek alternatives to termination.
 - C. Should such consultation fail the MAARNG, NGB or the MA SHPO may terminate the MOA. Should the MOA be terminated, the MAARNG shall either:
 - 1. Consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 to develop a new MOA; or
 - 2. Request the comments of the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7.
 - D. Execution of this MOA is intended to evidence the MAARNG's compliance with §106 of the NHPA.
 - E. If the terms of this agreement have not been implemented by January 2006, this MOA shall be considered null and void. In such event the MAARNG shall so notify the parties to this agreement, and if it chooses to continue with the undertaking, shall re-initiate review of the undertaking in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.
7. Execution.
- 1. Until a signed copy of the MOA has been filed with the ACHP the MOA is not valid. A signed copy will also be sent to the Department of the Army, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management for their files.

*Memorandum of Agreement
MAARNG Renovation of the Westfield MVS
Final – July 2005*

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
MASSACHUSETTS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE
RENOVATION OF THE WESTFIELD MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE BUILDING
2005

Signature Page

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

By: Gerald I. Walter
GERALD I. WALTER
Colonel, US Army
Chief, Environmental
Programs Division

Date: 18 July 2005

MASSACHUSETTS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

By: Oliver J. Mason
Oliver Mason
Brigadier General, MA Army National Guard
The Adjutant General

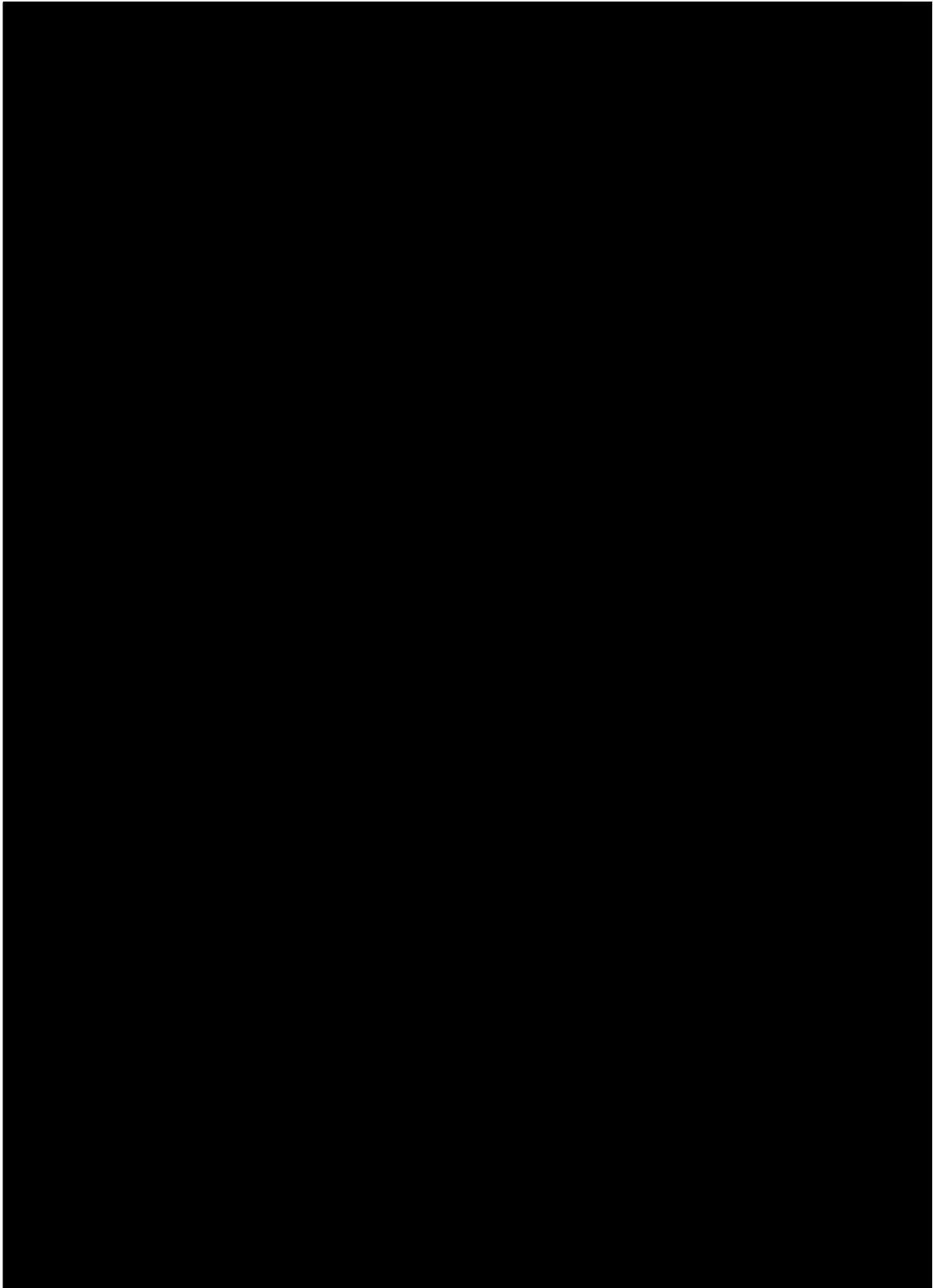
Date: 5 Oct 05

MASSACHUSETTS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: Cara Metz
Cara Metz
State Historic Preservation Officer

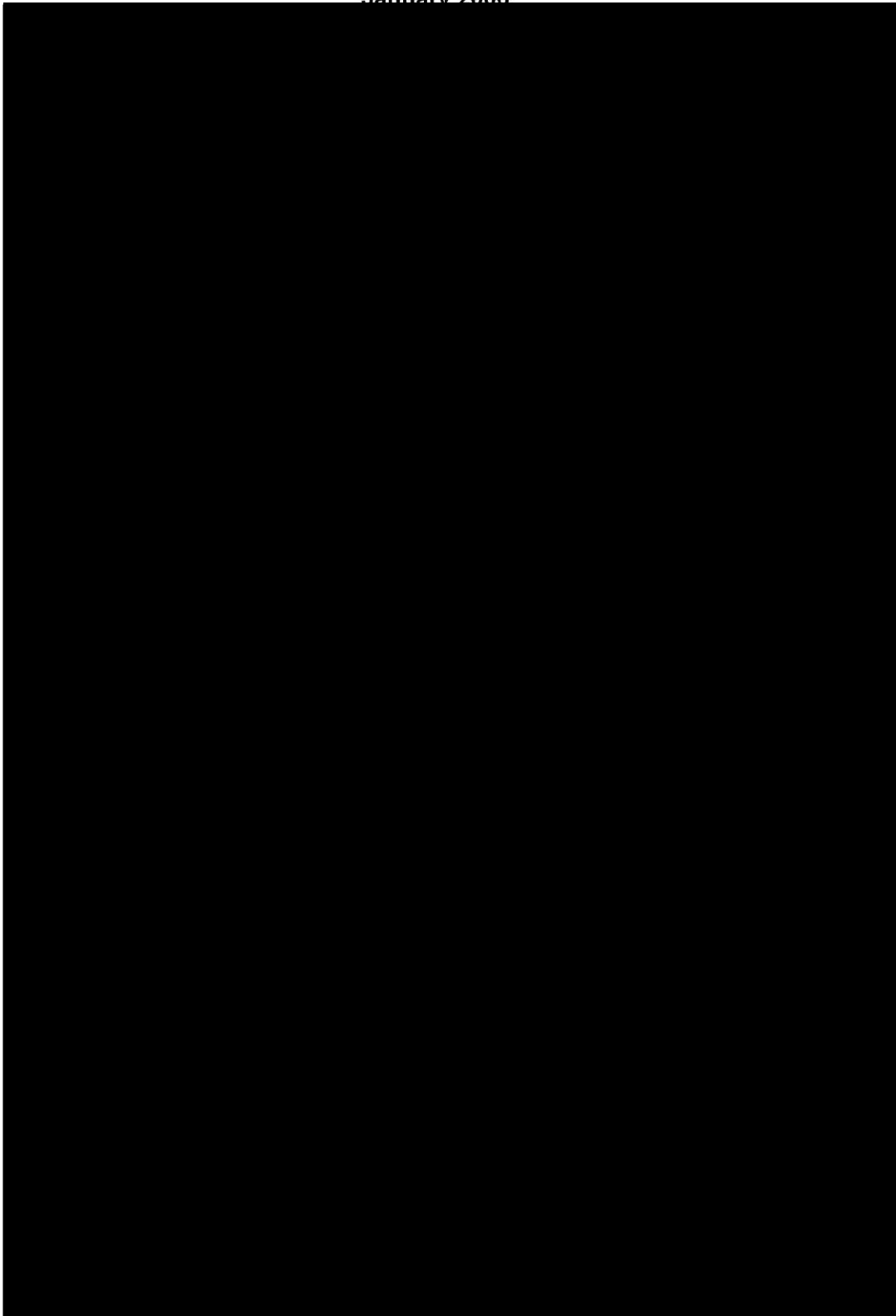
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Revised Archaeological Sensitivity Map, Camp Curtis Guild, August 2005 (source: Bonner and Cherau 2005).

**Archaeological Sensitivity Map, Camp Edwards
January 2006**



APPENDIX F

ICRMP DISTRIBUTION LIST AND POINTS OF CONTACT

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MAARNG POINTS OF CONTACT

Chief, Facility and Maintenance Officer
COL Richard Crivello
MAARNG STARC-HQ
50 Maple Street, Milford, MA 01757

Environmental Program Manager (EPM)
MAARNG Environmental Office
MAARNG STARC-HQ
50 Maple Street, Milford, MA 01757

NEPA Manager/CRM
MAARNG Environmental Office MAARNG
STARC-HQ
50 Maple Street, Milford, MA 01757

Natural Resources Manager/ITAM Manager
Dr. Mike Ciaranca
Environmental and Readiness Center
Bldg. 1204, West Inner Rd.
Camp Edwards, MA 02542

GIS Manager
Kevin Bartsch
Environmental and Readiness Center
Bldg. 1204, West Inner Rd.
Camp Edwards, MA 02542

Master Planner
Brian Nickerson
Environmental and Readiness Center
Bldg. 1204, West Inner Rd.
Camp Edwards, MA 02542

NONTRIBAL POINTS OF CONTACT

Ms. Brona Simon, SHPO & Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Mark Begley, Environmental Management Commission
c/o Environmental and Readiness Center
Bldg. 1204, West Inner Rd.
Camp Edwards, MA 02542

Dr. Cheryl Huckerby
Cultural Resources Specialist
National Guard Bureau
1100 S. George Mason Dr.
Arlington, VA 02542

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head – Aquinnah

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cheryl Andrews-Maltais
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
20 Black Brook Road
Aquinnah, MA 02535

Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council, Inc.

Cedric Cromwell, Tribal Chairman
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council
P.O. Box 1048
483 Great Neck Road South,
Mashpee MA 02649

Stockbridge – Munsee Tribe of Mohican, Wisconsin

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Sherry White
P.O. Box 70
Bowler, WI 54416

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Development Draft:

- Shaun Cody, EPM, MAARNG
- Keith Driscoll, NEPA Manager/CRM, MAARNG
- Dr. Mike Ciaranca, National Resources Manager/ITAM Manager, MAARNG
- COL (ret) Mark Murray, State Quartermaster
- CFMO
- POTO

Review Draft:

- Massachusetts Historical Commission
- Dr. Cheryl Huckerby, Cultural Resources Specialist, NGB-ARE
- Ed Morrison, Judge Advocates Office, NGB-JA
- Chris Williams, NEPA Program Manager, NGB-ARE
- MAJ Erik Gordon, NGB-ARI
- Peggy Moffett, Public Affairs Office, NGB-ARE
- Dr. Lee Barber, NGB-ART
- Cara Metz, State Historic Preservation Officer, Massachusetts Historical Commission
- Cheryl Andrews-Maltais, THPO, WTGH-A
- Glen Marshall, Chairman, Mashpee Wampanog Tribal Council
- Mark Begley, Environmental Officer – Camp Edwards, Environmental Management Commission
- Document posted on Environmental and Readiness center's website: www.eandrc.org

APPENDIX G

ANNUAL UPDATES

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ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT TEMPLATE

To: NGB Cultural Resource Program Manager

From:

Subject: ARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the ARNG ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date:

Reporting Period: *(Period report covers, i.e. 1 May 06 – 1 May 07)*

Program Overview: *(Short Paragraph covering major accomplishments, actions and any potential problems both current and foreseeable.)*

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period: *(List all projects: proposed, those completed during, and on-going. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as separate sheet and reference here.)*

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period: *(List all projects in STEP or at least planned to be entered into STEP for the next reporting period that is known at the time of the report writing. If a table is already available, paste in or submit as a separate sheet and reference here.)*

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information.)*

Updated Native American Contact Information: *(Enter Point of Contact and contact information as applicable.)*

Section 106 Associated with Readiness Centers under the Readiness Center Programmatic Agreement*(Provide a list of all Section 106 compliance actions completed using the PA, including adverse effects, no adverse effects, and exempted actions))*

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ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

To: Dr. Cheryl L. Huckerby, NGB Cultural Resource Program Manger

From: Keith J. Driscoll

Subject: MAARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the MAARNG ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date: September 12, 2007

Reporting Period: 26 September 2006-26 September 2007

Program Overview:

The Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) is responsible for the implementation of the ICRMP while ensuring cultural resource compliance. Implementation and compliance is assured through meetings with the various media managers, weekly meetings with the Construction and Facility Management Office and the State Quartermaster. The Environmental program staff members assist the CRM as appropriate also.

Within this past performance period the following was completed.

The initiation and completion of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the demolition of all of the NRHP eligible buildings at the Speen Street Facility located in Natick, Massachusetts.

The initiation and development of an MOA for the Methuen Readiness Center MILCON project located at Methuen Massachusetts. The MILCON project would require the development of an MOA due to the fact that the federal action affects buildings that are NRHP eligible. Ongoing consultation with the local historical and state historical commission will continue until a resolution.

Cultural resource impacts of all MAARNG projects are assessed through the NEPA process (ie RECS and EA's) on a job to job basis.

There are no current or foreseeable problems.

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period:

ICRMP

The five year ICRMP is currently being updated and is at NGB for review. It is in its Draft Final Stage.

Photo Documentation Camp Curtis Guild.
This project is underway and is 35% complete.

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period:

Hingham Armory:
Masonry repairs and construction of an accessible ramp at the armory. Ongoing consultation will continue with the SHPO and the local historic commission will continue.

Westfield Armory:
Proposed rehabilitation projects have been presented to the Westfield Historic Commission. These projects include masonry repairs, roof repair and window replacement. The SHPO has been notified of the projects and we are waiting for remarks.

Archaeological and architectural surveys for the following sites:
Bourne, Braintree, Chicopee, Dorchester, Gardner,
Melrose, Middleboro, Ware

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information:

Ms. Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Ma 02125
Phone: (617) 727-8470

Updated Native American Contact Information:

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cheryl-Andrews-Maltais
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
20 Black Brook Road
Aquinnah, MA 02535
(508) 645-9265

Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council, Inc.

Shawn W. Hendricks Sr., Chairman
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council, Inc.
P.O. Box 1048
483 Great Neck Road South
Mashpee, MA 02649
(508) 477-0208

Stockbridge – Munsee Tribe of Mohican, Wisconsin

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Sherry White
P.O. Box 70
Bowler, WI 54416

Version: 15 Jun 2007

3 of 2

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ICRMP ANNUAL REPORT

To: Ms. Kristin Leahy, NGB Cultural Resource Program Manager

From: Keith J. Driscoll

Subject: MAARNG Annual Report on Implementation Status of the ICRMP and Cultural Resource Management Program.

Date: October 7, 2008

Reporting Period: 1 October 2007-1 October 2008

Program Overview:

The Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) is responsible for the implementation of the ICRMP while ensuring cultural resource compliance. Implementation and compliance is assured through meetings with the various media managers, weekly meetings with the Construction and Facility Management Office and the State Quartermaster. The environmental program staff members assist the CRM as appropriate also.

Cultural resource impacts of all MAARNG projects are assessed through the NEPA process (i.e. RECS and EA's) on a job to job basis.

There are no current or foreseeable problems.

Projects and Their Status for Reporting Period:

Within this past performance period the following was completed:

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

The initiation and development of an MOA for the Methuen Readiness Center MILCON project located at Methuen, Massachusetts. The MILCON project requires the development of an MOA between the MAARNG, NGB and the Massachusetts Historical Commission (SHPO) due to the adverse effect caused by the demolition of the Motor Vehicle Storage Building that is NRHP eligible. Ongoing consultation with the local historical and SHPO will continue until a resolution.

Archaeological and Architectural Study and Surveys:

Archaeological and Architectural surveys were conducted at the following state armories and sites throughout Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

Bourne, Braintree, Dorchester, Chicopee, Gardner, Melrose, Middleboro and Ware

The studies and survey findings along with the findings/conclusions are being prepared for submittal to the SHPO for concurrence.

The GIS database was concurrently updated with the survey information.

ICRMP

The five year ICRMP was and is currently being updated. The ERRATTA sheet with the addressed comments and the updated final ICRMP is being prepared for submittal to NGB for final review/approval.

Camp Curtis Guild, Reading Massachusetts

Photo Documentation and development of the History of Camp Curtis Guild Reading Massachusetts public document is approximately 90% complete.

MILCON

Joint Force Headquarters Construction, Hanscom Air Force Base, Lexington Massachusetts (MILCON 2010)

Consultation is underway with the SHPO, the Bedford, Lexington, Concord and Lincoln Historical Commissions, the National Park Service (Minuteman National Park), the Wampanoag Tribes of Gay Head (Aquinnah) and Mashpee, and the Stockbridge – Munsee Tribe of Mohican, Wisconsin.

Other (State funded)

Consultation was completed with the SHPO and the local historic commission for the construction of an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant access ramp at the Hingham Armory. No Adverse effect was determined and the project was subsequently approved and constructed.

Consultation was completed with the SHPO and the local historic commission for the replacement of the roof at the Greenfield Armory. No Adverse effect was determined and the project was subsequently approved and constructed.

Projects Proposed for Next Reporting Period:

Archaeological and architectural study and surveys:

Archaeological survey;
Framingham and Westfield Barnes (site for Readiness Center Construction MILCON 2011)

Architectural Surveys:

Dorchester, Fall River, Framingham, Wellesley and Worcester

MILCON

Westfield Barnes Readiness Center (MILCON 2011)

Consultation will be initiated with the SHPO, Westfield Historical Commission and the Wampanoag Tribes of Gay Head (Aquinnah) and Mashpee, and the Stockbridge – Munsee Tribe of Mohican, Wisconsin

Building L0001 Renovations Camp Curtis Guild:

The SHPO and the local historic commission will be contacted for future exterior renovation work for Building L0001 located at Camp Curtis Guild. This exterior work will be performed on a federal building with federal funds that is located within a NRHP eligible historic district.

Other

State level funding may initiate further projects that may require SHPO and local historical commission consultation.

Updated State Historic Preservation Office Contact Information:

Ms. Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Ma 02125
Phone: (617) 727-8470

Updated Native American Contact Information:

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Ms. Bettina Washington
20 Black Brook Road
Aquinnah, MA 02535

Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council, Inc.

Mr. George Chuckie Green
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
483 Great Neck Road South
P. O. Box 1048
Mashpee, MA 02649
508-477-0208, 1218

Stockbridge – Munsee Tribe of Mohican, Wisconsin

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Ms. Sherry White
P.O. Box 70
Bowler, WI 54416

Version: 15 Jun 2007

4 of 4

APPENDIX H

CULTURAL RESOURCES LAWS AND REGULATIONS

AR 200-1 is available at: http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r200_1.pdf

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Cultural Resources Laws and Regulations

Cultural resources are defined as historic properties in the NHPA; as cultural items in the NAGPRA; as archaeological resources in ARPA; as sacred sites (to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 [AIRFA]) in EO 13007; and as collections and associated records in 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections*. Requirements set forth in NEPA, the NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, 36 CFR Part 79, EO 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations, define the MAARNG's compliance responsibilities for management of cultural resources. AR 200-1 specifies Army policy for cultural resources management. The following list of federal statutes and regulations are applicable to the management of cultural resources at MAARNG sites.

H.1 Brief Overview

H.1.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

All federal laws, regulations, and major court decisions can be accessed online from Cornell University Law Library at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/>. All Army regulations, pamphlets, publications, and forms can be accessed online at: <http://aec.army.mil/usace/cultural/index/>. The MAARNG is not responsible for the content of referenced Web sites.

- **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.** NEPA sets forth a national policy that encourages and promotes productive harmony between humans and their environment. NEPA procedures require that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on an understanding of environmental consequences and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment. NEPA also provides opportunities for input from Tribes and the public into the decision-making process. Regulation 40 CFR 1500–1508 establishes the policy requirements that are binding on all federal agencies for implementing NEPA. Additional guidance on how to complete the NEPA process is provided in the NEPA Handbook developed by the NEPA Committee of the Environmental Advisory Council [GKO/ARNG/G-4/Conservation/NEPA/Guidance/2006 Version of NEPA Handbook]. This ICRMP is subject to NEPA analysis and documentation requirements. The Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) prepared for the original ICRMP are considered to remain valid for the ICRMP revision; therefore, additional NEPA review completed for the ICRMP revision is restricted to an internal REC, provided with a copy of the FNSI for the original ICRMP; and review correspondence in **Appendix B**.
- **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.** The NHPA establishes the federal government's policy to provide leadership in the preservation of historic properties and to administer federally owned or controlled historic properties in the spirit of stewardship. Regulation 36 CFR 800 sets forth the procedural requirements to identify, evaluate, and determine effects of all undertakings on historic properties.
- **Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections.** Regulation 36 CFR Part 79 defines collections and sets forth the requirements for processing, maintaining, and curating archaeological collections. However, NAGPRA cultural items and human remains shall be managed in accordance with NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10.
- **Antiquities Act of 1906.** This act provides information on penalties for damage and destruction of antiquities.

- **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.** ARPA provides for the protection of archaeological resources and sites that are on public lands and American Indian lands and fosters increased cooperation and exchange of information.
- **Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA).** This act provides for the preservation of historical and archaeological data, including relics and specimens.
- **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, as amended.** NAGPRA provides guidelines on the ownership or control of American Indian cultural items and human remains that are excavated or discovered on federal or tribal lands after 16 November 1990. 43 CFR 10 sets forth the requirements and procedures to carry out the provisions of NAGPRA.
- **American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978.** AIRFA provides for the protection and preservation of traditional religions of American Indians.
- **Presidential Memorandum dated 29 April 1994 – Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments.** This memorandum outlines the principles that executive departments and agencies are to follow in their interactions with American Indian tribal governments.
- **Executive Order 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment.** This EO orders the federal government to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation by initiating measures necessary to preserve, restore, and maintain (for the inspiration and benefit of the people) federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance.
- **Executive Order 13006 – Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in our Nation’s Central Cities.** This EO orders the federal government to utilize and maintain, wherever operationally appropriate and economically prudent, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas.
- **Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites.** This EO guides each executive branch agency on accommodating access to and ceremonial use of American Indian sacred sites by American Indian religious practitioners, and avoiding adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites.
- **Executive Order 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments.** This EO directs the federal government to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications, strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon such groups.
- **Executive Order 13287 – Preserve America.** This EO directs the federal government to provide leadership in preserving America’s heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government; promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; inventorying resources; and promoting ecotourism.
- **Executive Order 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management.** Expressing the goal of promoting efficient and economical use of real property assets and ensuring management accountability and reforms, EO 13327 requires federal agencies to develop and submit asset management plans, incorporating the management requirements for historic property found in EO 13287 (3 March 2003) and the environmental management requirements found in EO 13148 (21 April 2000). The new EO also establishes the Federal Real Property Council, which is tasked to consider environmental costs associated with ownership of property, including restoration and compliance costs.
- **Executive Order 13423 – Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management.** Expressing the goal of strengthening the environmental, energy, and transportation

management of Federal agencies, EO 13423 requires Federal agencies to conduct their environmental, transportation, and energy-related activities under the law in support of their respective missions in an environmentally, economically and fiscally sound, integrated, continuously improving, efficient, and sustainable manner.

H.1.2 Department of Defense, Army and ARNG Guidance and Regulations

- **Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 – Environmental Conservation Program.** This instruction implements policy, assigns responsibility, and prescribes procedures for the integrated management of natural and cultural resources on property under DoD control. This instruction is currently being revised; a draft of the revised instruction is anticipated in Fiscal Year (FY) 2008.
- **Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02 – DoD Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes.** This instruction implements DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD interactions with federally recognized tribes (hereafter referred to as “Tribes”) in accordance with DoD Directive 5134.01, DoD Directive 4715.1E, DoDI 4715.3, Secretary of Defense Policy dated October 20, 1998, EO 13175, and the Presidential Memorandum dated September 23, 1994.
- **32 CFR 651, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions.** This regulation sets forth policy, responsibilities, and procedures for integrating environmental considerations into Army planning and decision-making, thus implementing Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations. This regulation is used to prepare the EA to implement the ICRMP.
- **Army Regulation 200-1 – Environmental Protection and Enhancement.** This regulation covers environmental protection and enhancement and provides the framework for the Army Environmental Management System. This regulation addresses environmental responsibilities of all Army organizations and agencies. Chapter 6 regulation establishes the Army’s policy for managing cultural resources to meet legal compliance requirements and to support the military mission. AR 200-1 supersedes AR 200-4.
- **Department of Defense Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01).** These standards provide appropriate, implementable, and enforceable measures to establish a level of protection against terrorist attacks for all inhabited DoD buildings where no known threat of terrorist activity currently exists.
- **National Guard Bureau – ARE-C All States Letter (P02-0058) – Cultural Resources Management Policy Guidance.** This letter provides guidance for ICRMPs, annual update process, and templates for future ICRMPs. It also identifies nationwide goals for cultural resources programs.
- National Guard Bureau – ARE-C ICRMP Guidance (*see Appendix J*).

H.1.3 Federal Memoranda, Program Comments, and Agreements

This section summarizes policy documents, memoranda, and agreements affecting the MAARNG at the national level.

- **World War II Temporary Buildings Programmatic Agreement (PA) (1986).** The 1986 PA on World War II-era temporary buildings addresses these standardized buildings as a class in evaluation and documentation. The PA prescribes when demolition may proceed without further action and when the SHPO shall review the undertaking. Specifically, the PA allows demolition without further consultation for World War II-era temporary buildings; projects involving renovation, repair, rehabilitation, or movement of these buildings remain undertakings that require consultation with the SHPO. As part of the implementation of this PA, the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documented representative examples of World War II-era temporary buildings across the United

States. The majority of representative examples selected for documentation occurred at three facilities: Fort McCoy in Wisconsin, Fort Drum in New York, and Camp Edwards in Massachusetts.

- **Draft Programmatic Agreement for ARNG Readiness Centers (scheduled for release in 2008).** The Draft PA for ARNG Readiness Centers, scheduled for release in 2007, applies to both federally and state-owned Readiness Centers (previously designated as Armories) that are 50 years old or older, or that are considered eligible under NRHP criterion consideration G (Exceptional Significance). The terms of the Nationwide PA apply to ARNG undertakings concerning the maintenance and treatment, rehabilitation, renovation, and mothballing of Readiness Centers and associated structures and featured landscapes. The stipulations of the PA include a list of ARNG actions considered to be exempt from Section 106 review, a list of ARNG undertakings that could be completed with an expedited Section 106 review process, and procedures for undertakings not covered by the expedited review process. A national historic context document and a condition assessment of ARNG Readiness Centers were prepared as supporting documents for this PA.
- **Program Comment: DoD World War II- and Cold War-Era Ammunition Storage Facilities (implemented May 2007).** DoD has developed a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance associated with management of Ammunition Storage Facilities through the Program Alternative allowed under 36 CFR 800.14. In the form of a Program Comment, this is a one-time action that covers all management activities for DoD Ammunition Storage Facilities built during World War II and the Cold War. The Program Comment issued by the ACHP covers undertakings including ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; ceasing maintenance activities; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; and transfer, lease, sale, or closure. The action covers approximately 29,100 buildings and structures within the overall DoD inventory of 397,389 buildings and structures. A copy of the Program Comment is included later in this appendix. This Program Comment does NOT apply to Ammunition Storage Facilities that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts. The MAARNG real property inventory for Camp Edwards includes ammunition storage bunkers covered under this Program Comment.
- **Program Comment: DoD Cold War-Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (implemented May 2007).** DoD has developed a programmatic approach to NHPA Section 106 compliance associated with management of Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) through the Program Alternative allowed under 36 CFR 800.14. In the form of a Program Comment, this is a one-time action that covers all management activities for DoD UPH built during the Cold War. The Program Comment issued by the ACHP will cover undertakings including ongoing operations; maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; ceasing maintenance activities; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; and transfer, lease, sale and/or closure. The Proposed Action covers approximately 5,000 buildings and structures within the overall DoD inventory of 397,389 buildings and structures. A copy of the Program Comment is included in later in this appendix. This Program Comment does NOT apply to UPH that are contributing elements to NRHP-eligible historic districts. The MAARNG real property inventory for Camp Edwards includes UPH that falls under this Program Comment.

H.1.4 State and Local Laws and Regulations

The historic preservation laws in some states can be more restrictive than federal laws, and meeting the requirements of the state's regulations can require additional or more extensive compliance activities on the part of the agency conducting a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]). States might also have cemetery laws to consider (for example, Arkansas Act 753 of 1991, as amended, makes it a class D felony offense to knowingly disturb a human grave). Readiness centers (armories) can be a contributing element or located within a historic district. Historic districts could have covenants or building codes. A list of certified local governments can be found at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/clg/>.

In cases where a project is not a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]) for which the MAARNG or another federal agency is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, compliance with state, local, city, county, or certified local government laws and regulations would be required. A common example of an action that generally does not involve compliance with federal regulations is an action such as maintenance, repairs, remodeling, or demolition of a historic building or land that is not owned or leased by the federal government, does not support a federal mission, and where no federal funding federal permit or other assistance is involved.

In cases where a project is a federal undertaking for which the MAARNG or another federal agency is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, both federal and state laws can apply. An example of this action is when the federal undertaking affects a historic property owned and managed by the state. Another example is if the action occurs on state-owned land, state permits for archaeological work on state land could be required.

Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 9, Sections 26–27C as amended by Chapter 254 of the Acts of 1988 (950 CMR 71.00)

This law directs the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), among other tasks, to advise other state agencies as to the preservation of historic, architectural, and archaeological resources during any state undertakings; to conduct a statewide survey of historic properties; to maintain a State Register of Historic Places; and to develop a historic preservation plan. —Chapter 254 review” is similar to section 106 review. The regulations implementing chapter 9, section 27C, as amended by chapter 254, provide that upon a finding of adverse effect on a State Register property by the MHC, the state body undertaking the project shall consult with MHC regarding, and must adopt, all feasible and prudent means to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. The MHC conducts chapter 254 and section 106 review simultaneously. The MHC is the SHPO in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA), Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 30, Sections 61 through 62 H, inclusive (301 CMR 11.00)

The purpose of MEPA and its implementing regulations is to provide meaningful opportunity for public review of the potential environmental impacts of projects for which state agency action is required, and to assist state agencies in using all feasible means to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental damage that has been identified. For the purposes of this law, adverse effects on historic properties are included within the definition of “environmental damage.” The statute provides the procedure, the Environmental Impact Report, by which that obligation is satisfied, and authorizes the Secretary of Environmental Affairs to oversee the review process. MEPA applies to projects directly undertaken by state agencies as well as to private projects for which state permits are sought or in which state funding or land transfer is involved. In addition, section 61 of MEPA affirmatively requires that any Massachusetts agency or authority taking an action subject to MEPA must issue its finding specifying, based on the Final Environmental Impact Report, all feasible measures to avoid environmental damage, or, to the extent that damage cannot be avoided, measures to minimize and mitigate damage to the environment to the maximum extent practicable. MEPA does not apply to the preparation of the ICRMP. It is a parallel state law to federal laws such as NEPA and NHPA, which could apply to future actions during implementation of the ICRMP.

Massachusetts Unmarked Burial Law

The Massachusetts Unmarked Burial Law (Chapter 38, Section 6; Chapter 9, Sections 26A and 27C; and Chapter 7, Section 38A, of the Massachusetts General Laws, as amended) can be accessed via <http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/kn4.pdf>. The basic procedures outlined in this law are summarized in the MHC’s —Know How #4” fact sheet, which is provided at the end of this appendix.

H.1.5 State Memoranda and Agreements

The following Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) have been negotiated between the MAARNG and various agencies or Tribes. The first two of these agreements represent statewide agreements; the remaining documents are specific to mitigation measures completed as part of section 106 compliance for undertakings completed by the MAARNG.

- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the United States Army and National Guard Bureau (2001). This MOA among the Governor of Massachusetts, the Army, the NGB, the MAARNG, and various state environmental agencies establishes a long-term management structure for the northern 15,000 acres of the Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR). It ensures the permanent protection of the drinking water supply and the wildlife habitat, and ensures that military and other activities are compatible with such protection.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head - Aquinnah and the Massachusetts Army National Guard for Cultural Resources Planning and Management (2001). This MOU sets forth principles and procedures to guide the conservation, protection, and management of cultural resources on land under the ownership, control, or use of the MAARNG. It establishes a coordination framework between MAARNG and the Tribes, and delineates the Tribes' role in the development and implementation of the ICRMP.
- MOA between National Guard Bureau, the Massachusetts Army National Guard, and the Massachusetts State Preservation Office Regarding Improvements at Framingham Facility (2004).
- MOA between National Guard Bureau, the Massachusetts Army National Guard, and the Massachusetts State Preservation Office Regarding Abatement Actions at Building 102, Camp Edwards (2004).
- MOA between National Guard Bureau, the Massachusetts Army National Guard, and the Massachusetts State Preservation Office Regarding Alterations to the Westfield Motor Vehicle Storage Building, Massachusetts (2006).
- MOA between National Guard Bureau, the Massachusetts Army National Guard, and the Massachusetts State Preservation Office Regarding Improvements at the Rehoboth Facility (2006).
- MOA between National Guard Bureau, the Massachusetts Army National Guard, and the Massachusetts State Preservation Office Regarding Abatement of Hazardous Materials within Structures at Speen Street, Natick (2006).

H.2 National Historic Preservation Act Guidance

H.2.1 Section 106

Section 470f. Effects of Federal Undertakings upon property listed in the NRHP; comment by the ACHP (the NHPA, Section 106) states:

The head of any federal agency having a direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking in any state and the head of any federal department or independent agency having authority to license an undertaking shall, prior to approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effects of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The head of any such federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established

under part B of this subchapter a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires the ~~head~~ of any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking in any state and the head of any federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation . . . a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.”

For the MAARNG, this requirement applies to undertakings on federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with federal actions (such as funding or permits). Projects that have no federal involvement (e.g., no federal funding, no federal action, no federal permits, no federal property) do not fall under Section 106 of the NHPA; however, check state and local preservation laws and regulations (see **Appendix H.1**).

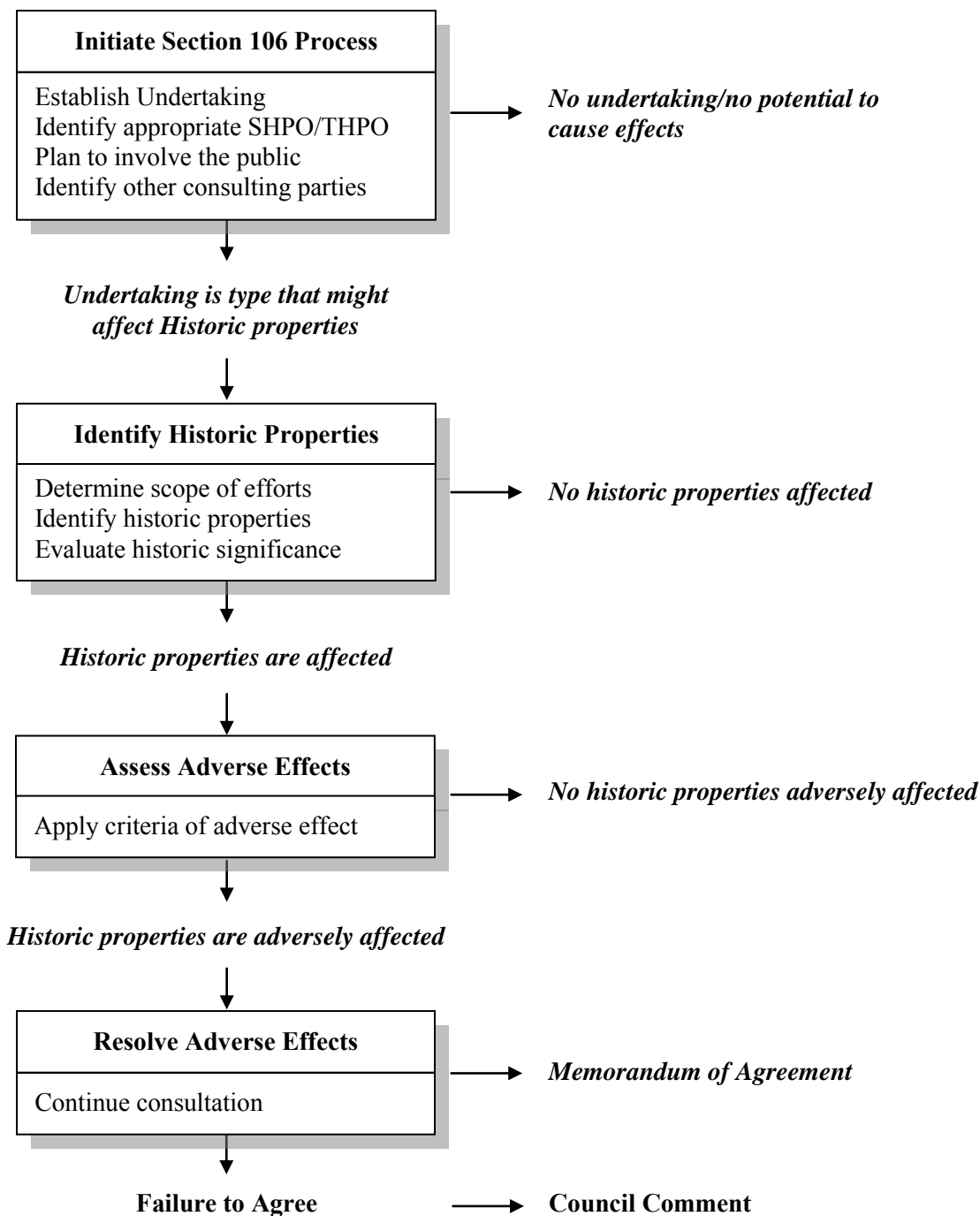
Consultation with the SHPO and/or the ACHP is a critical step in this process. If an undertaking on federal lands may affect properties having historic value to a Tribe, such Tribe shall be afforded the opportunity to participate as consulting parties during the consultation process defined in 36 CFR 800 (see **Appendix H.3**).

The Section 106 process is designed to identify possible conflicts between historic preservation objectives and the proposed activity, and to resolve those conflicts in the public interest through consultation. Neither NHPA nor ACHP regulations require that all historic properties must be preserved. They only require the agency to consider the effects of the proposed undertaking on those properties and fulfill the procedural requirements for the NHPA prior to implementation.

Failure to take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties, and afford the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on such effects, can result in formal notification from the ACHP to the head of the federal agency of foreclosure of the ACHP’s opportunity to comment on the undertaking pursuant to NHPA. Litigation or other forms of redress can be used against the federal agency in a manner that can halt or delay critical activities or programs.

The ACHP provides the following summary of the Section 106 process (excerpted from www.achp.gov, *incorporates amendments effective Aug. 5, 2004*), as well as the flowchart provided as **Figure H-1**. Hotlinks included in the text are those provided by the ACHP.

- **Introduction.** Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)* requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation* a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP. Revised regulations, "*Protection of Historic Properties*" (36 CFR Part 800), became effective January 11, 2001, and are summarized below.



Source: <http://www.achp.gov/regsflow.html>

FIGURE H-1. SECTION 106 REGULATIONS FLOWCHART.

- **Initiate Section 106 process.** The responsible Federal agency first determines whether it has an undertaking that is a type of activity that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are properties that are included in the National Register of Historic Places or that meet the criteria for the National Register. If so, the agency must identify the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer* (SHPO/THPO*) with whom to consult during the process. It should also plan to involve the public, and identify other potential consulting parties. If it determines that it has no undertaking, or that its undertaking is a type of activity that has no potential to affect historic properties, the agency has no further Section 106 obligations.
- **Identify historic properties.** If the agency's undertaking could affect historic properties, the agency determines the scope of appropriate identification efforts and then proceeds to identify historic properties in the area of potential effects. The agency reviews background information, consults with the SHPO/THPO* and others, seeks information from knowledgeable parties, and conducts additional studies as necessary. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects listed in the National Register are considered; unlisted properties are evaluated against the National Park Service's published criteria, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO* and any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that may attach religious or cultural importance to them.

If questions arise about the eligibility of a given property, the agency may seek a formal determination of eligibility from the National Park Service. Section 106 review gives equal consideration to properties that have already been included in the National Register as well as those that have not been so included, but that meet National Register criteria.

If the agency finds that no historic properties are present or affected, it provides documentation to the SHPO/THPO* and, barring any objection in 30 days, proceeds with its undertaking.

If the agency finds that historic properties are present, it proceeds to assess possible adverse effects.

- **Assess adverse effects.** The agency, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO*, makes an assessment of adverse effects on the identified historic properties based on criteria found in ACHP's regulations.

If they agree that there will be **no adverse effect**, the agency proceeds with the undertaking and any agreed-upon conditions.
- If they find that there is an **adverse effect**, or if the parties cannot agree and ACHP determines within 15 days that there is an adverse effect, the agency begins consultation to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects.
- **Resolve adverse effects.** The agency consults to resolve adverse effects with the SHPO/THPO* and others, who may include Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, permit or license applicants, and members of the public. ACHP may participate in consultation when there are substantial impacts to important historic properties, when a case presents important questions of policy or interpretation, when there is a potential for procedural problems, or when there are issues of concern to Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

Consultation usually results in an MOA, which outlines agreed-upon measures that the agency will take to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. In some cases, the consulting parties may agree that no such measures are possible, but that the adverse effects must be accepted in the public interest.

- **Implementation.** If an MOA is executed, the agency proceeds with its undertaking under the terms of the MOA.
- **Failure to resolve adverse effects.** If consultation proves unproductive, the agency or the SHPO/THPO*, or ACHP itself, may terminate consultation. If a SHPO terminates consultation, the agency and ACHP may conclude an MOA without SHPO involvement. However, if a THPO*

terminates consultation and the undertaking is on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands, ACHP must provide its comments. The agency must submit appropriate documentation to ACHP and request ACHP's written comments. The agency head must take into account ACHP's written comments in deciding how to proceed.

- **Tribes, Native Hawaiians, and the public.** Public involvement is a key ingredient in successful Section 106 consultation, and the views of the public should be solicited and considered throughout the process.

The regulations also place major emphasis on consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, in keeping with the 1992 amendments to NHPA. Consultation with an Indian Tribe must respect tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes. Even if an Indian Tribe has not been certified by NPS to have a THPO who can act for the SHPO on its lands, it must be consulted about undertakings on or affecting its lands on the same basis and in addition to the SHPO.

Timing: The timing for identification surveys and evaluations in support of Section 106 undertakings will vary depending on the size and nature of the resources that may be affected by the undertaking, and the state of current knowledge (e.g., previous investigations) completed with the undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The CRM can anticipate 4 to 6 months to complete investigations involving small numbers of buildings or small land parcels, and longer for projects involving large numbers of buildings or larger land parcels.

Resolution of adverse effects (mitigation) could require an additional 6 to 12 months, depending on the complexity of the situation. In most cases, an MOA is developed. See **Appendix I** on agreement documents.

Stakeholders in the process include Tribes and the public.

H.2.2 Emergencies

Per 36 CFR 800.12 (emergency situations), the timeline for Section 106 review of renovations and repairs to historic buildings can be substantially reduced if the renovation or repair is required as a result of an emergency situation (e.g., flooding, tornados, earthquakes, or hurricanes). **The reduction of the timeline only applies in those situations where the President or the Governor has declared an official state of emergency.** The CRM notifies the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO, and any other interested parties of the project; these parties then have 7 days rather than the traditional 30 days to comment on the undertaking. As a proactive measure, the MAARNG could also work with the ACHP, SHPO/THPO, and interested parties to develop a PA (see **Appendix I**) outlining streamlined procedures for emergency situations.

Procedures: The CRM will ensure that all reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations and will communicate with applicable MAARNG personnel and SHPO/THPO/Tribes regarding potential effects on significant cultural resources that could occur in association with such activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation, the CRM will notify the ACHP and consult with the SHPO and THPO/Tribes, as appropriate, regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The ACHP, SHPO/THPO/Tribes are expected to reply (Tribes do not have approval authority) in 7 days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster or emergency has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to the expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that

the heads of all units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations.

Once the emergency has passed, the CRM will complete all appropriate actions to complete the Section 106 process, including submittal of any reports or correspondence documenting the actions taken.

H.2.3 BRAC Actions

The 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission issued 190 separate DoD recommendations, including 837 distinct and identifiable BRAC "close" or "realign" actions. The purpose of BRAC actions is to save money and promote jointness between the Services. What BRAC means to the MAARNG cultural resources program is that all closures or realignments approved by the BRAC Commission affecting NRHP eligible or listed properties in the MAARNG real property inventory should be reviewed as Section 106 undertakings. The exception to this statement is closure of RCs (Armories); the BRAC language very specifically identifies the decision to close an RC as part of the realignment of forces within the MAARNG virtual installation as a state, rather than a federal action and, therefore, not subject to Section 106 review. State or local preservation laws and regulations could still apply to the RC closures, however. The language of the BRAC Commission reads, "Realign Devens Reserve Forces Training Area by relocating the 5th JTF, 654th ASG and the 382d MP Battalion to the new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Westover Air Reserve Base. The new Armed Forces Reserve Center shall have the capability to accommodate Massachusetts Army National Guard units from the Massachusetts Army National Guard Armory in Agawam Massachusetts, if the Commonwealth of Massachusetts decides to relocate those National Guard units."

H.2.4 Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 13287 "Preserve America"

It is the Department of the Army's responsibility to provide the report to the ACHP by 30 September of each year. The data are obtained from the Army integrated facilities system (IFS) and ARNG PRIDE databases. Each state CRM is responsible for updating the PRIDE database and responding to annual AEDB-EQ data calls to provide accurate data for this report. The specific reporting requirements outlined in EO 13287 (which cite Section 110 of the NHPA) include

- a. Accurate information on the state of federally owned historic properties is essential to achieving the goals of this order and to promoting community economic development through local partnerships. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by Section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(a)(2)), the general condition and management needs of such properties, and the steps underway or planned to meet those management needs. The annual assessment shall also include an evaluation of the suitability of the agency's types of historic properties to contribute to community economic development initiatives, including heritage tourism, taking into account agency mission needs, public access considerations, and the long-term preservation of the historic properties.
- b. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall review its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures for compliance with Sections 110 and 111 of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2 & 470h-3) and make the results of its review available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. If the agency determines that its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures are not in compliance with those authorities, the agency shall make amendments or revisions to bring them into compliance.

- c. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by 30 September 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior. The ACHP shall incorporate these data into a report on the state of the federal government's historic properties and their contribution to local economic development and submit this report to the President by 15 February 2006, and every third year thereafter.
- d. Agencies may use existing information-gathering and reporting systems to fulfill the assessment and reporting requirements of subsections 3(a)-(c) of this order.
- e. The head of each agency shall designate a senior policy level official to have policy oversight responsibility for the agency's historic preservation program and notify the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior of the designation. This senior official shall be an assistant secretary, deputy assistant secretary, or the equivalent, as appropriate to the agency organization. This official, or a subordinate employee reporting directly to the official, shall serve as the ACHP federal preservation officer in accordance with Section 110(c) of the NHPA. The senior official shall ensure that the federal preservation officer is qualified consistent with guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior for that position and has access to adequate expertise and support to carry out the duties of the position.

Note – Policy limits NRHP nominations only to those properties the Army plans to develop for public use or transfer out of federal management through privatization efforts. Other nominations will be considered only when justified by exceptional circumstances.

H.3 Regulatory Requirements for Tribal Consultation

H.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

The purposes of tribal consultation under NEPA are to identify potential conflicts that would not otherwise be known to the MAARNG, and to seek alternatives that would resolve the conflicts. It should be clear to all that NEPA's charge to —~~p~~reserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage" cannot be fully met without informed consideration of American Indian heritage.

An administratively key purpose is to develop documentary records sufficient to demonstrate that the MAARNG has taken adequate steps to identify, consult with, and weigh the interests of federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in its decision-making. **Figure H-2** provides a flowchart summarizing Native American consultation in support of NEPA.

An infringement of religious freedom, or a burden on religious practice, or a loss of religiously significant resources cannot be —mitigated" in the usual sense of the word (i.e., to lessen, soften, lighten). It is possible, however, to deal with potential infringement, burden, or loss by developing alternatives or management options that would avoid the specific impact. Avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or parts of an action fits within the meaning of mitigation as defined in NEPA.

H.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA requires the identification and consideration of potential adverse effects on properties that might be significant due to their traditional or historic importance to a federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. The specific requirement for consultation relative to Section 106 of the NHPA is in Section 101(d)(6), added by amendments passed in 1992. **Figure H-3** provides a flowchart of how consultation with Tribes is integrated into the Section 106 review process.

Consultation for Section 106 purposes is limited to federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. It focuses (1) on identifying properties with tribal religious or cultural significance that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and (2) on taking into account the effects a proposed federal undertaking might have on them.

The 1992 NHPA amendments add significant new provisions concerning American Indian tribal participation in historic preservation. Regarding consultation, besides Section 101(d)(6) discussed above, Section 110(a)(2) directs federal agencies' programs to ensure

~~—D)~~ that the agency's preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, [and others] carrying out historic preservation planning activities. . . and . . .

~~—E)~~ that the agency's procedures for compliance with Section 106—

~~—i)~~ provide a process for the identification and evaluation of historic properties . . . and the development and implementation of agreements, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, [and] Indian tribes . . . regarding the means by which adverse effects . . . will be considered”

The language in Section 101(d)(6), requiring agencies to consult with federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that attach religious and cultural significance to traditional properties that may be eligible for the NRHP, reinforces procedures.

Under Section 101(d)(6)(B) and Section 110(E)(ii), consultation may be called for when data recovery is being considered to mitigate adverse effects on a property's scientific importance, if the property also has ascribed religious and cultural significance.

Where appropriate, such consultation opportunities may be used to meet the separate consultation requirements of 43 CFR 7.7 and Section 3(c) of NAGPRA, as well as those of Sections 101 and 110 of the NHPA.

H.3.3 Archaeological Resources Protection Act

ARPA, Section 4(c), requires notification of the appropriate federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations before approving a cultural resource use permit for the excavation (testing and data recovery) of archaeological resources (more than 100 years old), if the responsible CRM determines that a location having cultural or religious importance to the Tribe could be harmed or destroyed. **Figure H-4** outlines the permitting process and consultation requirements for emergency excavations under ARPA.

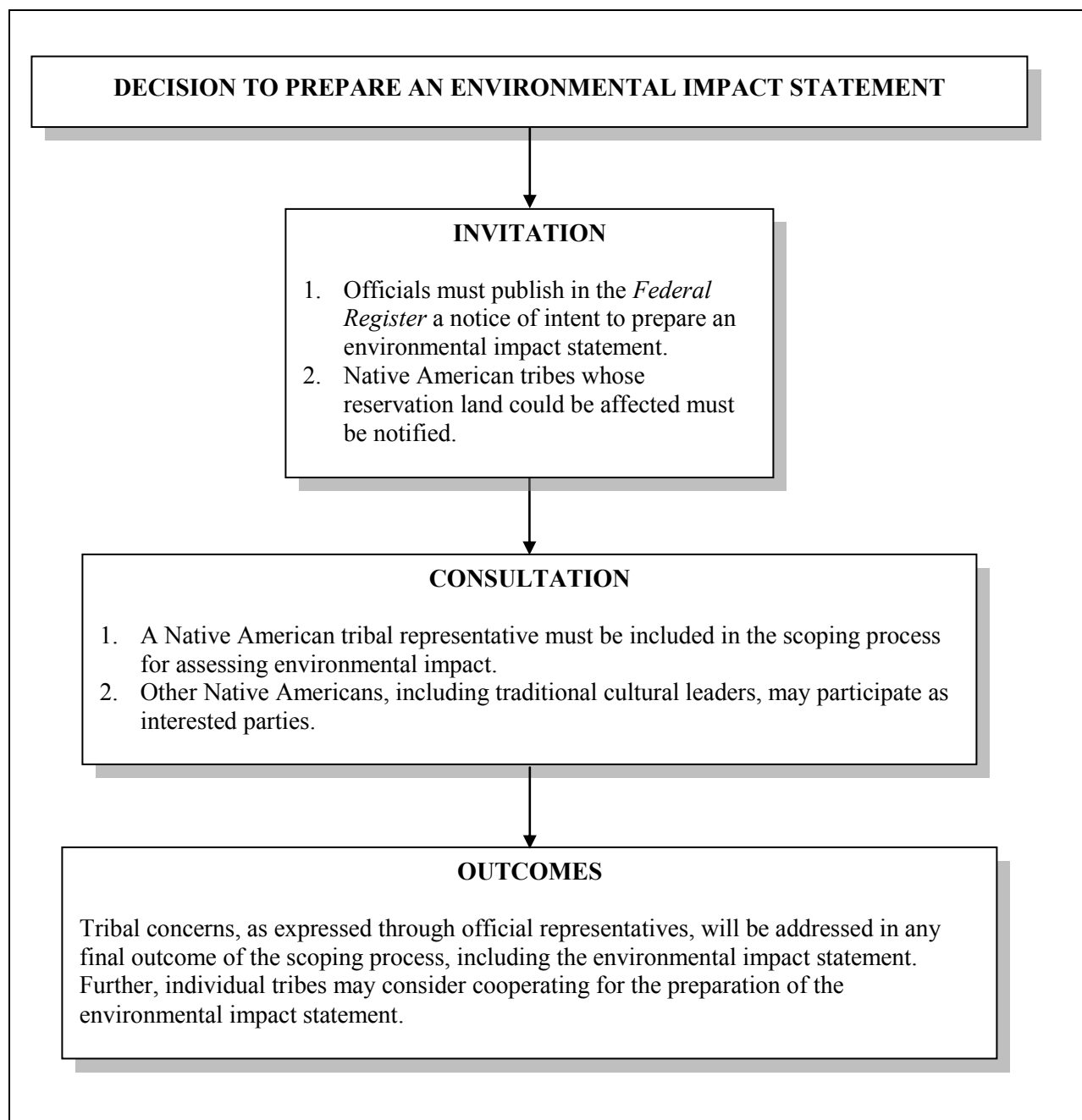
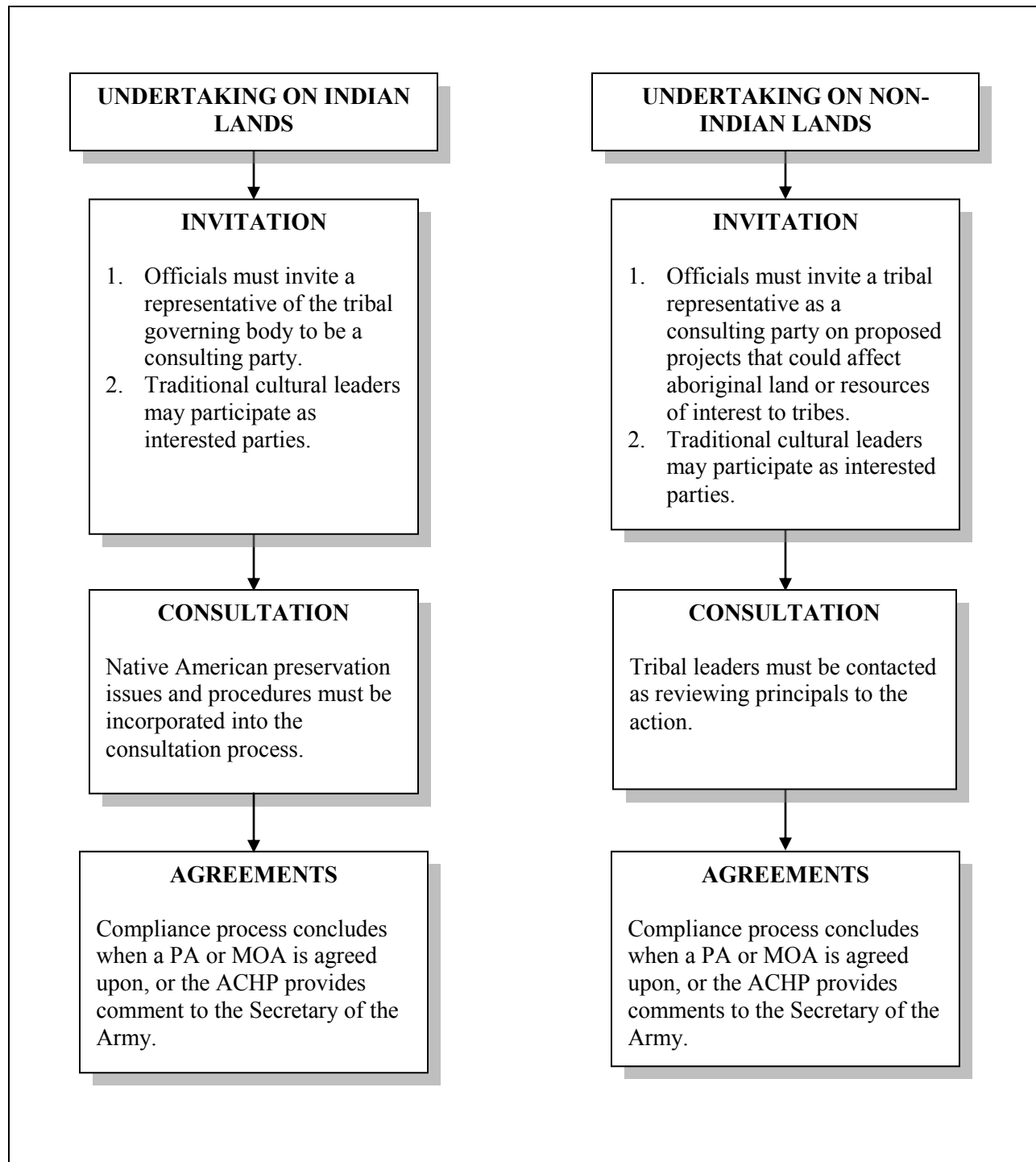


FIGURE H-2. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.



**FIGURE H-3. NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE
(16 U.S.C. 470(F)) CONSULTATION**

The uniform regulations implementing ARPA include a provision that the MAARNG may also give notice to any other American Indian group known to consider potentially affected locations as being of religious or cultural importance (43 CFR 7.7(a)(2)).

H.3.4 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The purpose of consultation under NAGPRA is to reach agreement as to the treatment and disposition of the specific kinds of “cultural items” defined in the act: Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

The MAARNG is required to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Tribe, Native Hawaiian organization, or lineal descendant under four circumstances:

- A summary of MAARNG holdings, dating from before the act, indicates that unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are present
- An inventory of MAARNG holdings, dating from before the act, finds human remains or associated funerary objects
- The MAARNG is processing an application for a permit that would allow the excavation and removal of human remains and associated funerary objects from federal lands
- Items covered by the act have been disturbed unintentionally.

Only the last two of these circumstances are discussed here.

Intentional Removal

Under NAGPRA, the MAARNG must consult with appropriate federally recognized Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or individuals prior to authorizing the intentional removal of American Indian human remains and funerary objects found with them.

Documentation to show that consultation pursuant to Section 3(c) of NAGPRA has occurred must be included and maintained in the decision record.

A cultural resource use permit or equivalent documentation is generally required before human remains and artifacts covered by the act may be excavated or removed from federal lands. Permit-related notification and consultation, if it is requested, are required by ARPA Section 4 and 43 CFR 7.7.

When permit-related consultation will be taking place, it should be appropriate in most cases to use that opportunity to consult prospectively with respect to NAGPRA, to develop procedures to be followed in case human remains and cultural items are discovered. In any event, consultation for NAGPRA purposes must occur before the excavation or removal of human remains and cultural items may be authorized.

Unintended Disturbance

Human remains or cultural items subject to NAGPRA discovered as a result of a MAARNG or MAARNG -authorized activity, such as construction or other land-disturbing actions, are to be handled in the manner described in the “inadvertent discovery” procedures found at Section 3(d) of NAGPRA.

Where there is a reasonable likelihood of encountering undetected cultural items during a proposed land use, agreements should be negotiated with Tribes or groups before the project is authorized to provide general guidance on treatment of any cultural items that might be exposed. Having these agreements in place saves time and confusion during the action (see **Appendix I**). In particular, the MAARNG should make provisions repatriation of human remains and funerary objects to the appropriate Tribes or living descendants, if they can be identified.

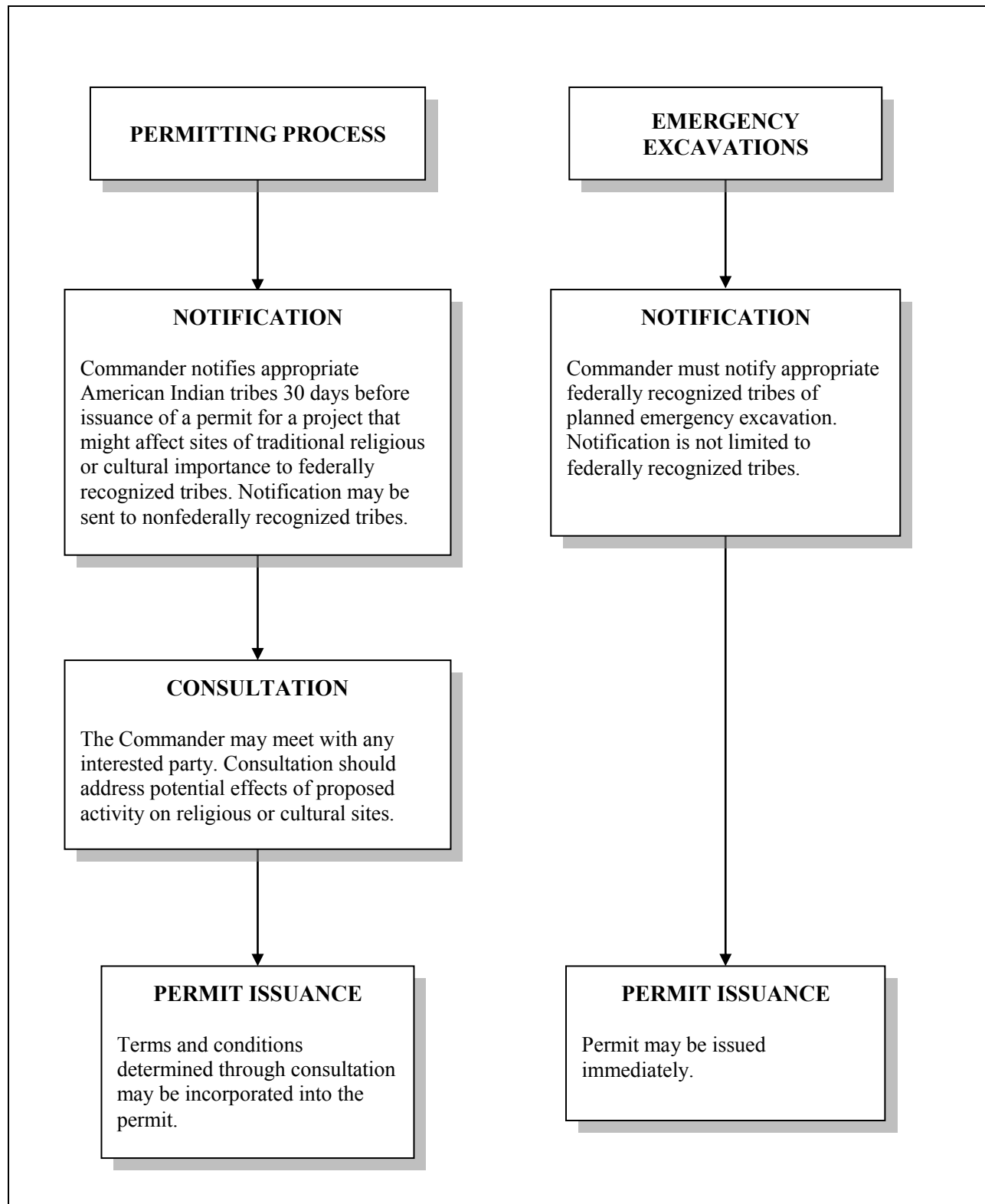


FIGURE H-4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

H.3.5 American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The primary purpose of AIRFA was to establish a policy of federal protection for traditional American Indian religious freedoms. Therefore, consultation for purposes of AIRFA is specifically directed at identifying the concerns of traditional American Indian religious practitioners relative to proposed MAARNG actions.

Traditional religious practitioners are frequently not tribal officials or governmental leaders.

Consultation pursuant to AIRFA should be initiated as soon as land uses are proposed that have the potential to affect American Indian religious practices.

The CRM must make reasonable efforts to elicit information and views directly from the American Indians whose interests would be affected. All potentially interested Tribes and groups should be contacted by letter and telephone to request their direct participation and input. This would include Tribes and groups that live near or use the lands in question, and also those known to have historical ties to the lands but now live elsewhere.

In any such communication, it must be clear that the purpose of the request is to learn about places of traditional religious importance that cannot be identified without the Tribe's or group's direct assistance, so that the MAARNG can know to protect the places from unintended harm and to provide for appropriate American Indian access.

Following initial mail or telephone contact, if there is reason to expect that places of religious significance to the federally recognized Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization are likely to be affected by MAARNG actions, the district manager or an authorized representative should initiate face-to-face personal contact with appropriate officials of the Tribe or group or with traditional religious leaders.

The purpose of such personal contact is to seek mutually acceptable ways to avoid or minimize disturbance of traditional religious places or disruption of traditional religious practices.

Specific requests to obtain and consider information during planning or decision-making must be thoroughly documented, both as part of the administrative record and as a basis for determining if further inventory or consultation will be needed in subsequent MAARNG actions.

28462

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 72, No. 97

Monday, May 21, 2007

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Notice of Department of the Air Force Adoption of Program Comments for Cold War Era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

AGENCY: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

ACTION: Notice of Department of the Air Force Adoption of Program Comments for Cold War Era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact.

SUMMARY: This provides notice of the Air Force's adoption of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Program Comments for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946–1974), World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and the availability of the final Environment Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for the actions.

DATES: This Program Comment goes into effect on May 21, 2007.

ADDRESSES: To obtain copies of the Program Comments, the final EA and signed FONSI, visit Defense Environmental Network Information eXchange (DENIX) Web site at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/> *ProgramAlternatives*. Address all comments concerning these Program Comments to David Berwick, Army Program Manager, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 803,

Washington, DC 20004. Fax (202) 606–8672. dberwick@achp.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Berwick (202) 606–8505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings. ACHP has issued the regulations that set forth the process through which Federal agencies comply with these duties. Those regulations are codified under 36 CFR part 800 ("Section 106 regulations").

Under Section 800.14(e) of those regulations, agencies can request ACHP to provide a "Program Comment" on a particular category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual reviews of each individual undertaking under such category, as set forth in 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.6. An agency can meet its Section 106 responsibilities for those undertakings by taking into account ACHP's Program Comment and by following the steps set forth in those comments.

On August 18, 2006, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation approved and issued to the Department of Defense a Program Comment on World War II and Cold War era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and a Program Comment on Cold War era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing. The Program Comments pertain to all buildings and structures designed and built as ammunition storage facilities (DoD Real Property category group 42XXXX) within the years 1939–1974, and all buildings and structures that were designed and built as Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (DoD Real Property category group 72XXXX) in the years 1946–1974. The Program Comments include treatment measures for the following undertakings for these two categories of properties: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. The Department of the Air Force has taken

into account the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Program Comment on World War II and Cold War era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and the Program Comment on Cold War era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, and accepts and adopts these Program Comments. The Department of the Air Force ensures that the effects of these undertakings on these categories of historic properties is taken into account by execution of the steps identified as treatment measures in the Program Comments, Sections II.B. Treatment measures vary by property type. For Cold War era Unaccompanied Housing, the Department of the Air Force will prepare a supplemental context study that will be an appendix to the Army's existing study, "Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946–1989)." For World War II and Cold War era Ammunition Storage Facilities, the Department of the Air Force will prepare a supplemental historic context study that will be an appendix to the Army's existing context study, "Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775–1945". The Department of the Air Force will also document a representative sampling of the basic types of above-ground and earth covered ammunition storage facilities at three geographically dispersed locations that offer the greatest number and variety of resources constructed during the cold war. The Department of the Air Force will also prepare documentation of Cold War era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing at three geographically dispersed locations that offer the greatest number and variety of resources constructed during the Cold War. The full text of the Program Comments can be found on the DENIX Web site at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/> *ProgramAlternatives*.

The Department of the Air Force also announces the availability of the final Environmental Assessment (EA) and signed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Program Comment process. Notice of the availability of the draft EA and FONSI was published in the *Federal Register* on October 26, 2004, Vol. 69, No. 206, pp. 62431–62432. With the Army as lead agency, the Department of the Air Force considered all public comments

received on the draft before finalizing the EA and FONSI.

Authority: 36 CFR 800.14(e)

Dated: May 16, 2007.

John M. Fowler,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 07-2504 Filed 5-18-07; 8:45am]

BILLING CODE 4310-K6-M

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Notice of Department of Navy Adoption of Program Comments for Cold War Era (1946-1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

AGENCY: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

ACTION: Notice of Department of Navy Adoption of Program Comments for Cold War Era (1946-1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact.

SUMMARY: This provide notice of the Navy's adoption of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Program Comments for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974), World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and the availability of the final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for the actions.

DATES: This Program Comment goes into effect on May 21, 2007.

ADDRESSES: To obtain copies of the Program Comments, the final EA and signed FONSI, visit Defense Environmental Network Information eXchange (DENIX) Web site at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/>

ProgramAlternatives. Address all comments concerning these Program Comments to David Berwick, Army Program Manager, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 803, Washington, DC 20004. Fax (202) 606-8672. dberwick@achp.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Berwick (202) 606-8505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 106 of the National Historic

Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings. ACHP has issued the regulations that set forth the process through which Federal agencies comply with these duties. Those regulations are codified under 36 CFR part 800 ("Section 106 regulations").

Under Section 800.14(e) of those regulations, agencies can request ACHP to provide a "Program Comment" on a particular category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual review of each individual undertaking under such category, as set forth in 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.6. An agency can meet its Section 106 responsibilities for those undertakings by taking into account ACHP's Program Comment and by following the steps set forth in those comments.

On August 18, 2006, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation approved and issued to the Department of Defense a Program Comment on World War II and Cold War era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and a Program Comment on Cold War era (1946-1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing. The Program Comments pertain to all buildings and structures designed and built as ammunition storage facilities (DoD Real Property category group 42XXXX) within the years 1939-1974, and all buildings and structures that were designed and built as Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (DoD Real Property category group 72XXXX) in the years 1946-1974. The Program Comments include treatment measures for the following undertakings for these two categories of properties: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. The Department of the Navy has taken into account the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Program Comment on World War II and Cold War era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and the Program Comment on Cold War era (1946-1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, and accepts and adopts these Program Comments. The Department of the Navy ensures that the effects of these undertakings on these categories of historic properties is taken into account by execution of the steps identified as

treatment measures in the Program Comments, Sections II.B. Treatment measures vary by property type. For Cold War era Unaccompanied Housing, the Department of the Navy will prepare a supplemental context study that will be an appendix to the Army's existing study, "Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)." For World War II and Cold War era Ammunition Storage Facilities, the Department of the Navy will prepare a supplemental historic context study that will an appendix to the Army's existing context study, "Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945". The Department of the Navy will also prepare documentation of ammunition storage facilities at four installations, to include three Navy installations and one Marine Corps installations. The Department of the Navy will also prepare documentation of Cold War era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing at four installations, to include three Navy installations and one Marine Corps installation. The full text of the Program Comments can be found on the DENIX Web site at <https://denix.osd.mil/programAlternatives>.

The Department of the Navy also announces the availability of the final Environmental Assessment (EA) and signed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Program Comment process. Notice of the availability of the draft EA and FONSI was published in the *Federal Register* on October 26, 2004, Vol. 69, No. 206, pp. 62431-62432. With the Army as lead agency, the Department of the Navy considered all public comments received on the draft before finalizing the EA and FONSI.

Authority: 36 CFR 800.14(e)

Dated: May 16, 2007

John M. Fowler,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 07-2505 Filed 5-18-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-K6-M

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Notice of Army Adoption of Program Comments for Cold War Era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

AGENCY: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

ACTION: Notice of Army Adoption of Program Comments for Cold War Era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact.

SUMMARY: This provides notice of the Army's adoption of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Program Comments for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946–1974), World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants, and the availability of the final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for the actions.

DATES: This Program Comment goes into effect on May 21, 2007.

ADDRESSES: To obtain copies of the Program Comments, the final EA and signed FONSI, visit Defense Environmental Network Information eXchange (DENIX) Web site at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/ProgramAlternatives>. Address all comments concerning these Program Comments to David Berwick, Army Program Manager, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 803, Washington, DC 20004. Fax (202) 606–8672. dberwick@achp.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Berwick (202) 606–8505.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and provide the

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings. ACHP has issued the regulations that set forth the process through which Federal agencies comply with these duties. Those regulations are codified under 36 CFR part 800 "Section 106 regulations".

Under Section 800.14(e) of those regulations, agencies can request ACHP to provide a "Program Comment" on a particular category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual reviews of each individual undertaking under such category, as set forth in 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.6. An agency can meet its Section 106 responsibilities for those undertakings by taking into account ACHP's Program Comment and by following the steps set forth in those comments.

On August 18, 2006, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation approved and issued to the Department of the Army a Program Comment for World War II and Cold War era (1939–1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants, and to the Department of Defense a Program Comment on World War II and Cold War era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and a Program Comment on Cold War era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing. The Program Comments pertain to all Army ammunition production facilities (Army Real Property category group 226XX) built between 1939 and 1974, all properties built between 1939 and 1974 at Army Ammunition Plants, all buildings and structures designed and built as ammunition storage facilities (DoD Real Property category group 42XXXX) within the years 1939–1974, and all buildings and structures that were designed and built as Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (DoD Real Property category group 72XXXX) in the years 1946–1974. The Program Comments include treatment measures for the following undertakings for these four categories of properties: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; cessation of maintenance, new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. The Department of the Army has taken into account the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Program Comment for World War II and Cold War era (1939–1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants, the Program Comment on World War II and Cold War era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and the Program

Comment on Cold War era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, and accepts and adopts these Program Comments. The Department of the Army ensures that the effects of these undertakings on these categories of historic properties is taken into account by execution of the steps identified as treatment measures in the Program Comments, Sections II.A. Treatment measures vary by property type. For Cold War era Unaccompanied Housing, the Army will prepare a publicly available version of the existing context entitled "Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946–1989)." For World War II and Cold War era Ammunition Storage Facilities, the Army will prepare a Historic Context on ammunition storage facilities that covers the Cold War era; a context entitled "Army Ammunition and Explosive Storage in the United States, 1775–1945" already exists. The Army will also prepare documentation of ammunition storage facilities at nine installations, six of which have World War II-era properties, and three of which have Cold War era properties. For the World War II and Cold War era Army Ammunition Facilities and Plants, the Army will prepare a Historic Context, and develop documentation of selected architecturally significant ammunition production facilities and Plants at two installations. Finally, the Army will prepare a display and popular publication on the ammunition production process, from production to storage. The full text of the Program Comments can be found on the DENIX Web site at <http://www.denix.osd.mil/ProgramAlternatives>.

The Army also announces the availability of the final Environmental Assessment (EA) and signed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Program Comment process. Notice of the availability of the draft EA and FONSI was published in the **Federal Register** on October 26, 2004, Vol. 69, No. 206, pp. 62431–62432. The Army considered all public comments received on the draft before finalizing the EA and FONSI. Copies of the final EA and FONSI are available at <http://www.denix.osd.mil/ProgramAlternatives>.

Authority: 36 CFR 800.14(e)

Dated: May 16, 2007.

John M. Fowler,
Executive Director.
[FR Doc. 07–2506 Filed 5–18–07; 8:45 am]
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Preserving America's Heritage

**PROGRAM COMMENT FOR
WORLD WAR II AND COLD WAR ERA (1939 – 1974)
AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES**

I. Introduction

This Program Comment provides the Department of Defense (DoD) and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

The term Ammunition Storage Facilities means all buildings and structures, listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, that were designed and built as ammunition storage facilities within the years 1939-1974, regardless of current use, and that are identified by a DoD Category Group (2 digit) code of 42, Ammunition Storage (category code 42XXXX), in the Military Service's Real Property Inventory currently or at the time of construction. Table 1 (attached) provides all such buildings and structures associated with ammunition storage, by Military Department, that are applicable to this program comment.

In order to take into account the effects on Ammunition Storage Facilities, DoD and its Military Departments will conduct documentation in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. As each Military Department will be responsible for conducting its own mitigation actions, the following required documentation is structured by Military Department, followed by DoD-wide requirements.

II. Treatment of Properties

A. Army Mitigation

1. The Army shall expand and revise its existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945 to include the Cold War Era. This document provides background information and criteria for evaluating the historic significance of such buildings. The updated context study will:

- identify the changes in ammunition storage during the Cold War;

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focus on the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities throughout the Army or at specific Army installations; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Army shall undertake in-depth documentation on Ammunition Storage Facilities at nine installations. The existing context study concluded that the Army possessed "only a few basic types and an abundance of examples" of Ammunition Storage Facilities, due to the standardization of ammunition storage facilities beginning in the 1920s. The context study suggests that six geographically dispersed installations contain an array of primary examples of both aboveground and underground magazines with a high degree of integrity:

Hawthorne Army Depot, Nevada – early igloos;

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma – Corbetta Beehive;

Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas – biological and chemical igloos;

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio – standard World War II and aboveground magazines;

Blue Grass Army Ammunition Plant, Kentucky – standard World War II igloos and aboveground magazines; and

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana – Stradley special weapons.

The Army shall document these six as well as three additional installations that possess Cold War Era Ammunition Storage Facilities. Documentation at the three additional installations will be determined after completion of the expanded context study described in section II.A.1., above. This study will include a brief history of the installation and the surrounding community, if appropriate, and a detailed history of the storage facilities and documentation of the buildings. The documentation will primarily consist of historic photographs and existing plans. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

B. Navy Mitigation

1. The Navy will develop a supplemental context study that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945. The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when presented with the Army's and Air Force's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's Ammunition Storage facilities. This context study appendix will:

cover both World War II and the Cold War Era, from 1939-1974;

explore the changes in ammunition storage resulting from World War II;

examine the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry during the Cold War;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Navy shall document a representative sample of the basic types of both aboveground and underground ammunition storage facilities. The Navy will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The Marines will choose one such installation. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of Ammunition Storage types constructed during World War II and the Cold War era. This documentation will include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling existing historic photographs of the structures. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

C. Air Force Mitigation

1. The Air Force will develop a supplemental context study that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945. The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when presented with the Army's and Navy's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's Ammunition Storage facilities. This context study appendix will:

cover the Cold War Era, from 1946-1974;

explore the changes in ammunition storage resulting from the Cold War;

examine the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry during the Cold War;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Air Force shall document a representative sample of the basic types of both aboveground and underground ammunition storage facilities. The Air Force will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of Ammunition Storage types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling existing historic photographs of the structures. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

3. The Air Force will not be required to consider its World War II Era facilities in these mitigation actions. The Air Force was established in September 1947 and therefore was not associated with structures constructed during this era. Rather the Air Force has inherited its current inventory of 263 World War II Era Ammunition Storage facilities from former Army installations. Given the substantial

mitigation actions that will be undertaken by the Army to document its facilities, further documentation for the small number of similar facilities located at Air Force installations provides no additional historic value. While no documentation will be done on World War II facilities under the Air Force's control, all of the 263 facilities in its inventory are covered under this Program Comment.

D. DoD-Wide Mitigation

1. Copies of the documentation described above will be made available electronically, to the extent possible under security concerns, and hard copies will be placed in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History.
2. In addition, as a result of on-going consultations, each Military Department will provide a list of properties covered by the Program Comment, by State, to State Historic Preservation Officers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and other interested parties, as appropriate. Each Military Department will be responsible for determining how to convey its information.
3. All Military Departments will encourage adaptive reuse of the properties as well as the use of historic tax credits by private developers under lease arrangements. Military Departments will also incorporate adaptive reuse and preservation principles into master planning documents and activities.

The above actions satisfy DoD's requirement to take into account the effects of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

III. Applicability

A. 1. This Program Comment applies solely to Ammunition Storage Facilities as defined in Section I, above. The Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) archeological properties, (2) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or (3) ammunition storage facilities in listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places districts where the ammunition storage facility is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has the potential to adversely affect such historic district. This third exclusion does not apply to historic districts that are made up solely of ammunition storage facility properties. In those cases the Program Comment would be applicable to such districts.

Since the proposed mitigation for the Ammunition Storage facilities documents site plans, building designs, and the spatial arrangement of ammunition storage facilities, along with the events and actions that lead to the development of standardized ammunition storage facilities in DoD, the important aspects of ammunition storage, whether single buildings or districts made up entirely of ammunition storage, will be addressed regardless of the type of undertaking that may affect this particular property type. The one currently known ammunition storage district, at Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, has been identified for further study, as outlined in Section II(A)(2) above.

2. An installation with an existing Section 106 agreement document in place that addresses ammunition storage facilities can choose to:
 - (i) continue to follow the stipulations in the existing agreement document for the remaining period of the agreement; or

(ii) seek to amend the existing agreement document to incorporate, in whole or in part, the terms of this Program Comment; or

(iii) terminate the existing agreement document, and re-initiate consultation informed by this Program Comment if necessary.

3. All future Section 106 agreement documents developed by the Military Departments related to the undertakings and properties addressed in this Program Comment shall include appropriate provisions detailing whether and how the terms of this Program Comment apply to such undertakings.

IV. Completion Schedule

On or before 60 days following issuance of the Program Comment, DoD, its Military Department and ACHP will establish a schedule for completion of the treatments outlined above.

V. Effect of the Program Comment

By following this Program Comment, DoD and its Military Departments meet their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. Accordingly, DoD installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for such effects. As each of the Military Departments is required under this Program Comment to document their own facilities, failure of any one Military Department to comply with the terms of the Program Comment will not adversely affect the other Departments' abilities to continue managing their properties under the Program Comment.

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as the Office of the Secretary of Defense determines that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP in writing, or ACHP withdraws the comments in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, DoD and its Military Departments would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 regarding the effects under this Program Comments' scope.

DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will review the implementation of the Program Comment seven years after its issuance and determine whether to take action to terminate the Program Comment as detailed in the preceding paragraph.



John L. Mau, III
Chairman

Attachment: Table



August 18, 2006
Date

TABLE 1 - RPCS Hierarchy for Category Group 42

Category Group	Category	Subcategory	Inventory Number	Agency	Location	Material	Notes
42	Explosive Storage	Explosive Storage	42104	Army	Fort Belvoir	Explosive Transfer Building, Depot Level	
			42107	Army	Fort Belvoir	Stradley, Nonatomic Blast Resistant, Depot Level	
			42110	Army	Fort Belvoir	Fuse and Detonator Magazine, Depot Level	
			42120	Army	Fort Belvoir	High Explosive Magazine, Depot Level	
			42150	Army	Fort Belvoir	Smokeless Powder Magazine, Depot Level	
			42160	Army	Fort Belvoir	Special Weapons Magazine, Depot Level	
			42170	Army	Fort Belvoir	Guided Missile Magazine, Depot Level	
			42180	Army	Fort Belvoir	IGLOO Storage, Depot Level	
			42181	Army	Fort Belvoir	Ammunition Storehouse, Depot Level	
			42182	Army	Fort Belvoir	Small Arms Ammunition Magazine, Depot Level	
			42183	Army	Fort Belvoir	General Purpose Magazine, Depot Level	
			42184	Army	Fort Belvoir	Ammunition Hut, Depot Level	
			42186	Army	Fort Belvoir	Ammunition Storage Structure, Depot Level	
			42288	Army	Fort Belvoir	Ammo Storage Other Than Depot or Unit	
			42112	Navy	Fort Belvoir	Fuse&Detonator Magazine	CF
			42122	Navy	Fort Belvoir	High-Explosive Magazine	CF
			42132	Navy	Fort Belvoir	Inert Storehouse	CF
			42142	Navy	Fort Belvoir	Smokeless Powder Magazine	CF
			42148	Navy	Fort Belvoir	Small-Arms Pyrotechnic Magazine	CF
			42152	Navy	Fort Belvoir	Smokeless-Powder-Projectile Magazine	CF
			42162	Navy	Fort Belvoir	Special-Weapons Magazine	CF
			42172	Navy	Fort Belvoir	Missile Magazine	CF

4212 SF
Intercontinental
Ballistic
Missile
Storage
Facility

SUBMARINE LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILE STORAGE FACILITY

Navy 42182 SF

EA

422253 Air Force SF STORAGE, MULTICUBICLE MAGAZINE
422256 Air Force SF STORAGE, ROCKET CHECKOUT AND ASSEMBLY
422257 Air Force SF STORAGE SEGREGATED MAGAZINE
422258 Air Force SF STORAGE MAGAZINE ABOVE GROUND TYPE A, B, & C
422259 Air Force SF MISSILE STORAGE FACILITY
422264 Air Force SF STORAGE IGLOO
422271 Air Force SF STORAGE, MODULE BARRICADED
422273 Air Force SF STORAGE IGLOO STEEL ARCH UNDERPASS
42210 Army SF FUSE AND DETONATOR MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
42215 Army SF HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
42225 Army SF SMOKEDRUM STOREHOUSE, INSTALLATION
42230 Army SF SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION AND PYROTECHNICS MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
42231 Army SF AMMUNITION STOREHOUSE, INSTALLATION
42235 Army SF READY MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
42240 Army SF FIXED AMMUNITION MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
42250 Army SF SPECIAL WEAPONS MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
42260 Army SF GUIDED MISSILE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
42280 Army SF IGLOO STORAGE, INSTALLATION
42281 Army SF AMMUNITION HUT, INSTALLATION
42283 Army SF GENERAL PURPOSE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
42285 Army SF UNIT SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION STORAGE, INSTALLATION
42286 Army SF AMMUNITION STORAGE STRUCTURE, INSTALLATION

Navy	42135	SF	CF	READY MAGAZINE	
Air Force	42311	SF	GA	LIQUID PROPELLANT AMMO STORAGE LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, BUILDING LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, FACILITY LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, STRUCTURE LIQUID-PROPELLANT STORAGE	
Army	42410	SF	SH	BATTERY COLD STORAGE BUILDING WEAPON-RELATED BATTERY STORAGE	
Army	42510	SY		AMMUNITION STORAGE PAD OPEN-AMMUNITION-STORAGE PAD CONTAINER-HOLDING YARD - EMPTY BARRICADED MODULE (OPEN)	



Preserving America's Heritage

PROGRAM COMMENT FOR COLD WAR ERA UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING (1946 – 1974)

I. Introduction

This Program Comment provides DoD, and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

The term UPH means all buildings and structures, listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, that were designed and built as UPH in the years 1946-1974, regardless of use. This will be all such buildings and structures with the DoD Category Group (2 digit) Code of 72, Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, in the Military Service's Real Property Inventory currently or at the time of construction. Buildings in Category Group Code 72 include UPH and associated buildings and structures such as dining halls and laundry facilities constructed to support military housing needs. Table 1 (attached) provides all such buildings and structures, by Military Department, that are applicable to this program comment.

In order to take into account the effects on such UPH, DoD and its Military Departments will conduct documentation in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. As each Military Department will be responsible for conducting its own mitigation actions, the following required documentation is structured by Military Department, followed by DoD-wide requirements.

II. Treatment of Properties

A. Army Mitigation

1. In 2003, the Army completed a study entitled Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). This Historic Context study was undertaken to support the analysis of real property related to Army UPH, and to support the identification and evaluation of historic properties. In addition to providing historic information regarding the UPH program, the study also documents the property types defined in their historic context. In-depth archival research of primary and secondary sources was undertaken on the organizational history, doctrines, and policies that influenced the design and development of Army UPH during the Cold War era. Data were collected to identify significant events and policies that influenced site plans, building design, and spatial arrangement of Army UPH

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facilities. Archival research was also directed to compile data on the evolution and modification of these property types over time. In addition, site visits to six Army installations containing UPH facilities were completed. The installations were examined to identify and document UPH-related property types based on extant real property in the Army inventory. These case studies included a summary installation history, interview data from the cultural resource management, a review of extant real property, and a detailed architectural analysis of the design, materials, construction and modification of over 700 examples of Army UPH. The resulting report provides a comprehensive and detailed record of Army UPH, including a collection of site plans, as-built building plans, and photographs (Chapter 4). Since these standard designs have already been well documented, no additional documentation of the Army's UPH is needed as part of the overall DoD mitigation. However, the Army should verify and document, as necessary, any building types and structures included on Table 1 that may not have been included in Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989).

2. The Army, in order to take into account effects on potentially historic UPH, will amend Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989) in order to make it available to a wider audience. Due to security concerns, the distribution of the context study is limited to US Government Agencies Only. The Army will remove the elements of the document that are security risks and then make the context available to DoD for consolidation with information gathered on Navy and Air Force UPH as required by Section II(D)(2), below..

B. Navy Mitigation

1. The Navy will produce a supplemental context study appendix that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when taken with the Army's and Air Force's context studies, provide a clear picture of the DoD's UPH. The context study appendix will:

- explore the post-World War II changing demographics of Navy personnel and its impact on housing needs;

- amend, as necessary, and adopt the Army's criteria for evaluating the historic significance of UPH;

- consider the importance of major builders, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of UPH; and

- describe the inventory of UPH in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Navy shall document a representative sample of the basic types of UPH. The Navy will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The Marine Corps will choose one such example. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of UPH types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling historic photographs of the buildings (similar in scope to the Army's documentation).

C. Air Force Mitigation

1. The Air Force will produce a supplemental context study appendix that will be attached to the Army's Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). The final product will be a

separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when taken with the Army's and Navy's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's UPH. The context study appendix will:

- explore the post-World War II changing demographics of Air Force personnel and its impact on housing needs;

- amend, as necessary, and adopt the Army's criteria for evaluating the historic significance of UPH;

- consider the importance of major builders, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of UPH; and

- describe the inventory of UPH in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

The Air Force shall include documentation of representative sampling of the basic types of UPH. The Air Force will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of UPH types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling historic photographs of the buildings, and would be similar in scope to the Army's documentation.

D. DoD-Wide Mitigation

1. Additionally, DoD recently completed a draft context study entitled The Built Environment of Cold War Era Servicewomen through the Legacy Resource Management Program. This context study examines how the needs of women service members shaped construction plans and practices of several types of facilities, including UPH. The Legacy Program recently approved funds for the completion of this document. The legacy program will make the context study available to the Military Departments and the public to enhance the consideration and documentation of the UPH story.

2. DoD and its Military Departments will make copies of all documentation available electronically, to the extent possible under security concerns, and hard copies will be placed in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History. DoD will consolidate information from the Navy and Air Force documentation with the context provided by the Army, as required by Section II(A)(2) above, and make it available for public distribution.

3. As a result of on-going consultations with stakeholders, each Military Department will provide a list of its UPH properties covered by the Program Comment, by State, to stakeholders. Each Military Department will be responsible for determining how to convey its information.

4. All Military Departments will encourage adaptive reuse of UPH properties as well as the use of historic tax credits by private developers under lease arrangements. Military Departments will also incorporate adaptive reuse and preservation principles into master planning documents and activities.

These actions satisfy DoD's requirement to take into account the effects of the following management actions on DoD UPH that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, ceasing maintenance activities, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure.

III. Applicability

A. This Program Comment applies solely to Cold War Era DoD UPH as defined in Section I, above. The Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) archeological properties, (2) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or (3) UPH in listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places districts where the UPH is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has the potential to adversely affect such historic district. This exclusion does not apply to historic districts that are made up solely of UPH properties. In those cases the Program Comment would be applicable to such districts.

Since the proposed mitigation for UPH documents site plans, building designs, and the spatial arrangement of UPH, along with the events and actions that lead to the development of UPH, the important aspects of UPH, whether single buildings or districts made up entirely of UPH, will be addressed regardless of the type of undertaking that may affect this particular property type.

B. An installation with an existing Section 106 agreement document in place that addresses UPH can choose to:

- (1) continue to follow the stipulations in the existing agreement document for the remaining period of the agreement; or
- (2) seek to amend the existing agreement document to incorporate, in whole or in part, the terms of this Program Comment; or
- (3) terminate the existing agreement document, and re-initiate consultation informed by this Program Comment if necessary.

C. All future Section 106 agreement documents developed by the Military Departments related to the undertakings and properties addressed in this Program Comment shall include appropriate provisions detailing whether and how the terms of this Program Comment apply to such undertakings.

IV. Completion Schedule

On or before 60 days following approval of the Program Comment, DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will establish a schedule for completion of the treatments outlined above.

V. Effect of the Program Comment

By following this Program Comment, DoD and its Military Departments meet their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of the following management actions on Cold War era DoD UPH that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, ceasing maintenance activities, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure. Accordingly, DoD installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for such effects.

As each of the Military Departments is required under this Program Comment to document their own facilities, failure of any one Military Department to comply with the terms of the Program Comment will not adversely affect the other Departments' abilities to continue managing their properties under the Program Comment.

VI. Duration and Review of the Program Comment

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as DoD or its individual Military Departments determine that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP in writing, or ACHP withdraws the comments in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, DoD or its individual Military Departments would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 regarding the effects under this Program Comments' scope.

DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will review the implementation of the Program Comment seven years after its issuance and determine whether to take action to terminate the Program Comment as detailed in the preceding paragraph.


John A. Nau, III
Chairman


Date

Attachment: Table 1

TABLE 1 - RPCS Heirarchy for Category Group 72

7210	SF	Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing	7211	7212	7213	7214	7215	7216	7217	7218	7219	7220	7221	7222	7223	7224	7225	7226	7227	7228	7229	7230	7231	7232	7233	7234	7235	7236	7237	7238	7239	7240	7241	7242	7243	7244	7245	7246	7247	7248	7249	7250	7251	7252	7253	7254	7255	7256	7257	7258	7259	7260	7261	7262	7263	7264	7265	7266	7267	7268	7269	7270	7271	7272	7273	7274	7275	7276	7277	7278	7279	7280	7281	7282	7283	7284	7285	7286	7287	7288	7289	7290	7291	7292	7293	7294	7295	7296	7297	7298	7299	7300	7301	7302	7303	7304	7305	7306	7307	7308	7309	7310	7311	7312	7313	7314	7315	7316	7317	7318	7319	7320	7321	7322	7323	7324	7325	7326	7327	7328	7329	7330	7331	7332	7333	7334	7335	7336	7337	7338	7339	7340	7341	7342	7343	7344	7345	7346	7347	7348	7349	7350	7351	7352	7353	7354	7355	7356	7357	7358	7359	7360	7361	7362	7363	7364	7365	7366	7367	7368	7369	7370	7371	7372	7373	7374	7375	7376	7377	7378	7379	7380	7381	7382	7383	7384	7385	7386	7387	7388	7389	7390	7391	7392	7393	7394	7395	7396	7397	7398	7399	7400	7401	7402	7403	7404	7405	7406	7407	7408	7409	7410	7411	7412	7413	7414	7415	7416	7417	7418	7419	7420	7421	7422	7423	7424	7425	7426	7427	7428	7429	7430	7431	7432	7433	7434	7435	7436	7437	7438	7439	7440	7441	7442	7443	7444	7445	7446	7447	7448	7449	7450	7451	7452	7453	7454	7455	7456	7457	7458	7459	7460	7461	7462	7463	7464	7465	7466	7467	7468	7469	7470	7471	7472	7473	7474	7475	7476	7477	7478	7479	7480	7481	7482	7483	7484	7485	7486	7487	7488	7489	7490	7491	7492	7493	7494	7495	7496	7497	7498	7499	7500	7501	7502	7503	7504	7505	7506	7507	7508	7509	7510	7511	7512	7513	7514	7515	7516	7517	7518	7519	7520	7521	7522	7523	7524	7525	7526	7527	7528	7529	7530	7531	7532	7533	7534	7535	7536	7537	7538	7539	7540	7541	7542	7543	7544	7545	7546	7547	7548	7549	7550	7551	7552	7553	7554	7555	7556	7557	7558	7559	7560	7561	7562	7563	7564	7565	7566	7567	7568	7569	7570	7571	7572	7573	7574	7575	7576	7577	7578	7579	7580	7581	7582	7583	7584	7585	7586	7587	7588	7589	7590	7591	7592	7593	7594	7595	7596	7597	7598	7599	7600	7601	7602	7603	7604	7605	7606	7607	7608	7609	7610	7611	7612	7613	7614	7615	7616	7617	7618	7619	7620	7621	7622	7623	7624	7625	7626	7627	7628	7629	7630	7631	7632	7633	7634	7635	7636	7637	7638	7639	7640	7641	7642	7643	7644	7645	7646	7647	7648	7649	7650	7651	7652	7653	7654	7655	7656	7657	7658	7659	7660	7661	7662	7663	7664	7665	7666	7667	7668	7669	7670	7671	7672	7673	7674	7675	7676	7677	7678	7679	7680	7681	7682	7683	7684	7685	7686	7687	7688	7689	7690	7691	7692	7693	7694	7695	7696	7697	7698	7699	7700	7701	7702	7703	7704	7705	7706	7707	7708	7709	7710	7711	7712	7713	7714	7715	7716	7717	7718	7719	7720	7721	7722	7723	7724	7725	7726	7727	7728	7729	7730	7731	7732	7733	7734	7735	7736	7737	7738	7739	7740	7741	7742	7743	7744	7745	7746	7747	7748	7749	7750	7751	7752	7753	7754	7755	7756	7757	7758	7759	7760	7761	7762	7763	7764	7765	7766	7767	7768	7769	7770	7771	7772	7773	7774	7775	7776	7777	7778	7779	7780	7781	7782	7783	7784	7785	7786	7787	7788	7789	7790	7791	7792	7793	7794	7795	7796	7797	7798	7799	7800	7801	7802	7803	7804	7805	7806	7807	7808	7809	7810	7811	7812	7813	7814	7815	7816	7817	7818	7819	7820	7821	7822	7823	7824	7825	7826	7827	7828	7829	7830	7831	7832	7833	7834	7835	7836	7837	7838	7839	7840	7841	7842	7843	7844	7845	7846	7847	7848	7849	7850	7851	7852	7853	7854	7855	7856	7857	7858	7859	7860	7861	7862	7863	7864	7865	7866	7867	7868	7869	7870	7871	7872	7873	7874	7875	7876	7877	7878	7879	7880	7881	7882	7883	7884	7885	7886	7887	7888	7889	7890	7891	7892	7893	7894	7895	7896	7897	7898	7899	7900	7901	7902	7903	7904	7905	7906	7907	7908	7909	7910	7911	7912	7913	7914	7915	7916	7917	7918	7919	7920	7921	7922	7923	7924	7925	7926	7927	7928	7929	7930	7931	7932	7933	7934	7935	7936	7937	7938	7939	7940	7941	7942	7943	7944	7945	7946	7947	7948	7949	7950	7951	7952	7953	7954	7955	7956	7957	7958	7959	7960	7961	7962	7963	7964	7965	7966	7967	7968	7969	7970	7971	7972	7973	7974	7975	7976	7977	7978	7979	7980	7981	7982	7983	7984	7985	7986	7987	7988	7989	7990	7991	7992	7993	7994	7995	7996	7997	7998	7999	8000
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7233 SF Dining Support Facility	Navy	72340	SF	VE	GARAGES DETACHED - BACHELOR HOUSING
7234 SF Latrine/Shower Facility	Air Force	72385	SF		KITCHEN, CENTRAL PREPARATION
	Air Force	72388	SF		FLIGHT KITCHEN
	Navy	72250	SF	NS	COLD-STORAGE DETACHED-FROM-GALLEY
	Air Force	714124	SF		ATTENDANTS SANITARY FACILITIES
	Air Force	723392	SF		SANITARY LATRINE
7233 EA Miscellaneous UP11 Support Facility	Navy	72320	SF	PN	LATRINE DETACHED
	Air Force	750663		EA	PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE WASHRACK
	Navy	72350		EA	WASH-RACK DETACHED
	Navy	72361		EA	TROOP-HOUSING -OTHER DETACHED FACILITIES
	Air Force	724415	SF	PN	OFFICER'S QUARTERS
	Air Force	724433	SF	PN	CADET QUARTERS
	Army	72410	SF	PN	UNACCOMPANIED OFFICERS QUARTERS, MILITARY
	Navy	72411	SF	PN	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS PERMANENT PARTY W1/W2 & 01/02
	Navy	72412	SF	PN	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS PERMANENT PARTY W3-W5 & 03/UP
	Navy	72422	SF	PN	CIVILIAN QUARTERS -GS 07 AND ABOVE
	Navy	72423	SF	PN	CIVILIAN QUARTERS-BASE OPERATING SUPPORT CONTRACTOR

				VISITING OFFICERS' QUARTERS	
				TRANSIENT TRAINING OFFICERS' QUARTERS	
				BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS TRANSIENT W1/W2 AND 01/02	
				BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS TRANSIENT W3-W5 AND 03&UP	

72411 SF Office UPH Transient

Air Force	72417	SF	PN
Army	72412	SF	PN
Navy	72413	SF	PN
Navy	72414	SF	PN

7250 SF EUMH Tent Pad

7251 SF EUMH Tent Pad

Air Force	72513	SF	PN
Air Force	72517	SF	PN
Army	72510	SF	PN
Navy	72510	SF	PN

TENT PAD

TROOP-HOUSING-EMERGENCY FACILITY

Army Regulation 210-190

Installations

**Post
Cemeteries**

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
16 February 2005

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 210-190
Post Cemeteries

This major revision dated 16 February 2005--

- o Establishes the responsibilities of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (para 1-4); the Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (para 1-6); Director, Installation Management Agency (para 1-7); the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (HRC) (para 1-8); and Installation Management Agency garrison commanders for post cemeteries under their management (para 1-10).
- o Removes the general supervision responsibilities of commanders of major Army commands and heads of Army Staff agencies for post cemeteries (paras 1-7 and 1-10).
- o Transfers the responsibilities of The Adjutant General to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (para 1-8).
- o Discusses the different types of cemeteries that may be present on an Army installation (para 2-1).
- o States the retention by the U.S. Army of the authority and control over the functions of Army post cemeteries under section 7(b) of Public Law 93-43 (para 2-4b).
- o Removes the requirement of inspection of post cemeteries by inspector general as part of installation inspection and the reference to Army Regulation 20-1 (para 2-10).
- o Updates the table of post cemeteries and moves it to the main body of text (para 2-14).

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
16 February 2005

***Army Regulation 210-190**

Effective 16 March 2005

Installations

Post Cemeteries

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

PETER J. SCHOOMAKER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



SANDRA R. RILEY
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation sets policies, procedures, and responsibilities for the operation, maintenance, and inspection of Army post cemeteries (open or closed) and Army controlled plots used for post burials within private cemeteries.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command may also approve exceptions and waivers to this regulation. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or a direct reporting unit or field operating agency of the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to Army Regulation 25-30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions in accordance with Army Regulation 11-2, but it does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of

this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1, ATTN: DAPE-MP, 300 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0300, or Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, ATTN: AHRC-PED-F, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0482.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, ATTN: AHRC-PED-F, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0482.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D and E for Active Army and command level E for the Army National Guard of the United States and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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*This regulation supersedes AR 210-190 dated 15 August 1982.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

Section I General

1-1. Purpose

- a.* This regulation sets policies, procedures, and responsibilities for the operation, maintenance, and inspection of Army post cemeteries (open or closed) and Army-controlled plots used for post burials within private cemeteries.
- b.* Specifically, this regulation is concerned only with the interment or inurnment of human remains.
- c.* This regulation is not applicable to—
 - (1) National cemeteries under Army control located on or off Army installations. (See Army Regulation (AR) 290-5.)
 - (2) National Cemetery Administration (NCA) cemeteries located on Army installations. They are governed by the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) regulations.
- d.* However, non-post cemeteries of human remains that are located within the boundaries of an Army installation are defined and the Army's responsibilities towards them are discussed in chapter 2, section I.

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

Section II Responsibilities

1-4. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 will—

- a.* Be the single spokesperson for the Army on memorial affairs issues.
- b.* Establish policy and procedures for the Army Post Cemetery Program.

1-5. Chief of Engineers

The Chief of Engineers will—

- a.* Serve as the Department of the Army staff official responsible for the Army engineering, construction, and real property programs.
- b.* Provide technical advice and support to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics & Technology), the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller), the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment), and the Army Staff on engineering, construction, and real estate matters.
- c.* Perform staff liaison and coordination, as required.

1-6. Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CG, USACE) will—

- a.* Provide engineering, construction, and real estate support and execution of such actions, as required.
- b.* Incorporate guidance in this regulation into procedural and technical policies and general procedures within his area of responsibility.
- c.* Transfer any post cemetery located on an inactive military installation to a State, county, and municipality or a proper agency located near the cemetery. This includes transfer of the graves, monuments, approach roads, and appurtenances. Also included is the transfer of care of the property and maintenance of cemetery records.
- d.* Once every 5 years, inspect disposed-of post cemeteries and determine if they are being maintained by standards satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army. (When care is not satisfactory, persuade the grantee to fulfill the obligations or invoke any reversionary rights held by the United States.)
- e.* Coordinate with the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (HRC) (AHRC-PED-F) and the Installation Management Agency (IMA) to designate an IMA Active Army installation to maintain a post cemetery that has reverted back to United States Army control.
- f.* Arrange for the care and maintenance of records by the receiving element when a cemetery is transferred to another agency of the Federal Government.

- g. Notify the Commander, HRC (AHRC-PED-F) of requirements for removing remains from a post cemetery on an installation to be disposed of as excess to the Army's needs.
- h. Clear burial areas and restore land after removal of remains.
- i. Provide technical assistance to the Commander, HRC (AHRC-PED-F) in question of title, burial rights, and the maintenance and repair of post cemeteries.

1-7. Installation Management Agency Director

The IMA Director will—

- a. Maintain general supervision of cemetery activities on Army installations with post cemeteries or plots located in private cemeteries for post burial.
- b. Ensure post cemeteries under Army control on inactive Army installations will be maintained by a designated IMA Active Army installation.
- c. Ensure post cemeteries on Army Reserve facilities will be maintained by the responsible Reserve Readiness Command (RRC).

1-8. Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command

The Commander, HRC will—

- a. Provide policy and operational oversight of the Army's casualty and memorial affairs operations as per AR 638-2.
- b. Provide technical advice and staff assistance on Army post cemetery matters for the DCS, G-1.
- c. Set and issue interments, disinterments, and gravesite reservations.
- d. Budget and issue instructions for the removal and disposition of remains from an installation that is in excess to Army needs. When necessary, the Commander, HRC will supervise the reinterment of remains—
 - (1) In a national cemetery when custody cannot be transferred to the next of kin.
 - (2) In private or public cemeteries as authorized by law.
- e. Determine eligibility for interment in post cemeteries.
- f. Maintain central records of interments for post cemeteries and the U.S. Military Academy Cemetery.
- g. Make gravesites standard when possible and develop gravesite layout maps.
- h. Approve the design and erection of private monuments for graves in post cemeteries.
- i. Request budgeting and funding data as required. (Funds for the operation and maintenance of post cemeteries are included in the annual military appropriation for Operations and Maintenance, Army.)

1-9. Superintendent of the United States Military Academy

The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy will establish policies for operation and maintenance of the Military Academy Cemetery. The Commander, HRC and the CG, USACE will provide staff advice and assistance on cemetery matters when requested.

1-10. Installation Management Agency garrison commanders

IMA garrison commanders may have post cemeteries on their installations and/or have plots located in private cemeteries for post burials. For the purposes of this regulation, the commander of the responsible RRC will be the IMA garrison commander for Army Reserve facilities that have post cemeteries and will have all relevant responsibilities. The IMA garrison commander's responsibilities under these circumstances are as follows:

- a. The IMA garrison commander of an installation having a post cemetery has immediate supervision of the operations and maintenance of the cemetery. The IMA garrison commander's responsibilities include—
 - (1) Processing requests for interments.
 - (2) Laying out, opening, preparing, and closing graves.
 - (3) Maintaining cemetery walks, roads, drainage, walls, fences, and other facilities.
 - (4) Controlling erosion.
 - (5) Procuring and setting up temporary grave markers. (Ensure headstones and markers for graves are ordered from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).)
 - (6) Setting, raising, and realigning Government headstones.
 - (7) Caring for shrubs, trees, grass, and other appropriate flora.
 - (8) Procuring small, grave-decorating flags and placing and removing them on Memorial Day. (Refer to para 2-15 for additional guidance on procurement of flags.)
 - (9) Maintaining gravesite layout maps.
 - (10) Preparing and maintaining records of interments and gravesite reservation; submitting the reports discussed in DA Pamphlet (DA Pam) 290-5.
 - (11) Inspecting the post cemetery annually.
 - (12) Authorizing disinterments.

- (13) Including funds for the installation operating budget for post cemetery activities.
- (14) Replacing headstones or markers (procedures discussed in AR 290-5 and DA Pam 290-5).
- b. The IMA garrison commander of an installation that has a plot in a private cemetery used for post burials will—
 - (1) Conduct an annual cemetery inspection to insure that the graves are maintained by the private cemetery owners as agreed when the gravesites were bought.
 - (2) Raise, realign, clean, and replace unserviceable Government headstones.
 - (3) Prepare and maintain records of interment of burials in graves brought by the Government. (Refer to para 2-9 for recording interments and reservations.)
 - (4) Assist local veterans' groups, as needed, by furnishing and placing small, grave-decorating flags on Government-owned graves on Memorial Day.

Chapter 2 Cemeteries

Section I

Government Cemeteries; Private Cemeteries, Government-Owned Land; and Private Cemeteries, Privately Owned Land

The Army management responsibilities with regard to cemeteries located on an installation depends on whether the facility is a National Cemetery Administration (NCA), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) cemetery; Army National Cemetery; post cemetery; or private cemetery.

2-1. Government cemeteries

Refer to this regulation for rules and regulations on post cemeteries. NCA cemeteries are governed by VA regulations. Army National Cemeteries are governed by AR 290-5.

2-2. Private cemeteries, Government-owned land

For purpose of this regulation, a private cemetery is any cemetery or burial plot on the installation that, regardless of present ownership, was initially owned by a person or agency other than the United States. Therefore, even if the United States acquired fee title to the underlying land, if the cemetery was in place at the time of acquisition and graves were allowed to remain in place, the cemetery remains a private cemetery under Army policy. Regardless of why the cemetery was allowed to remain in place, the Army owes certain duties to the family, church, or private cemetery association that has an interest in the burial sites and to the next of kin of the individuals buried there. Access and visitation rights continue. There is no automatic right for continued burial (unless the original condemnation decree for acquisition of the site provided for future interments or other responsibilities). The request must show some right or reason why the burial in this cemetery is appropriate. In order to allow burial of an individual in the cemetery, a perpetual easement must be granted to the next of kin under authority of Section 1314, Title 40, United States Code (Public Law 107-217, Section 1, 116 Stat. 1139, Aug. 21, 2002) (40 USC 1314). Rights of entry may be granted while the easement is being processed. No formal Report of Availability, as described by AR 405-80, is required. The installations should forward the written request with its concurrence to the USACE district for execution of an easement.

2-3. Private cemeteries, privately owned land

In some instances, the Army chose to not acquire a cemetery site and left fee title to the cemetery site in private ownership, although surrounding property was acquired. In these cases, the garrison commander must acknowledge the continuing ownership rights of the family, church, or private association that controls the cemetery land and the attendant rights associated with that private ownership. Access for burials, visitation rights, and general access must be allowed. No burial easement is required, although the installation may impose reasonable requirements for safety, traffic, and logistics purposes.

Section II

Post Cemeteries

2-4. General

a. New post cemeteries will not be established. Present ones will not be expanded beyond existing boundaries according to a Munitions Board ruling of 3 March 1950.

b. The Army retains authority and control over the functions of Army post cemeteries under section 7(b) of Public Law 93-43. When Army installations have been or are scheduled to be closed, the post cemeteries on the installation

will be transferred to a State, county, municipality, or other proper agency in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws.

c. Departments or agencies other than Army having installation cemeteries to be condemned (closed permanently) will dispose of any remains. If the remains are to be moved to an Army cemetery, approval must be obtained from the Commander, HRC (AHRC-PED-F). Arrangements must also be made to pay for the opening and closing of the new grave and for restoring the excavated area in the cemetery.

d. Burials in post cemeteries on active installations that have available gravesites are authorized.

e. Only burials in reserved graves or additional interments in occupied graves can be made in a closed post cemetery. Such burials are authorized only with prior written commitments and within Army resources and capabilities. If Army does not have resources for these burials, the responsible IMA garrison commander can authorize the next of kin, or a designated agent, to make arrangements for interment at their own expense. After burial, the IMA garrison commander will submit a DA Form 2122 (Record of Interment) to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PED-F), 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0482, and erect headstones when received. Refer to paragraph 2-7 for marking of graves.

f. Once a post cemetery has been closed, the decision is final even if the installation on which it is located is reactivated. Only burials discussed in e, above, are authorized.

g. The IMA garrison commander of an installation with an open or closed cemetery can approve disinterments at no expense to the Government on receipt of written consent from all close relatives or if a court has ordered the disinterments. All disinterments should be submitted to the servicing staff judge advocate for legal review to ensure compliance with state and local laws where appropriate.

h. Next of kin planning a post cemetery burial will be told of the temporary nature of a cemetery. The next of kin should be informed that the cemetery could possibly be transferred to local authorities or the remains moved to a national cemetery if the installation should be closed at a later date.

2-5. Interment eligibility requirements for burial in a post cemetery

a. The following persons are eligible for burial at a post cemetery:

(1) Any member or retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States. (A retired member is one who receives retired pay for service in the Armed Force and is carried on an official service retired list.)

(2) The spouse, widow or widower, and minor children of (1), above. Dependents are authorized burial only if the service member is or will be interred in the same post cemetery. A surviving spouse who has remarried and whose remarriage is void, terminated by death, or dissolved by annulment or divorce by a court with basic authority to render such decrees regains eligibility for burial unless it is determined that the decree of annulment or divorce was secured through fraud or collusion. (Refer to the glossary for a definition of *minor children*.)

(3) An unmarried adult child incapable of self-support at the time of death because of a physical or mental condition. A request for interment at a desired post cemetery must be sent to the post commander. Documentation to accompany the request must include—

(a) A notarized statement from a person having direct knowledge of the marital status and degree of dependency of the deceased child.

(b) The name of the child's primary eligible parent.

(c) The military service on which the burial request is made.

(d) A certificate from an attending physician for the child indicating the length of the physical or mental disability. The certificate must be sent to the cemetery officials for approval.

(4) Widows and widowers of Armed Forces members lost or buried at sea or officially declared permanently absent in status of missing or missing in action.

(5) Military prisoners who die while in Army custody and are not claimed by the person authorized to direct disposition of remains or other persons legally authorized to dispose of the remains. (See AR 638-2, para 2-9, authorizing the Army to direct disposition of military prisoners remains.)

(6) Prisoners of war and interned aliens who die while under Army control. (See AR 638-2, para 4-16, authorizing the Army to inter in a government cemetery.)

(7) Unclaimed remains of indigents who have died on Army posts but cannot be transferred to civil authorities. (See AR 638-2, para 4-16, authorizing the Army to inter in a government cemetery.)

(8) Honorably discharged veterans with an immediate family member (wife, husband, minor child) who had been interred in the cemetery at an earlier date. Veterans not covered by this regulation may qualify for burial in a NCA cemetery.

(9) A surviving spouse whose remarriage is void—terminated by death or dissolved by annulment or divorce by a court—regains eligibility for burial.

b. The following persons are not eligible for burial in a post cemetery:

(1) A father, mother, sister, brother, or in-law of a service member, even though he or she is dependent on the member for support.

- (2) A spouse who is divorced from a service member or is widowed but remarried at the time of his or her death.
- (3) A person who has volunteered for service with the Armed Forces but has not actually served on active duty.

2-6. Gravesite assignment criteria

- a. All gravesites will be assigned without regard to military rank, race, color, sex, religion, age, or national origin.
- b. Gravesites for persons now living will not be reserved in advance of interment. However, for any burial reservations made before 1 May 1975, the Army will continue to honor its commitment.
- c. Only one gravesite in a post cemetery will be assigned to a family unit for burial. (See AR 290-5 for Army policy concerning assignment of gravesites.) This policy will apply uniformly to later burials, unless decedents made gravesite reservations before 1 May 1975.
- d. Reservations made before 1 May 1975 will continue in effect unless canceled by the reservationist or unless he or she has become ineligible for burial since 1 May 1975.
- e. A reservationist may give up a gravesite if he or she agrees to be buried in the same grave with the family member interred there.
- f. When a gravesite is canceled, the IMA garrison commander will send a DA Form 2121-R (Record of Gravesite Reservation) to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PED-F), 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0482. (See DA Pam 290-5, para 7-3, for removing DA Form 2121-R from cemetery files.)

2-7. The marking of graves

- a. Graves in a post cemetery will be marked with a standard, upright Government headstone. (However, the next of kin, at his or her own expense, may erect a private monument in a section where private monuments are permitted.) The following procedures apply:
 - (1) After interment, the grave will be marked with a temporary grave marker. The temporary grave marker will show the grave number, decedent name, grade, branch of service, dates of birth, death and interment. (See DA Pam 290-5, para 4-13 for temporary grave marker standard.)
 - (2) On receipt of DA Form 2122 (para 2-4e), responsible installation personnel will send the original of the form to the VA, which procures headstones and markers. Next of kin should verify all dates, facts, and spellings on the form.
 - (3) 'Headstone Not Required' will be placed on the form if a private monument has already been erected at the gravesite or next of kin plans to erect a private monument.
- b. Inscriptions on Government headstones will be according to VA policies. Next of kin desiring memorial markers should submit (or approve submission of) VA Form 40-330 (Application for Standard Government Headstone or Marker) to the VA.
- c. The erection and replacement of Government headstones will be per DA Pam 290-5, paragraphs 4-18 and 4-20.

2-8. Erection of private monuments

- a. Procedures for obtaining approval of the design and erection of private monuments are in AR 290-5 and DA Pam 290-5. The dimensions and style of private monuments should be the same as the private monuments in Arlington National Cemetery.
- b. The name of each additional person interred in a grave marked with a private monument will be inscribed at private expense. Approval of the inscriptions should be obtained from the Commander, HRC (AHRC-PED-F).

2-9. Recording interments and reservations

All interments and reservations will be recorded on DA Form 2123 (Record of Interments and Reservations). Records will be maintained at Army installations having a post cemetery. (A copy need not be sent to the Commander, HRC (AHRC-PED-F)). (See DA Pam 290-5, para 7-2, for instructions on preparing the DA Form 2123.)

2-10. Cemetery operations

Cemetery operations will be reported on DA Form 2684-R (Cemetery Operations-Utilization of Gravesites.) (See DA Pam 290-5, para 7-6, for instructions on preparing DA Form 2684-R.) This form is to be submitted at the end of the month only by post cemeteries having change of statistics. The original copy will be sent to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PED-F), 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0482, no later than the 5th of the following month. One copy of the form will be sent to the installation's IMA region office and a duplicate copy will be retained for the cemetery records. The form may be sent without a letter of transmittal.

2-11. Disposition of records

All records kept on post cemeteries will be disposed of as per AR 25-400-2 and DA Pam 290-5, paragraph 7-1. Records transferred with a post cemetery to a State or political subdivision or to another Government agency will be maintained by that receiving element.

2-12. Maintenance standards

a. Post cemeteries located on active or inactive Army installations will be maintained as per AR 420-10, AR 420-70, DA Pam 290-5, DA Pam 420-7, and TM 5-630.

b. Criteria for the maintenance for post cemeteries transferred to a State, county, municipality, or other agency are discussed in (1) through (5), below.

(1) Grounds will be maintained at all times, to include—

(a) Suitable ground cover to eliminate dust, mud, and erosion.

(b) Fertilization and irrigation when necessary.

(c) Properly maintained gravel, crushed stone, or other surfaces.

(d) Mowed, neat appearance of grass, weeds, and brush.

(e) Leveling of sunken graves.

(f) Open and clean drainage channels.

(g) Restoration of turf or other surface treatments.

(h) Grave areas policed of all debris.

(2) All roads and walks will be kept in a safe and satisfactory condition. Culverts, bridges, gutters, and drainage ways will be kept open and free of undesirable vegetation.

(3) Buildings, walls, fences, gates, flagpoles, and other structures will be properly maintained. Painted surfaces will be repainted as often as necessary to preserve the structures.

(4) Headstones, monuments, and other markers will be aligned and kept free of dirt or discoloration.

(5) Water and sewer systems and electrical facilities in the cemetery will be maintained for safety and proper care of the area.

c. Post cemeteries on inactive Army installations will be maintained by an active military installation designated by the Director, IMA.

2-13. Inspection of post cemeteries

a. Frequency of inspections. Each post cemetery will be inspected regularly by—

(1) The IMA garrison commander at least once a year.

(2) The Commander, HRC (AHRC-PED-F) or his or her designee upon request of IMA garrison commander.

(3) Representatives of the servicing district, USACE at least once every 5 years for post cemeteries disposed in accordance with section 7(b) of Public Law 93-43 (para 2-4b).

b. Results of inspections.

(1) Results of inspections made by the IMA garrison commander will be sent through channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PED-F), 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0482.

(2) Results of inspections by representative of the servicing district, USACE will be sent to the IMA regional office with an information copy of the report and comments to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PED-F), 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0482. Only if the District is considering enforcing a reverter will a copy be sent to HQUSACE, ATTN: CECC-R, 441 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20314-1000.

(3) Results of inspections made by the Commander, HRC (AHRC-PED-F) will be sent to the IMA garrison commander responsible for the inspected cemetery.

2-14. Disinterment of remains

a. Each request for disinterment of remains from a post cemetery will be sent to the IMA garrison commander for approval. The request will include the following documents:

(1) A full statement of reasons for the proposed disinterment.

(2) Notarized affidavits by all close relatives of the decedent that they have no objection to the disinterment. Samples of affidavits are shown in figures 2-1 and 2-2.

(3) A sworn statement by a person knowing the fact that those who supplied affidavits are all the living close relatives of the deceased, including the personnel who directed the interment.

b. Instead of the documents listed in *a*, above, an order of a court of competent jurisdiction may be submitted. The Department of the Army or officials of the cemetery should not be a party to the court action.

c. Any disinterment authorized under this paragraph must be accomplished without expense to the Government.

<p>To: Commander (Name of installation or post).</p> <p>I hereby request authority for the disinterment of the remains of my (Relationship of deceased) (Name and rank of deceased) from (Name of cemetery). I understand that the expenses of the (Name of cemetery) disinterment cannot be borne by the Government.</p> <p>The decision that the remains of the decedent would be interred in the Post Cemetery was made by (name and relationship) who is (living)(deceased) (if living insert present address).</p> <p>This is requested because (Reason disinterment is desired)</p> <p>Attached hereto is an affidavit from the following named persons agreeing to the request.</p> <p>I hereby certify that the above-named individuals are all the living close relatives (surviving spouse, parents, adult brothers, adult sisters, and adult children) of the late (Name and rank of deceased).</p> <p>Witness my signature this (date) day of (date).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Signature</p> <p>Sworn to and subscribed before me this (date) day of (date)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Notary Public</p> <p style="text-align: center;">My commission expires (date)</p> <p>[Seal]</p>
--

Figure 2-1. Sample affidavit requesting authority for disinterment of remains

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:		
I (we) the undersigned hereby signify my (our) agreement to the disinterment of the remains (name) from the (Name of post cemetery).		
Signature	Relationship to Deceased	Address
Signature	Relationship to Deceased	Address
Sworn to and subscribed before me this (date) day of (date).		
Notary Public		
My commission expires (date).		
[Seal]		

Figure 2-2. Sample affidavit signifying agreement to disinterment of remains

2-15. Procurement of grave-decorating flags for Memorial Day

a. The IMA garrison commander responsible for the post cemetery will submit annual requirements for decorating flags on or before 1 July to the Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Supply Center Philadelphia, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111.

b. On or before 15 March each year, the IMA garrison commander will submit a requisition for the flags to the Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Supply Center Philadelphia, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111. Flags can be requisitioned using the MILSTRIP requisitioning process (DD Form 1348 (DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document)) or online at <http://www.warfighter.net>. Users must have a DOD Activity Address Code (DODAAC) and be registered. Registration can be accomplished directly from the Web page. Off-line orders can be placed by calling the DLA Contact Center at 1-877-DLA-CALL (1-877-352-2255).

2-16. List of post cemeteries

A list of post cemeteries and burial plots for which the Department of the Army is responsible is shown in table 2-1. The status of each cemetery is also noted.

Table 2-1 Post cemeteries				
Location	IMA region office	Responsible IMA installation or organization	Status code	Remarks
Army-controlled post cemeteries				
1. Aberdeen Proving Ground Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005	Northeast	Aberdeen Proving Ground	4	
2. Benicia Arsenal DARCOC 2 Benicia, CA 94510	Southwest	63 rd RRC	6	
3. Benning, Fort Fort Benning, GA 31905	Southeast	Ft. Benning	1	
4. Bragg, Fort Fort Bragg, NC 26307	Southeast	Ft. Bragg	4	

Table 2-1 Post cemeteries—Continued				
5. Carlisle Barracks Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013	Northeast	Carlisle Barracks	4	Burials in new gravesites are restricted to cremated remains. Casket remains may be buried in occupied or reserved gravesites.
6. Devens Reserve Forces Training Area Devens, MA 01432	Northeast	Ft. Devens RFTA 94 th RRC	5	
7. Stephen A. Douglas Armed Forces Reserve Center Fort Douglas, UT 84113	Northwest	Stephen A. Douglas Armed Forces Reserve Center 96 th RRC	5	
8. Edgewood Arsenal Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005	Northeast	Aberdeen Proving Ground	4	
9. El Reno Post Cemetery El Reno, OK 73036	Southwest	Ft. Sill	6	Fort Reno, OK Remount Station transferred to US Department of Agriculture in 1949; satellited on Fort Sill, OK for administration of maintenance.
10. Gordon, Fort Fort Gordon, GA 30905	Southeast	Fort Gordon	4	
11. Huachuca, Fort Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613	Southwest	Fort Huachuca	1	
12. Knox, Fort Fort Knox, KY 40120	Southeast	Fort Knox	4	
13. Lawton, Fort USAR Complex Fort Lawton, WA 98199	Northwest	Fort Lawton USAR Complex 70 th RRC	5	
14. Leavenworth, Fort U.S.D.B. Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027	Northwest	Fort Leavenworth	1	Burials are restricted to persons listed in paragraphs 2-5a(5) and (6).
15. Lewis, Fort Fort Lewis, WA 98433	Northwest	Ft. Lewis	4	
16. McClellan, Fort Fort McClellan, AL 36205	Southeast	81 st RRC	6	
17. Meade, Fort George G. Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755	Northeast	Ft. Meade	4	
18. Missoula, Fort Fort Missoula, MT 59691	Northwest	96 th RRC	6	Transferred to Missoula County, MT in 1948. Reacquired by U.S. Government in September 1956. Owned by MT Army National Guard
19. Monterey, Presidio of Presidio of Monterey, CA 93940	Southwest	Presidio of Monterey	4	
20. Riley, Fort Fort Riley, KS 66442	Northwest	Ft. Riley	1	
21. Schofield Barracks, HI APO San Francisco 96557	Pacific	Schofield Barracks	1	
22. Sheridan Reserve Complex Fort Sheridan, IL 60037	Northwest	88 th RRC	2	
23. Sill, Fort Fort Sill, OK, 73503	Southwest	Ft. Sill	1	

Table 2-1 Post cemeteries—Continued				
24. Stevens, Fort Fort Stevens, OR 97121	Northwest	70 th RRC	3	Transferred to City of Hammond, OR on 2 March 1948. U.S. Government reacquired title as of 18 April 1960.
25. Vancouver Barracks Vancouver Barracks, WA 98661	Northwest	70 th RRC	2	
26. Wood, Fort Leonard Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473	Northwest	Ft. Leonard Wood	1	
27. Worden, Fort Port Townsend, WA 98368	Northwest	Ft. Lewis	3	Inactivated and later reactivated.
28. U.S. Military Academy West Point, NY 10996	Northeast	USMA	1	
Army-controlled plots in private cemeteries used for post burials				
1. Fitzsimons General Hospital Denver, CO 80240	Northwest	96 th RRC	7	Burials made in Fairmont Cemetery
2. Hayes, Fort Columbus, OH 43215	Northwest	88 th RRC	7	Burials made in Greenlawn Cemetery
3. Wayne, Fort 6301 W. Jefferson Avenue Detroit, MI 48217	Northwest	88 th RRC	7	Burials made in Woodmere Cemetery
Post cemeteries transferred to Department of Veterans Affairs, a State or municipality control				
1. Augusta Arsenal Augusta, GA 30904	N/A	N/A	9	Transferred to City of Augusta on 9 September 1959.
2. Boise Barracks (Fort Boise) Boise, ID 83702	N/A	N/A	9	Transferred to City of Boise on 2 March 1948.
3. Crittenden, Fort (Camp Floyd) Fairfield, UT 84013	N/A	N/A	9	Transferred to State of Utah on 30 November 1948.
4. Custer, Fort Augusta, MI 49012	N/A	N/A	8	Transferred to National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), 30 May 1982. Established as the Fort Custer National Cemetery.
5. Richardson, Fort Anchorage, AK 99505	N/A	N/A	8	Transferred to National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), 1984. Established as the Fort Richardson National Cemetery.
6. Ontario, Fort Oswego, NY 13126	N/A	N/A	9	Transferred 46 acres to State of New York in 1948.
7. Sackets Harbor Madison Barracks Post Cemetery Sackets Harbor, NY 13685	N/A	N/A	9	The (Old) Military Cemetery. Transferred to the town of Sackets Harbor in 1949.
Status codes are defined as follows: 1 An open post cemetery on an active Army installation in which additional burials in the same grave or in unused or reserved gravesites are authorized by the Department of the Army. 2 An open post cemetery on an Army Reserve complex. 3 An open post cemetery on an inactive post. 4 A closed post cemetery on an active post in which all gravesites within the original boundary of the cemetery have been used or reserved. 5 A closed post cemetery on an Army Reserve complex. 6 A closed post cemetery on an inactive post. 7 A closed plot in a commercial cemetery that was used for post burials. 8 A post cemetery that has been transferred to the National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs. 9 A post cemetery that has been transferred to a State or political subdivision of the State.				

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 290-5

Army National Cemeteries. (Cited in paras 1-1c(1), 1-10a(14), 2-1, 2-6c, and 2-8a.)

AR 638-2

Care and Disposition of Remains and Disposition of Personal Effects. (Cited in paras 1-8a and 2-5a(5), (6) and (7).)

DA Pam 290-5

Army National Cemeteries. (Cited in paras 1-10a(10) and (14), 2-6f, 2-7a(1), 2-7c, 2-8a, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, and 2-12a.)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read a related reference to understand this publication.

AR 25-400-2

The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 405-80

Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property

AR 405-90

Disposal of Real Estate

AR 420-10

Management of Installation Directorates of Public Works

AR 420-70

Buildings and Structures

DA Pam 420-7

Natural Resources-Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management

Public Law 93-43

National Cemeteries Act. (Available at <http://thomas.loc.gov/bss/>.)

TM 5-630

Natural Resources Land Management

40 USC 1314 (Public Law 107-217)

Easements. (Available at <http://thomas.loc.gov/bss/>.)

Section III Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV Referenced Forms

Except where otherwise indicated below, forms are available as follows: DA forms are available on the U.S. Army Publishing Directorate Web site (<http://www.apd.army.mil>); DD forms are available at <http://www.dior.whs.mil>.

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 2121-R

Record of Gravesite Reservation

DA Form 2122

Record of Interment/Inurnment

DA Form 2123

Record of Interments and Reservations. (This form may be obtained through normal forms supply channels.)

DA Form 2684-R

Cemetery Operations - Utilization of Gravesites

DD Form 1348

DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document

VA Form 40-1330

Application for Standard Government Headstone or Marker. (This form may be obtained from the Veterans Affairs
Web site: <http://www.cem.va.gov>.)

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

APD

Army Publishing Directorate

AR

Army regulation

CG

Commanding General

HRC

U.S. Army Human Resources Command

IMA

Installation Management Agency

NCA

National Cemetery Administration

RRC

Reserve Readiness Command

USACE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

VA

Department of Veterans Affairs

Section II Terms

Active duty

Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. This includes duty on the active list; full-time training; annual training duty; attendance (while in active military service) at a school designated as a Service school by law or by the Secretary of the military department concerned; and service as a cadet at the United States Military, Air Force or Coast Guard Academy, or as a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy.

Armed Forces

The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and their Reserve Components. Reserve Components of the Armed Forces are: Army National Guard of the United States, Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air National Guard of the United States, Air Force Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve.

Close relatives

Includes the spouse, parents, adult brothers and sisters, and the adult natural, step or adopted children of a decedent. So far as request for disinterment are concerned, the term also refers to the person who directed the original interment, if living.

Closed post cemetery

A post cemetery on an inactive installation in which all gravesites within the original boundaries have been used or reserved; a post cemetery on an active installation in which all gravesites within the original boundaries have been used or reserved; a post cemetery on an active installation on which additional burials are authorized in reserved gravesites only.

Installation

Land and improvements permanently affixed thereto that are under the control of the Department of the Army and used by Army organizations. Where installations are located contiguously, the combined property is designated as one installation and the separate functions as activities of that installation. In addition to those used primarily by troops, the

term “installation” applies to such real properties as depots, arsenals, ammunition plants (both contractor and government operated), hospitals, terminals, and other special mission installations.

Minor children

A natural, step, or adopted son or daughter of an eligible Service-connected parent, if the minor child is unmarried and is less than 21 or the minor child is unmarried and is pursuing a course of education at an approved institution and has not attained the age of 23.

Open post cemetery

A cemetery located on an active or inactive installation that has available (non-reserved) gravesites and inurnment niches in which the Army may authorize burials or inurnments.

Post cemetery

A military cemetery (as distinguished from a national or private cemetery) under jurisdiction of the Army. It may be located on an active, inactive, or former Army installation.

Private cemetery on an Army installation

A civilian cemetery that is located on land that has been acquired by the Army. The cemetery may be Government-owned or non-Government-owned or any cemetery or burial plot on the installation that, regardless of present ownership, was initially owned by a person or agency other than the United States.

Retired member

Any retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States. A member who has performed active military service, is carried on an official service retired list, and receives retired pay for his or her service in the Armed Forces.

Unmarried adult dependent child

A natural, step, or adopted son or daughter of an eligible service-connected parent who is unmarried, permanently incapable of self-support because of physical or mental disability incurred before age 21, and up to time of death still dependent for support because of physical or mental condition.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0111

November 16, 1993



Dr. Robert Bush
Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
The Old Post Office Building, Suite 809
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Dr. Bush:

Under the terms of the June 7, 1986 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) for the demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, as amended on May 5, 1991, the Department of Defense (DoD) was required to undertake various actions to address the effects of the Congressionally mandated demolition of WWII temporary buildings. The enclosed documentation represents the result of work accomplished to meet all PMOA (as amended) stipulations for WWII temporary buildings.

The Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documentation effort associated with the PMOA requirement was extensive. Of the 27,000 World War II temporary buildings in the DoD inventory, a total of 113 different building types were identified and documented in consultation with the HABS/HAER.

This extensive DoD effort has fulfilled the Army's obligations under the PMOA, and has fully addressed the effects of the Congressional order to demolish all WWII temporary buildings. Therefore, the Army will continue with the demolition effort without further restriction and in full compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Sincerely,

Lewis D. Walker
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)
OASA (I, L&E)

Enclosure

PROGRAMMATIC MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
AND THE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense (DoD) has been directed by United States Senate Armed Services Committee Report 97-440 to the Military Construction Authorization Bill for 1983 to demolish World War II (1939-1946) temporary buildings (buildings); and

WHEREAS, these buildings were not constructed to be permanent facilities and were intended to be demolished; and

WHEREAS, DoD has determined that these buildings may meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, DoD has determined that its program of demolition of these buildings (program) may have an effect on their qualities of significance and has requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 470f) and its implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).

NOW, THEREFORE, DoD, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), and the Council agree that the Program will be carried out in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

I. DoD will ensure that the following actions are carried out:

A. In consultation with the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) (National Park Service, Washington, DC), DoD will develop documentation that includes:

1. A narrative overview of WW II military construction establishing the overall historical context and construction characteristics of each major type of building and including:

a. Explanation of the origins and derivations of the construction techniques and designs.

b. Chronology that summarizes the political and military decisions that affected scheduling, locations, quantity, design, and construction techniques. Photocopies shall be made of all military manuals used to guide significant aspects of design or construction.

c. Summary statements of major installations WW II development including site plans, lists of buildings, photocopies of appropriate photographs, and evaluations of the significance of the various building types and groups.

2. Documentation of one example of all major building types that includes: drawings (title sheet, floor plans, sections, elevations, and isometrics of framing systems and other pertinent construction details), photographs (perspective corrected, large format negative and contact print), and appropriate explanatory data. All documentation shall meet HABS/HAER Standards for format and archival stability.

3. Submission of the above documentation to HABS/HAER, for deposit in the Library of Congress, not later than three years from the date of this agreement.

4. Development of the above documentation will be undertaken with periodic reviews by HABS/HAER to ensure that completed documentation will meet HABS/HAER Standards.

5. In consultation with the Council and the NCSHPO, DoD will select some examples of building types or groups to treat in accordance with historic preservation plans (HPP), until such time as demolished or removed from DoD control. The HPPs will be submitted to the Council and the NCSHPO within three years from the date of this agreement. Work done in accordance with the HPPs will require no further review by a SHPO or the Council.

C. All buildings that are identified within sixty days of the Federal Register publication of this Agreement by organizations and individuals will be considered by DoD in its selection of examples to be documented and/or treated in accordance with Stipulations A and B above.

D. Until the documentation program is completed and HPPs have been developed for the representative sample of building types and groups, DoD will continue its current program of building demolition with caution, avoiding disposal of obviously unique and well-preserved, original buildings that are not documented.

II. NCSHPO agrees to:

A. Assist the appropriate SHPO in informing DoD within sixty days of the Federal Register publication of this agreement of buildings that they wish to have considered in the selection of examples to be documented and/or treated in accordance with Stipulations I.A and I.B.

represent all SHPOs in the consultation on a selection of examples of
range to be treated in accordance with Stipulation 1.3.

411. If any of the signatories to this Agreement determines that the terms of
the Agreement cannot be met or believes that a change is necessary, the
signatory will immediately request an amendment or addendum to the Agreement.
Such an amendment or addendum will be executed in the same manner as the
original Agreement.

EXECUTION of this Agreement evidences that DoD has afforded the Council a
reasonable opportunity to comment on its program of disposal of temporary WW
II buildings and that DoD has taken into account the effects of this program
on historic resources.

John W. Fowler 7/2/86
Executive Director, Advisory Council
on Historic Preservation

Department of Defense

John R. Baker 7/7/86
Chairman
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation

Department of Army

Charles E. Lee 6/6/86
President
National Conference of
State Historic Preservation
Officers

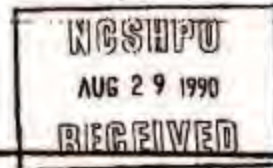
Department of Navy

U. S. Marine Corps

Department of Air Force

John A. Smith 5/3/86
Historic American Buildings Survey/
Historic American Engineering Record

**Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation**



The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #600
Washington, DC 20004

AMENDMENT to the
PROGRAMMATIC MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
among
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS, and the
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/ HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING
RECORD, regarding
DEMOLITION OF WORLD WAR II TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation (NCSHPO), and the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/AER) entered into a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which became effective on June 7, 1986, regarding the demolition of World War II temporary buildings;

WHEREAS, DOD has determined that some stipulations of the PMOA cannot be met and require modification;

WHEREAS, the parties to the PMOA have consulted regarding such modifications;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed that the PMOA is amended as follows:

A new stipulation 1.A.1.d is added, to read as follows:

d. Identification of topics for further research, and plans for the conduct of such research.

Stipulation 1.A.3 is amended to read as follows:

3. Submission of the above documentation to the HABS/AER Regional Coordinators, not later than December 31, 1992.

Stipulation 1.B. is amended by changing its second sentence to read as follows:

The HPPs will be submitted to the Council and the NCSHPO no later than December 31, 1992.

A new stipulation IV is added, to read as follows:

A. The signatories to this Agreement will undertake to ensure that relevant research activities carried out under Memoranda of Agreement, Programmatic Agreements, and other instruments executed pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800 are coordinated with implementation of this Agreement, in order to allow their results to be integrated with the development of documentation under stipulation I.

B. The signatories to this Agreement will cooperate with the National Building Museum in its development, if feasible, of a major exhibition concerning architecture and engineering in World War II, and will make information produced by research activities pursuant to this and other Agreements available to the National Building Museum for use in preparing such an exhibition. DOD will provide materials from this study to the National Building Museum for development of the exhibit.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Robert D. Buck 4/27/90
Executive Director Date

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

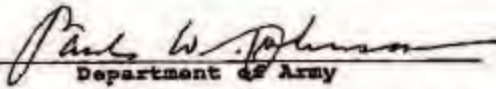
Thomas D. Clark 4/14/90
President Date

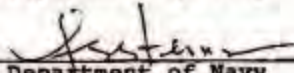
Historic American Buildings Survey/
Historic American Engineering Record

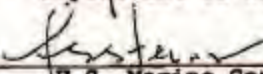
Robert A. Kysar 1.08.91
Chief HABS/HAER Date

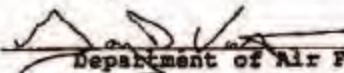
Department of Defense

John L. Smith 5/1/91
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Date
(Environment)


Department of Army


Department of Navy F. S. STERNS
Deputy, Office of the Assistant
Secretary of the Navy (I&E)


U.S. Marine Corps F. S. STERNS
Deputy, Office of the Assistant
Secretary of the Navy (I&E)


Department of Air Force

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the PMCA
for WWII Temporary Buildings**

- ¹ Administration Building, Type A-6, Plan # 800-210
Fort McCoy Building # T-1099
HABS # WI-308-DM
- ² Administration Building, Type A-7, Plan # 800-210
Fort McCoy Building # T-10109, T-10113 and Aberdeen PG
Building # 4647
HABS # WI-308-DV, WI-308-DZ, MD-
- ³ Administration, Type IBA-1, Plan # 800-222
Fort McCoy Building # T-555
HABS # WI-308-R
- ⁴ Barracks - 63 Man, Type B-63, Plan # 700-1163
Camp Edwards Building # T-1310
HABS # MA-1290-H
- ⁵ Barracks - 74 Man, Type 74-M, Plan # 800-443
Fort McCoy Building # T-1129
HABS # WI-308-A
- ⁶ Boiler House, Type MBH-16, Plan # 700-1515
Fort Leonard Wood Building T-2351
HABS # MO-1914-B
- ⁷ Boiler House, Type MBH-21, Plan # 700-1517
Fort McCoy Building # T-10111
HABS # WI-308-DX
- ⁸ Brigadier General Quarters, Type Q-8, Plan # 700-301
Fort Sill Building T-4547
HABS # OK-56-D
- ⁹ Brigadier General Quarters, Type BGQ-1, Plan # 800-307
Fort McCoy Building # T-1247
HABS # WI-308-EY
- ¹⁰ Carpentry Shop, Type CARP SHOP, Plan # 800-2231A
Fort McCoy Building # T-3115
HABS # WI-308-FI
- ¹¹ Chapel, Type CH-1, Plan # 800-550
Fort McCoy Building # T-1146
HABS # WI-308-H
- ¹² Clinic, Type C-7A, Plan # 700-484
Fort McCoy Building # T-1003
HABS # WI-308-X

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the FANA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)**

- ¹³ Clinic Pharmacy & Lab, Type C-1C, Plan # 800-1495
Fort McCoy Building # T-1033
HABS # WI-308-AZ
- ¹⁴ Cold Storage Building, Type CS-30, Plan # 800-1200
Fort Hood Building # 57003
HABS # TX-3392-C
- ¹⁵ Combined Barracks Ward, Type W-2, Plan # 700-463
Fort McCoy Building # T-1022, T-1023, T-1024, T-1041, T-1042,
T-1045, T-1060, T-1061, T-1062, T-1064, T-1085, T-1086
HABS # WI-308-AP, WI-308-AQ, WI-308-AR, WI-308-BH, WI-308-BI,
WI-308-BL, WI-308-CA, WI-308-CB, WI-308-CC, WI-308-CE, WI-308-
CZ, WI-308-DA
- ¹⁶ Company Administration & Storehouse & Recreation - Types SA-2
and RB-4, Plan #'s 800-661 and 800-460
Fort McCoy Building # T-801
HABS # WI-308-B
- ¹⁷ Company Maintenance Shop, Type CMS-1, Plan # 800-607
Fort Hood Building # 1928
HABS # TX-3392-B
- ¹⁸ Dayroom, Type A-5, Plan # 700-378
Camp Edwards Building # T-1267
HABS # MA-1290-G
- ¹⁹ Dental Clinic, Type DC-1, Plan # 800-1432
Fort McCoy Building # T-656
HABS # WI-308-T
- ²⁰ Dental Clinic, Type DC-2, Plan # 800-1445
Fort McCoy Building # T-1001
HABS # WI-308-V
- ²¹ Detention Ward, Type W-8, Plan # 800-1424
Fort McCoy Building # T-1065, T-1066, T-1067
HABS # WI-308-CF, WI-308-CG, WI-308-CH
- ²² Dispatch House, Type D-H-1, Plan # 800-305
Fort Hood Building # 1929
HABS # TX-3392-A
- ²³ E. Ent Clinic, Type CLIN-PH, 1100-695
Fort McCoy Building # T-1034
HABS # WI-308-BA

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the FMOA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)**

- ²⁴ Emergency Lighting Plant
Fort McCoy Building # T-10135, T-10136
HABS # WI-308-EQ, WI-308-ER
- ²⁵ Enlisted Mens Mess Hall (170, 210, 250 Men) Plan # 700-1116.1
Camp Edwards Building T-1242
HABS # MA-1290-F
- ²⁶ Fire Station & Addition, Type F-2, Plan # 800-800
Fort McCoy Building # T-1555
HABS # WI-308-FD
- ²⁷ Garage, Type G-1, Plan # 700-465
Fort McCoy Building # 10110
HABS # WI-308-DW
- ²⁸ Gasoline Station & Pump House, Type GSPH-1, Plan # 800-601
Fort McCoy Building # T-2190
HABS # WI-308-FN
- ²⁹ Gasoline Master Dist. Station, Type GSPH, Plan # 6150-4-800
Fort McCoy Building # T-1467
HABS # WI-308-FB
- ³⁰ Grease Rack Enclosure, Type GR.R.EN., Plan # 800-1026
Fort McCoy Building # T-1876
HABS # WI-308-FF
- ³¹ Guest House, Type GH, Plan # 700-1290
Fort McCoy Building # T-2002
HABS # WI-308-F
- ³² Hospital Administration, Type HA-3, Plan # 800-1470
Fort McCoy Building # T-1010
HABS # WI-308-AD
- ³³ Hospital Auxiliary Boiler House, Plan # 6150-20B
Fort McCoy Building # T-10128
HABS # WI-308-EI
- ³⁴ Hospital Mess, Type HM-106, Plan # 800-1530
Fort McCoy Building # T-1005
HABS # WI-308-Z
- ³⁵ Hospital Mess, Type HM-336, Plan # 800-1536
Fort McCoy Building # T-1081, T-1098
HABS # WI-308-CU, WI-308-DL

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the FMOA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)**

- ³⁶ Hospital Paint Shed, Type PTS-1, Plan # 800-1543
Fort McCoy Building # 10121
HABS # WI-308-EC
- ³⁷ Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-18, Plan # 700-1240
Fort McCoy Building # T-1011, T-1021
HABS # WI-308-A8, WI-308-AC
- ³⁸ Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24, Plan # 700-1240
Fort McCoy Building #'s T-1006, T-1007, T-1009, T-1012, T-1013, T-1014, T-1015, T-1016, T-1017, T-1018,
HABS # WI-308-AA, WI-308-AB, WI-308-AC, WI-308-AF, WI-308-AG, WI-308-AH, WI-308-AI, WI-308-J, WI-308-AK, WI-308-AL,
- ³⁹ Hospital Recreation Building, Type HR-5, Plan # 800-1487
Fort McCoy Building # T-1056
HABS # WI-308-BW
- ⁴⁰ Hospital Shop, Type SHOP-1, Plan # 800-1545
Fort McCoy Building # T-10123
HABS # WI-308-EE
- ⁴¹ Ice Storage Building, Type IS-30, Plan # 800-800
Fort McCoy Building # T-2112
HABS # WI-308-FN
- ⁴² Infirmary, Type I-2, Plan # 800-1429
Fort McCoy Building # T-351, T-1002
HABS # WI-308-M, WI-308-W
- ⁴³ Latrine, Type L-D-T, Plan # T.O. 700-6604
Fort McCoy Building # 2311
HABS # WI-308-FS
- ⁴⁴ Latrine - 50 Man, Type L-2, Plan # 700-285 and 700-286
Fort Sill Building T-4551
HABS # OK-56-R
- ⁴⁵ Latrine - 200 Man, Type L-5, Plan # 700-285 and 700-286
Fort Sill Building T-2506
HABS # OK-56-C
- ⁴⁶ Latrines, Type L-7, Plan # 700-287
Fort McCoy Building # 2310
HABS # WI-308-FR
- ⁴⁷ Laundry, Type LDY-5, Plan # 700-1411
Fort Leonard Wood Building T-2352
HABS # MO-1914-A

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the PMOA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)**

- 48 Laundry Boiler House, LSP-2000-A, Plan # 800-1619**
Fort McCoy Building # T-2136
HABS # WI-308-FK
- 49 Locomotive Shelter, Type Shel-B-D, Plan # T.O. 1300-240**
Fort Lewis Building # 1-B-29
HABS # WA-199-A
- 50 Lumber Storage Shed, Plan # P.E. 4 (Post Engineer)**
Fort Drum Building # T-4001
HABS # NY-6337-B
- 51 Maintenance Shop, Type SP-14, Plan # 700-1390**
Fort McCoy Building # T-1463
HABS # WI-308-5
- 52 Major General Quarter, Type MGQ-1, Plan # 700-301**
Camp Edwards Building T-1209
HABS # MA-1290-A
- 53 Medical Barracks, MB-54, Plan # 700-1204**
Fort McCoy Building # T-1088, T-1089, T-1090, T-1091, T-1092,
T-1093, T-1094, T-1095, T-1096, T-1097
HABS # WI-308-DB, WI-308-DC, WI-308-DD, WI-308-DE, WI-308-DF,
WI-308-DG, WI-308-DH, WI-308-DI, WI-308-DJ, WI-308-DK
- 54 Mess Hall, Type M-112, Plan # 800-847**
Fort McCoy Building # T-1106
HABS # WI-308-EV
- 55 Mess Hall, Type M-172, Plan # 800-849**
Fort McCoy Building # T-450
HABS # WI-308-P
- 56 Mess Hall, Type M-228, Plan # 800-851**
Fort McCoy Building # T-1506
HABS # WI-308-FC
- 57 Morgue, Type MD-6, Plan # 800-1454**
Fort McCoy Building # 10112
HABS # WI-308-DY
- 58 Motor Repair Shop, Type MRS-1, Plan # 800-959**
Fort McCoy Building T-1463
HABS # WI-308-E
- 59 Motor Repair Shop, Type SP-1, Plan # 700-313**
Fort McCoy Building # T-2756
HABS # WI-308-FX

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the FMOA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)**

- ⁶⁰ Motor Repair Shop, Type SR-2, Plan #'s 700-314 & 800-662
Camp Edwards Building T-1369
HABS # MA-1290-I
- ⁶¹ Motor Shed, Type SD-17, Plan # 700-372 and 700-372.1
Camp Edwards Building T-3599
HABS # MA-1290-J
- ⁶² Officer Club, Type SCOL-1 or SCOL-185, Plan # 700-1275.1
Fort McCoy Building # T-101
HABS # WI-308-L
- ⁶³ Officers Mess Hall (118 Men), Plan # 700-1116
Camp Edwards Building # T-1240
HABS # MA-1290-E
- ⁶⁴ Officer Quarters, Type OQ-23 of BOQ-23, Plan # 700-1254
Fort McCoy Building # T-1863
HABS # WI-308-G
- ⁶⁵ Officer Quarters, Types BOQ-40, ORQ-40, OQM-40, OQ-40,
Plan # 800-317
Fort McCoy Building # T-655
HABS # WI-308-S
- ⁶⁶ Officer Quarters, Type BOQ-44, Plan # 800-317
Fort McCoy Building # T-453
HABS # WI-308-Q
- ⁶⁷ Officer Recreation, Type ORBL-3, Plan # 800-451
Fort McCoy Building # T-1004, T-1019
HABS # WI-308-Y, WI-308-AM
- ⁶⁸ Oil Storage House, Type OSH-1, Plan # 800-644
Fort McCoy Building # T-1148
HABS # WI-308-KW
- ⁶⁹ Physiotherapy, Type PY-1, Plan # 700-428
Fort McCoy Building # T-1054
HABS # WI-308-BU
- ⁷⁰ Post Exchange, Type E-3, Plan # 800-479
Fort McCoy Building # T-352
HABS # WI-308-N
- ⁷¹ Post Exchange, Type HPX-4, Plan # 800-1412
Fort McCoy Building # T-1055
HABS # WI-308-BV

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the DMOA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)**

- ⁷² Post HQ or Division HQ, Type DMQ-1, Plan # 800-204
Fort McCoy Building # T-100
HABS # WI-308-K
- ⁷³ Post Office, Type PO-2, Plan # 800-217
Fort McCoy Building # T-2675
HABS # WI-308-PW
- ⁷⁴ Prisoner Barracks, Type PBP-81, Plan # 800-350
Fort McCoy Building # T-2307
HABS # WI-308-FQ
- ⁷⁵ Prisoner & Guard Mess Hall, Type PGM-3, 800-883
Fort McCoy Building # T-2305
HABS # WI-308-FP
- ⁷⁶ Pump House, Type PH or PH-1, Plan # 6150-8-B
Fort McCoy Building # T-1155, T-10128, T-10129, T-10130, T-10131, T-10132, T-10133, T-10134
HABS # WI-308-EX, WI-308-EJ, WI-308-EK, WI-308-EL, WI-308-EM, WI-308-EN, WI-308-EO, WI-308-EP
- ⁷⁷ Quonset Hut, 16' wide
Naval Construction Training Center Building # A-130
HABS # RI-397-A
- ⁷⁸ Quonset Hut, 40' wide
Camp Endicott Building # T-17
HABS # RI-397-B
- ⁷⁹ Recreation Building, Type RB-1, Plan # 700-310
Camp Edwards Building # T-1233 and Fort Sill Building # T-4513
HABS # MA-1290-D, OK-b6-A
- ⁸⁰ Recreation Building, Type RB-2, Plan # 800-459
Fort McCoy Building # 10118, 10120
HABS # WI-308-EA, WI-308-EB
- ⁸¹ Red Cross Building, Plan # 6627-C-447
Chanute AFB Building 591
HABS # IL-1161
- ⁸² Regimental Commander Quarters, Type ROQ-1, Plan # 800-308
Fort McCoy Building # T-901
HABS # WI-308-U
- ⁸³ Roundhouse, Plan # P.E. 66 (Post Engineer)
Fort Drum Building # T-4099
HABS # NY-6337-D

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the PMOA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)**

- 44** Scale House & Weighmaster's Office, Plan # 357 (Post Engineer)
Fort Drum Building # T-4012
HABS # NY-6337-C
- 45** Service Club, Type SC-3, Plan # 800-517
Fort McCoy Building T-2000
HABS # WI-308-J
- 46** Shop, 96' x 320', adjustable length, Plan # T.O.11.26
Fort McCoy Building # T-2320
HABS # WI-308-FT
- 47** Standard Ordinance Shop, Plan # 700-1480
Fort Drum Building T-81
HABS # NY-6337-A
- 48** Standard Ward, Type W-1, Plan # 700-462
Fort McCoy Building # T-1027, T-1028, T-1029, T-1030, T-1035,
T-1036, T-1037, T-1038, T-1046, T-1047, T-1049, T-1050, T-
1051, T-1052, T-1053, T-1057, T-1058, T-1059, T-1063, T-1072,
T-1073, T-1074, T-1075, T-1076, T-1077, T-1078, T-1079, T-
1080, T-1083, T-1084
HABS # WI-308-I, WI-308-AT, WI-308-AU, WI-308-AV, WI-308-AW,
WI-308-BB, WI-308-BC, WI-308-BD, WI-308-BE, WI-308-EM, WI-308-
EN, WI-308-EP, WI-308-EQ, WI-308-ER, WI-308-ES, WI-308-ET, WI-
308-EX, WI-308-EY, WI-308-EZ, WI-308-CD, WI-308-CM, WI-308-CN,
WI-308-CO, WI-308-CP, WI-308-CQ, WI-308-CR, WI-308-CS, WI-308-
CT, WI-308-CV, WI-308-CX, WI-308-CY
- 49** Stockade Office, Type SO-1 Plan # 800-661
Fort McCoy Building # T-2301
HABS # WI-308-FO
- 50** Storehouse, Type SH-A-T, Plan # T.O. 700-6003
Fort McCoy Building # T-10124, T-10125, T-10126
HABS # WI-308-EF, WI-308-EG, WI-308-EH
- 51** Storehouse, Type SH-6, Plan # 700-461
Fort McCoy Building # T-10100
HABS # WI-308-DN
- 52** Storehouse, Type SH-7, Plan # 700-461
Fort McCoy Building # T-10101, T-10102, T-10103, T-10105, T-
10106, T-10107, T-10108
HABS # WI-308-DO, WI-308-DP, WI-308-DQ, WI-308-DR, WI-308-DS,
WI-308-DT, WI-308-DU

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the PMOA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)**

- " Storehouse, Type SH-8, Plan # 800-663
Fort McCoy Building # T-1263
HABS # WI-308-EX**
- " Storehouse, Type SH-9, Plan # 800-664
Fort McCoy Building # T-1264
HABS # WI-308-FA**
- " Storehouse, Type SH-18, Plan # 800-654
Fort McCoy Building # T-2122
HABS # WI-308-FU**
- " Storehouse & Company Administration, Type SA-1, Plan # 700-376
Camp Edwards Building T-1222
HABS # MA-1290-B**
- " Storehouse & Company Administration, Type SA-1 (Built Double),
Plan # 700-376
Camp Edwards Building T-1229
HABS # MA-1290-C**
- " Surgery Clinic, Type C-4B, Plan # 800-1513
Fort McCoy Building # T-1032
HABS # WI-308-AY**
- " Telephone & Telegraph Building, Type TT-4, Plan # 800-907
Fort McCoy Building # T-1539
HABS # WI-308-FE**
- " Theater, Type TH-4, Plan # 700-1225
Fort McCoy Building # T-2017
HABS # WI-308-FG**
- " Theater, Type TH-1038-S, Plan # 800-500
Fort McCoy Building # T-1551
HABS # WI-308-D**
- " Unit Guard House, Type UGH-24, Plan # 800-1007
Fort McCoy Building # T-449
HABS # WI-308-O**
- " Unit Guard House, Type UGH-36, Plan # 800-1009
Fort McCoy Building # T-2671
HABS # WI-308-FV**
- " Utility Shop, Type US-1, Plan # 800-1541
Fort McCoy Building # T-10122
HABS # WI-308-ED**

**Building Types with Documentation Completed as a Part of the PMOA
for WWII Temporary Buildings (continued)**

- ¹⁰⁵ WAAC Barracks, Type WBKS-A, Plan # 700-3526
Fort McCoy Building # T-2165
HABS # WI-308-FI.
- ¹⁰⁶ WAAC Barracks, Type WBKS-B-M, Plan # 700-3560
Fort McCoy Building # T-2172
HABS # WI-308-FM
- ¹⁰⁷ Walkway - Covered - Closed, Type WK-2, Plan # 700-247
Fort McCoy Building # T-10600, T-10601
HABS # WI-308-ES, WI-308-ET
- ¹⁰⁸ Walkway - Covered - Open, Type WK-1 Plan # 1100-100
Fort McCoy Building # T-10602
HABS # WI-308-EU
- ¹⁰⁹ Ward, Type CH, Plan # 1100-660
Fort McCoy Building # T-1039, T-1040, T-1044, T-1048, T-1069,
T-1071, T-1082
HABS # WI-308-BF, WI-308-BG, WI-308-BK, WI-308-BO, WI-308-CJ,
WI-308-CL, WI-308-CW
- ¹¹⁰ Ward, Type DH, Plan # 1100-665
Fort McCoy Building # T-1025, T-1043
HABS # WI-308-AS, WI-308-BJ
- ¹¹¹ Ward, Type IH, Plan # 1100-670
Fort McCoy Building # T-1068
HABS # WI-308-CI
- ¹¹² Warehouse or Shop, 32' x 48', adjustable length, Plan # T.O.
11.20
Fort McCoy Building # 2327
HABS # WI-308-FU
- ¹¹³ X Ray Building, Type XRC-1, Plan # 800-1519
Fort McCoy Building # T-1031
HABS # WI-308-AX

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MASSACHUSETTS STATE STATUTES AND MASHPO BURIAL “KNOW HOW”

The following Massachusetts State Statutes can be ordered through:
www.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcleg/legidx.htm

***Archeology:** M.G.L. Ch. 9 ss.26-27C; 1971

***Archeology:** 950 CMR 70.00 (most recent amendment); 1989

Shipwrecks/Salvage (Underwater Act): M.G.L. Ch. 6 ss.179-180; 1973

Shipwrecks/Salvage (Underwater Act): M.G.L. Ch. 91 s.63

Shipwrecks/Salvage (Underwater Act): 312 CMR 2.00

Native American Burials: M.G.L. Ch. 7 s.38A

Native American Burials: M.G.L. Ch. 9 s.26A & 27

Native American Burials: M.G.L. Ch. 38 ss.6B-6C; (1983) 1989

Native American Burials: M.G.L. Ch. 114 s.17

Native American Burials: M.G.L. Ch. 38 ss.6B-6C; 1989

***Burials:** M.G.L. Ch. 9 s.26A and 27C

Care of Neglected Burial Places: M.G.L. Ch. 114 ss.17-18; (1980) 1983

Care of Neglected Burial Places: M.G.L. Ch. 273 s.7

Injuring or Removing Tombs, Graves, Memorials: M.G.L. Ch. 272, s.73; 1834

Rules and Regulations for Gravestone Repair/Reproduction: 950 CMR 41; N/A

Violation of Sepulchre: M.G.L. Ch. 272 s.71; 1931

***Historic Structures/Sites:** M.G.L. Ch. 9 s.26-27C; N/A

***State Review and Compliance:** M.G.L. Ch. 9 ss.26-27C; 1988

***State Review and Compliance:** 950 CMR 71.00

***State Funded Grant/Loan Program:** M.G.L. Ch. 9 ss.26-27C; N/A

***State Register Program:** M.G.L. Ch. 9 ss.26-27C; 1988

State Register Program: 950 CMR 41

***State Fund to Purchase Endangered Properties:** M.G.L. Ch. 9 ss.26-27C

Historic Building/Fire Code: 780 CMR 1-22

Historic Building/Fire Code: M.G.L. Ch. 802; 1972

State Funded Main Street Program: Executive decision, not legal authority

Preservation Restrictions: M.G.L. Ch. 184 ss.31-33; 1969

Local Historic Districts: M.G.L. Ch. 40C; 1960

Local Historical Commissions: M.G.L. Ch. 40 s.8D; 1963

Historic Homesteads: M.G.L. Ch. 9 s.27D; 1978

* statute included in Appendix E

M.G.L. C.9 ss.26-27C - MHC LAWS (December 1989)

9:26 Massachusetts Historical Commission

Section 26. There shall be in the department of the secretary of state a Massachusetts historical commission, hereinafter and in sections twenty-six A to twenty-seven D, inclusive, called the commission. Said commission shall consist of the state secretary, or an officer or employee from his department designated by him, who shall be the chairman: the commissioner of environmental management; the commissioner of commerce; two persons to be appointed by the governor; and twelve persons to be appointed by the state secretary of whom one shall be selected from a list of three nominees submitted by the Bay State Historical League, one from a list of three nominees submitted by the Massachusetts Historical Society, one from a list of three nominees submitted by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, one from a list of three nominees submitted by The American Antiquarian Society, one from a list of three nominees submitted by The Trustees of Reservations, one from a list of three nominees submitted by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and one from a list of three nominees submitted by The Massachusetts Archeological Society, Incorporated, one from a list of three nominees submitted by the Boston Society of Architects chapter of the American Institute of Architects, one from a list of three nominees submitted by the New England Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, one from a list of three nominees submitted by old Sturbridge Village, one from a list of three nominees submitted by The Museum of Afro-American History and one from a list of three nominees submitted by the Home Builders Association of Massachusetts; and the secretary of the executive office of communities and development. Upon the expiration of the term of an appointive member his successor shall be appointed in like manner for a term of three years. The chairman shall appoint a state archeologist who shall be responsible for the preservation and protection of the archeological resources of the commonwealth as the commission may direct, and in accordance with the provisions of sections twenty-six A to twenty-seven C, inclusive, and who shall not be subject to chapter thirty-one or section nine A of chapter thirty. The commission, the state archeologist and the board of underwater archeological resources established pursuant to section one hundred and seventy-nine of chapter six shall advise the state secretary on matters relating to the historical and archeological assets of the commonwealth and assist him in compiling and maintaining an inventory of such assets. The commission shall encourage all governmental bodies and persons considering action which may affect a historical or archeological asset of the commonwealth to consult with the commission to avoid any adverse effect to such asset. The state

secretary may on behalf of the commonwealth for the purposes of this section and section twenty-seven accept gifts of real and personal property, including papers, documents and moneys, and he may provide technical and other assistance, and publish, furnish and disseminate information of an historic nature. All moneys received hereunder shall be transmitted forthwith to the state treasurer, who shall administer the same as a trust fund in the manner provided by section sixteen-of chapter ten. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as such members.

9:26A Duties of State Archaeologist; Reservation from Sale of Lands on Which Sites etc. Are Located or May Be Found.

Section 26A. It shall be the duty of the state archeologist to:

(1) Compile and maintain an inventory of historical and archeological sites and specimens, which inventory shall not be a public record.

(2) Conduct surveys and field investigations relative to the recovery and preservation of scientific, historical or archeological information regarding specimens or sites, and analyze and publish said information. In the event that the site being investigated is an American Indian burial site, the survey and investigation shall be conducted in conjunction with the commission on Indian affairs.

(3) Recommend such sites within the commonwealth or its political subdivisions as the state archeologist deems necessary for the protection of historical or archeological resources to be considered for state archeological landmarks or for the execution of preservation or conservation restrictions.

(4) Issue permits for exploration-or field investigations- of - archeological or historical sites pursuant to section twenty-seven C, notifying any applicant for such permit whether the permit has been granted or denied within sixty days from receipt of his application.

(5) Notify the commission on Indian affairs, established pursuant to the provisions of section thirty-eight of chapter seven, the discovery of and existence of an information pertaining to all American Indian burial sites in the commonwealth. Records of such sites shall not be made available to the public.

(6) Conduct, within a reasonable time, site evaluations, including limited subsurface testing, in accordance with generally accepted scientific and archaeological standards, of unmarked, human burial and skeletal remains suspected of being one hundred years old or more upon receiving notification pursuant to section six B of chapter thirty-eight, to determine the nature and extent of the site, and the cultural or biological character of the site and remains.

(7) Arrange for the disposition of non-native, human remains, suspected of being one hundred years old or more after conducting a site evaluation pursuant to paragraph six of section twenty-six A. The state archaeologist shall consult with the site's owner and other interested persons to determine whether prudent and feasible alternatives exist to avoid, minimize or mitigate harm to the burial site. The final plan or agreement which shall be in writing, may include provisions for preservation in situ; the conducting of additional scientific and archaeological research and investigation; and, with the consent of the site's owner, the execution of a preservation restriction pursuant to section thirty-two of chapter one hundred and eighty-four. If no prudent and feasible alternative is agreed to, the state archaeologist or his or her designee may excavate the site and recover the remains in accordance with generally accepted scientific and archaeological standards. The state archaeologist shall determine whether a skeletal analysis of the remains shall be conducted. If he determines that such analysis shall be made after the completion of the said analysis, the state archaeologist shall determine whether the remains shall be deposited in a curatorial facility or reinterred in accordance with the provisions of section forty-three M of chapter one hundred and fourteen. It shall be the responsibility of the person, whose proposed action necessitates the removal of skeletal remains, to conduct and bear the financial costs of said skeletal analysis and reinterment.

The commission by written notice to the state secretary shall recommend the reservation from sale of any land owned by the commonwealth or a political subdivision, including any forfeited to a city or town for the nonpayment of taxes, on which sites or specimens are located or may be found, as designated by the state archaeologist; provided, however, that the reservation of such lands from sale shall be confined to the actual location of the site or specimens. When said sites or specimens have been explored, excavated or otherwise examined to the extent desired by the state archaeologist he shall file with the state secretary a statement that there is no longer cause for reserving such land from sale.

All agencies of the commonwealth or of any political subdivision thereof shall cooperate fully with the state archaeologist in the preservation, protection, excavation and evaluation of specimens and sites.

9:26B. Definitions.

Section 26B. The following definitions shall apply to section twenty-six A, section twenty-six C, and to sections twenty-seven to twenty-seven C, inclusive:-

"Adverse Effect", (1) the destruction or alteration of all or part of a site, (2) the isolation or alteration of a site's surrounding environment, (3) the introduction of visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the site

or alter its setting, (4) the neglect of a site resulting in deterioration or destruction, or (5) the transfer or sale of the site without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance or use.

"Effect", any change in the integrity of the location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling or association of the site.

"Field investigation", the study of the traces of human culture or other remains at any land or water site by means of surveying, digging, sampling, excavating or removing surface or subsurface objects, or the entrance onto a site with that intent.

"License", a permit determination, order or other action, including the issuance of a lease, license, permit, certificate, variance, approval, or other entitlement for use, granted to any person, firm, or corporation, including trusts, voluntary association or other forms of business organizations by a state body for a project but shall not include a general entitlement to a person to carry on a trade or profession or to operate mechanical equipment which does not depend upon the location of such trade or operation.

"Project", action, activity, program, construction, or land modification, including, but not limited to, a building or structure, either directly undertaken by a state body, or which, if undertaken by a private person, in whole or in part seeks the provision of financial assistance by a state body or, in whole or in part requires the issuance of a license by a state body.

"Site", any building, structure, district or area including those underground, that is one hundred and fifty years old or more and significant in the history, archeology, architecture or culture of the nation, the commonwealth or its communities as determined by the commission.

"Specimens", all relics, artifacts, remains, objects, or any other evidence of a historical, prehistorical, archeological, anthropological or paleontological nature fifty years old or more which may be found below or on the surface of the earth, and which have scientific, historical or archeological value, including but not limited to objects of antiquity, aboriginal, colonial or industrial relics, and archeological or paleontological samples.

"State body", any agency, executive office, department, board, commission, bureau, division, or authority of the commonwealth established to serve a public purpose.

9:26C. State Register of Historic Places; Contents; Update.

Section 26C. The commission shall establish and maintain a state register of historic places, known as the state register. The state register shall contain the following properties: (1) all districts, sites, buildings, or objects determined eligible for listing or listed in the National Register of Historic Places; (2) all local historic districts established pursuant to chapter forty C or a special law; (3) all landmarks designated under

local ordinance or by-law; (4) all structures and sites subject to a preservation easement approved or held by the commission pursuant to section thirty-two of chapter one hundred and eighty-four; (5) all historical or archeological landmarks certified pursuant to section twenty-seven; and (6) all districts, structures, buildings, and sites listed in the state register of historic places pursuant to section twenty-six D. The commission shall periodically update the state register.

Section 26D. The commission shall promulgate regulations as may be necessary for:-

- (1) nominating properties for listing in and removal from the state register of historic places; and
- (2) establishing criteria for properties to be listed in the state register of historic places. The commission shall use the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a guide in establishing criteria for listing in the state register.

The commission may accept a nomination from any local government or state agency for listing of a property in the state register of historic places. The commission may include in the state register of historic places any property for which a nomination is made if the commission determines that the property is eligible in accordance with the regulations promulgated under this section.

9:27. Certified Historical and Archeological Landmarks.

Section 27. The commission may request the chairman to examine certain sites and structures in the commonwealth and to make recommendations concerning their historical significance. Any such site or structure deemed by the commission to be of substantial historical significance to the commonwealth may, with the written consent of the person or persons claiming ownership, and such others having recorded interests as the commission shall deem necessary, be certified by the commission as an historic landmark and a list of such certified historic landmarks shall be maintained and published annually by the state secretary. In the case of landmarks owned by the commonwealth, such consent may be given by the governor. In the case of landmarks owned by a city such consent may be given by its manager or, if there is no manager, its mayor, with the approval of its city council, and in the case of landmarks owned by a town, by its selectmen. No such certification shall take effect until a notice of such certification has been recorded in the registry of deeds in the county where such certified landmark is situated. The commission may establish standards for the care and management of such certified landmarks, and may withdraw such certification for failure to maintain such standards provided that a notice of such withdrawal is recorded as aforesaid. No certified historic landmark shall be altered in such a manner as would seriously impair its historical values

without permission of the commission, except that persons having recorded interests who have not given written consent to the certification and those claiming under them shall not be required to obtain such permission. Before granting such permission the commission shall hold a public hearing. The commission may grant such permission or may withhold permission for any period up to one year during which time the commission shall consult with civic groups, public agencies and interested citizens to ascertain what action, if any, ought to be taken to preserve such landmark, and shall make recommendations for its preservation to the commonwealth or its political subdivisions, to historic societies or to other interested civic organizations. The superior court shall have jurisdiction in equity to enforce the provisions of this section and, on petition of any party in interest, may alter, amend or revoke the order of the commission.

The commission may request the state archeologist to examine certain sites in the commonwealth and to make recommendations concerning their archeological significance. Any such site deemed by the commission to be of substantial archeological significance to the commonwealth may, with the written consent of the person or persons claiming ownership, and such others having recorded interests as the commission shall deem necessary, be certified by the commission as an archeological landmark. In the case of landmarks owned by the commonwealth, such consent may be given by the governor. In the case of landmarks owned by a city, such consent may be given by its manager or, if there is no manager, its mayor, with the approval of its city council, and in the case of landmarks owned by a town, by its selectmen. No such certification shall take effect until a notice of such certification has been recorded in the registry of deeds in the county where such certified landmark is situated. The commission may establish standards for the care and management of such certified landmarks, and may withdraw such certification for failure to maintain such standards provided that a notice of such withdrawal is recorded as aforesaid. No person, corporation or municipality shall conduct a field investigation, as defined in section twenty-six A, of any site so certified without first, obtaining a permit from the state archeologist, according to the provisions of section twenty-seven C. The superior court shall have jurisdiction in equity to enforce the provisions of this section and, on petition of any party in interest, may alter, amend or revoke the order of the commission.

9:27A. Commission's Authority to Contract; Acceptance of Gifts, Grants, etc.

Section 27A. The commission may hold hearings, may enter into contracts with individuals, organizations and institutions for services furthering the objectives of the commission's program; may enter into contracts with local or regional associations for

cooperative endeavors furthering the commission's program; may accept gifts, contributions and bequests of funds from individuals, foundations and from federal, state or other governmental bodies for the purpose of furthering the commission's program; may make and sign any agreements and may do and perform any and all acts which may be necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of sections twenty-six to twenty-seven B, inclusive. The commission may request from any department, division, board, bureau, commission or agency of the commonwealth, or any municipal historical commission, such assistance and data as will enable it properly to carry out its powers and duties.

9:27B. Authority with Respect to Federal Historic Preservation Pct.

Section 27B. The commission shall develop historical surveys and plans in accordance with the requirements of the federal historic preservation act (Title 16, U.S.C sections 470-470N). The commission shall be the sole agency of the commonwealth for administration of said act. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of funds received by the commonwealth under section one hundred three of said act, and said funds shall be expended by the commission, without special appropriation, on projects approved by it which carry out the objects of the said act.

9:27C. Reports to State Archeologist of Archeological etc., Sites or Objects Discovered on State Lands; Permits; Forgery of Specimens.

Section 27C. As early as possible in the planning process of a project undertaken by a state body, or prior to a state body's funding or licensing, in whole or in part, a private project, the state body undertaking, funding or licensing such project shall notify the commission of such project and the commission shall, within thirty days of receipt of such notice, determine whether such project will have any adverse effect, direct or indirect, on any property listed in the state register of historic places. If the commission does not make a determination within thirty days, the state body or the proponent may proceed with the project. Upon a determination of adverse effect, the commission, the state agency and, in the case of a private project, the project proponent shall immediately consult to discuss ways to eliminate, minimize or mitigate the adverse effects; provided, however, that such property was included in the inventory of the historic assets of the commonwealth prior to the thirtieth day following the submission of an application for building, demolition, special permit, or the submission of a plan under the provisions of section eighty-one O, eighty-one P, or eighty-one S of chapter forty-one, or the application for the required state permits for the project. The state body undertaking the project or the private entity proposing the project shall adopt all prudent and feasible means to eliminate,

minimize or mitigate the adverse effects. The commission's review shall not be limited to the subject matter of the license, but shall extend to the entire project whether licensed or funded in whole or in part. The commission shall have the authority to promulgate rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this section. This section shall be interpreted and administered so as to eliminate, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to properties listed in the state register of historic places.

Any person, corporation, agency or authority of the commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions supervising any survey, excavation or construction on any lands of the commonwealth, its agencies or political subdivisions shall report to the state archeologist the existence of any archeological, paleontological or historical site or object discovered in the course of such survey, excavation or construction, and shall take all reasonable steps to secure its preservation. No person, corporation, agency or authority of the commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions shall conduct field investigation activities on any land owned or controlled by the commonwealth, its agencies or political subdivisions or on any historic or archeological landmarks or on any lands restricted by section thirty-one of chapter one hundred and eighty-four of the General Laws without first securing a permit from the state archeologist. The state archeologist shall issue permits for exploration and field investigation to be undertaken on said lands, with the consent of the owner or agency in charge of said lands, to those persons or institutions which he deems to be qualified to conduct such activity, and subject to such rules and regulations as the commission may prescribe; provided, however, that any activity shall be conducted with the objective of disseminating knowledge gained by it; provided further, that a summary report of such activity, containing relevant maps, documents, drawings and photographs be submitted to the commission; and provided further, that all specimens collected through such activity shall be the permanent property of the commonwealth. The commission may make arrangements for the disposition or display of any such specimens at appropriate institutions located within the commonwealth. Information reported to the state archeologist pursuant to this section shall be regarded as confidential.

Any person, corporation, agency or authority of the commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions who shall conduct field investigations on any land owned or controlled by the commonwealth, its agencies, or any political subdivisions thereof or in which the commonwealth has an interest, without first obtaining a permit therefor as provided in this section, or any person, corporation or municipality who shall appropriate, deface, destroy or otherwise alter any site, specimen or landmark except in the course of activities authorized under said permit, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor

and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. All specimens, objects and materials collected or excavated in violation of this section shall be forfeited to the commonwealth.

Any person, corporation, agency or authority of the commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions who shall reproduce, retouch, rework or forge any archeological, paleontological or historical object, or falsely label, describe, identify or offer for sale or exchange any object, with intent to represent said object as an original and genuine archeological, paleontological or historical specimen, or any person who shall offer for sale or exchange any object with knowledge that it has been previously collected or excavated in violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months or both. The superior court shall have jurisdiction in equity to enforce the provisions of this section and, on the petition of any party in interest, may alter, amend or revoke any order of the commission or state archeologist.

The commission may adopt any rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

Any person, corporation, agency or authority of the commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions who shall discover unmarked human burial or skeletal remains suspected of being one hundred years of more pursuant to section six C of chapter thirty-eight, shall immediately cease any activity, including but not limited to, construction and agricultural activity, which would deface, alter, destroy or otherwise impair the integrity of the site until such time as the state archeologist has completed a site evaluation pursuant to paragraph six of section twenty-six A of chapter nine of the General Laws and until disposition of the remains has been agreed upon pursuant to either section thirty-eight A of chapter seven or pursuant to paragraph seven of section twenty-six A, of chapter nine.

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950 CMR 71.00: PROTECTION OF PROPERTIES INCLUDED IN THE STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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71.01: Introduction

950 CMR 71.00 are hereby issued pursuant to the authority of M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C as amended by St. 1988, c. 254.

71.02: Scope, Purpose and Participants

(1) Scope and Purpose. The purpose of M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C is to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to properties listed in the State Register of Historic Places. 950 CMR 71.00 establishes a standardized procedure to protect the public's interest in preserving historic and archaeological properties by directing state bodies to notify the MHC as early as possible in the planning process of any project either undertaken by the state body or prior to the state body's funding or licensing, in whole or in part, a private project. The qHC will determine whether the project will have any adverse effect, direct or indirect, on any property listed in the State Register of Historic Places. The MHC must make a determination of effect within thirty (30) days of receipt of notification. If the MHC determines that a project will have an adverse effect on a State Register property, then the MHC, the state body, and the private project proponent will immediately consult to discuss ways to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. The state body or the private project proponent undertaking the project must adopt all prudent and feasible means to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects. These regulations detail the process for compliance with M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C by establishing a forum for the resolution of disputes arising between proposed developments and historic properties; the emphasis of the process is on interested parties negotiating an agreement after a thorough and good faith examination of alternatives. State law does not give the MHC veto authority over proposed developments, but does direct state bodies to adopt all prudent and feasible means to avoid damaging historic properties. The MHC's role is to provide information, technical assistance, and a forum to assist project proponents in developing - projects that consider historic values and preserve the Commonwealth's historic heritage.

(2) Participants

(a) Consulting Parties. Consulting parties are the primary participants in the consultation process, whose responsibilities are defined by these regulations. Consulting parties have the principal responsibilities in the consultation process and are parties to any agreement resulting from the consultation process. Consulting parties may include:

1. Project proponent as defined in 950 CMR 71.03
2. State body as defined in 950 CMR 71.03
3. MHC as defined in 950 CMR 71.03

(b) Local Historical Commissions and Local Historic District Commissions.

Local historical commissions and local historic district commissions are encouraged to take an active role in the consultation process. Local historical and historic district commissions shall be invited to participate in

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71.02: continued

the consultation process for any projects which might have an effect upon State Register properties located within the town or local historic district. The MHC may invite local historical and historic district commissions to become a party to certain agreements resulting from the consultation process.

(c) Interested Parties. Interested parties are those organizations and individuals that are concerned with the effects of a project on State Register properties and are encouraged to participate in consultation. Whenever the state body, project proponent and the MHC agree that active participation of an interested party will advance the objectives of the consultation process, they may invite that party to become a consulting party.

(d) The Public. The MHC values the views of the public and encourages public participation in the consultation process. Notice to the public under these regulations should adequately inform the public of preservation issues in order to elicit informed public views on issues that can be considered and resolved, when possible, in the decision making process.

71.03: Definitions

As used in 950 CMR 71.00:

Area of Potential Impact means that geographical area within which direct and indirect effects generated by the project could reasonably be expected to occur and to cause a change in the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural qualities possessed by a State Register property.

Consulting Parties means the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the state body, and the project proponent participating in the consultation process.

Executive Director means the Director of the Massachusetts Historical Commission or a designee authorized to act for the Executive Director.

Interested Parties means any organization or individual who is concerned with the effects of a project on a State Register property.

Inventory means the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth which is compiled and maintained by the MHC pursuant to M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26 and 26A(1). The inventory includes records of districts, buildings, sites, areas, structures, bridges, objects, specimens, burial grounds, streetscapes, parks, and landscapes located within the Commonwealth. The Inventory is maintained in computer files, paper files, maps, and ancillary reports which are located at the office of the MHC, and contains over 200,000 records. The Inventory of Archaeological Sites and Specimens maintained pursuant to M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26A(1) is not a public record and is available for inspection at the discretion of the State Archaeologist. The Inventory of Historical Assets is public information and available for public access pursuant to M.G.L. c. 66.

Local Historical Commission means any commission of a city or town established under M.G.L. c. 40, ss. 8D or Special Act, to advise the city or town in historic preservation matters.

Local Historic District Commission means any commission of a city or town established under M.G.L. c. 40C or Special Act, to administer local historic districts or local landmarks.

License means a permit, determination, order or other action, including the issuance of a lease, license, permit, certificate, variance, approval, or other entitlement for use, granted by a state body for a project to any private person, firm, corporation, trust, voluntary association, or other form of business organization, or any state or local governmental, or other entity which is not a state body, but shall not include a general entitlement to a person to carry on a trade or profession or to operate mechanical equipment which does not depend upon the location of such trade or operation.

8/4/89

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71.03: continued

MHC means the Massachusetts Historical Commission as defined in M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26 or its staff designated to carry out its responsibilities.

Project means action, activity, program, construction, or land modification, including, but not limited to, a building or structure, either directly undertaken by a state body, or which if undertaken by a private project proponent, in whole or in part, seeks the provision of financial assistance by a state body, or, in whole or in part, requires the issuance of a license by a state body.

Project Notification Form means the form provided by the MHC that is completed by a state body or a private project proponent in order to notify the MHC of a project requiring review under M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C; included in these regulations as Appendix A.

Project Proponent means a state body undertaking a project or a private person, firm, corporation, trust, voluntary association, or other form of business organization, or any state or local governmental, or other entity which is not a state body undertaking a project that seeks the provision of financial assistance by a state body, in whole or in part, or requires the issuance of a license by a state body, in whole or in part.

State Body means any agency, executive office, department, board, commission, bureau, division, or authority of the Commonwealth established to serve a public purpose.

State Register means the State Register of Historic Places. The State Register shall contain the following properties:

- (a) all districts, sites, buildings, or objects determined eligible for listing or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These include properties listed in the National Register under provisions outlined in 36 C.F.R. Part 60 or properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register under provisions outlined in 36 C.F.R. Part 63;
- (b) all local historic districts established pursuant to M.G.L. c. 40C or special legislation;
- (c) all landmarks designated under local ordinances or by-laws;
- (d) all structures and sites subject to preservation easements approved or held by the MHC pursuant to M.G.L. c. 184, ss. 32;
- (e) all historical or archaeological landmarks certified pursuant to M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 27; and
- (f) all properties listed by the MHC pursuant to M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26D.

State Register Property means a district, site, building, structure, or object included in the State Register.

71.04: Applicability and Coordination

(1) Projects Which Require Review. Prior to any state body undertaking a project, or any state body funding or licensing, in whole or in part, a private project, the state body must notify the MHC of the project. A private project proponent may provide notification, in which case a state body need not provide notice to the MHC of the project. A state body does not have to notify the MHC of a project which clearly does not have an area of potential impact due to the nature of the project. Nevertheless, a state body must notify the MHC if the nature and scope of a project is likely to impact a geographical area and cause a change in the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural qualities of a property, even if the project does not appear to affect any State Register properties. The MHC shall determine whether State Register properties exist within a project's area of potential impact. The MHC's review shall not be limited to the subject matter of the funding or licensing, but shall extend to the entire project. Any project for which the MHC receives notice on or after December 5, 1988 shall follow and be reviewed under these regulations for compliance with M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C as amended by St. 1988, c. 254. Any project for which the MHC received notice prior to December 5, 1988 shall follow and be reviewed under M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C and regulations thereunder as then in effect.

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(2) Coordination with Review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended 116 U.S.C. 470). Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of any federal undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Initiation of review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 may be accomplished by submission to the MHC of the Project Notification Form or Environmental Notification Form required under these regulations. In the case of projects which require review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the documentation of no adverse effect, preliminary case reports, and other reports prepared for the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation may be submitted for review to the MHC under the provisions of M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C. Such reports shall be reviewed for adequacy under these regulations. Completed project review under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 shall ordinarily fulfill the requirements of compliance with M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C, unless otherwise determined by the MHC.

(3) Coordination with Review under the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act. The Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA), M.G.L. c.30, ss. 61-62H, and regulations promulgated thereunder (301 CMR 11.00), require review and evaluation of projects in order to disclose environmental impacts and find all feasible alternatives to avoid damaging the environment, including historic properties. For projects which require review under MEPA and M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C, project proponents will find it most convenient to follow the procedures outlined in these regulations at the time MEPA reports are filed. Project proponents should be aware that the categorical inclusions and review thresholds which govern compliance to MEPA do not apply to these regulations. Similarly, the subject matter limitations which constrain MEPA do not constrain review under M.G.L. c.9, ss. 26-27C. Finally, consultation of the State Register does not fulfill the state body's responsibilities to identify and assess potential impacts to historic resources under MEPA.

(4) Designation of Principal State Body. If a project requires the approval of two or more state bodies, representatives from each state body shall meet with the MHC, and the MHC may designate a state body to act as the principal under these regulations. The principal state body shall take all actions necessary to comply with M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C. Furthermore, if the MHC has completed review of a project pursuant to a particular permit or pending approval from a state body, subsequent permit or funding requirements from other state bodies shall not trigger the MHC review process in regards to that particular project.

(5) Coordination with the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth. The MHC's review under M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C applies only to properties listed in the State Register which were included in the Inventory on or within thirty (30) days following the earliest submission of an application for building, demolition, special permit, a plan under the provisions of M.G.L. c. 41, ss. 810, 81P or 81S, or an application for a required state permit for the project. In other words, the MHC's review to determine whether a project will have an adverse effect on State Register properties is limited to a determination on State Register properties which were included in the Inventory on or within thirty (30) days after the first submission of the above-referenced permits. For properties entered in the Inventory after December 5, 1988, the MHC maintains a log indicating the date on which a property was entered in the Inventory. To verify that the provisions of M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C do not apply to a particular property, a state body or private project proponent shall provide the MHC with documentation that, before the date of inclusion of the property in the Inventory, thirty (30) days had expired after the earliest submission date for the above-referenced permits.

71.05: Criteria of Adverse Effect

Adverse effects on State Register properties may occur under conditions which include but are not limited to:

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- (a) the destruction or alteration of all or part of a State Register property;
- (b) the isolation or alteration of a State Register property from its surrounding environment;
- (c) the introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with, or alter the setting of the State Register property;
- (d) the neglect of a State Register property resulting in deterioration or destruction; or
- (e) the transfer or sale of a State Register property without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use.

71.06: Authorization and Expansion of the State Register

The MHC shall establish and maintain the State Register of Historic Places. The MHC shall publish annually a complete listing of all properties included in the State Register. The MHC shall publish an update in the Massachusetts Register of properties that have been added to the State Register each week. The MHC shall maintain the most current and accurate list of properties included in the State Register, and shall make available cumulative updated lists of properties which have been added to the State Register after the date of publication of the last annual listing.

71.07: Review of Projects

(1) State Body Responsibilities. Prior to any state body undertaking a project, or any state body funding or licensing, in whole or in part, a private project, the state body must notify the MHC of the project, unless the project clearly does not have an area of potential impact due to its nature. Furthermore, the notice should be given to the MHC as early as possible in the planning process of a project, and must be given before a state body takes action or makes a decision which forecloses alternatives that could eliminate, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects, or Limits the MHC's ability to comment or consult. A private project proponent may notify the MHC. A state body may direct all its grantees or Licensees to provide the MHC with the required notice. In notifying the MHC, a state body or private project proponent may either complete an Environmental Notification Form as required under MEPA, or a Project Notification Form provided by the MHC. The notification form shall be completed with the most accurate and comprehensive information available. The form shall adequately document the information necessary for the MHC to make an informed and reasonable determination of the effect of a proposed project on State Register Properties.

(2) MHC Responsibilities. The MHC will issue a written determination of effect within thirty (30) days of receipt of an adequately documented Project Notification Form or Environmental Notification Form.

(a) Identification of State Register Properties. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of an adequately documented Project Notification Form or Environmental Notification Form, the MHC shall consult the State Register to determine whether State Register properties exist within a project's area of potential impact. If the MHC concludes that no State Register properties exist within a project's area of potential impact, the MHC will document this conclusion and so inform the state body or the private project proponent in writing.

(b) Determination of Adverse Effect. For each State Register property that is located within a project's area of potential impact, the MHC shall apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to determine whether the project will have an adverse effect upon the historical architectural, archaeological, or cultural characteristics of the property that qualified it for inclusion in the State Register. The MHC shall make such determination in writing, specifying the reasons for the adverse effect finding.

1. No Effect. The MHC may determine that a project will have no effect on the characteristics of a property that qualified it for inclusion in the State Register, and shall make such determination in writing. Upon receipt of the MHC's determination that a project will have no effect, the state body may proceed with the project, or in the case of a private project, may proceed with the funding or licensing of such project.

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2. Determination of No Adverse Effect. The MHC may determine the effects of a project on the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural characteristics of the property are not adverse, and shall make such determination in writing. Upon receipt of the MHC's determination that a project will have no adverse effect, the state body may proceed with the project, or in the case of a private project, may proceed with the funding or licensing of such project.

3. Determination of Adverse Effect. The MHC may determine that the effects of a project on the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural characteristics of the property are adverse, and shall make such determination in writing, specifying the criteria of adverse effect that are met by the project. The MHC, the state body, and the project proponent shall immediately proceed with the consultation process.

(c) Other Historical and Archaeological Assets. In reviewing a Project Notification Form or an Environmental Notification Form, the MHC shall consult the Inventory to determine whether properties not listed in the State Register exist within the project's area of potential impact. If the Inventory indicates that historic properties not Listed in the State Register exist within the project's area of potential impact, the MHC will so notify the state body and the project proponent. To the extent feasible, the MHC will notify the state body and the project proponent whether such property will be listed in the State Register prior to the conclusion of the project review under these regulations. The MHC shall encourage the state body and the project proponent to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to properties included in the Inventory.

(d) Failure to Request the Comments of the MHC. Any person may advise the MHC of projects that threaten State Register properties and appear to involve a state body. The MHC may investigate these matters. If there is state body involvement, the state body shall fulfill its responsibilities under these regulations. The MHC will exercise its authority to comment to the state body even though written notification has not been received.

(e) Suspension of Action. Until the MHC issues its comments pursuant to these regulations, the state body and project proponent shall not undertake or sanction any action or make any irreversible commitment that could result in an adverse effect on a State Register property or would foreclose the consideration of modifications or alternatives to the proposed project that could eliminate, minimize, or mitigate such adverse effects.

(f) Failure of the MHC to Make a Determination. If the MHC fails to make a determination of adverse effect within thirty (30) days of receipt of an adequately documented Project Notification Form or Environmental Notification Form, the state body may proceed with the project, or in the case of a private project, may proceed with the funding or licensing of such project.

(g) Project Changes. If after the MHC completes the review of a proposed project the project substantially changes, the project proponent shall promptly notify the MHC and request a new MHC review and determination based upon the project changes. The MHC shall conduct the review process to determine whether the project changes will have any adverse effect on State Register properties. The MHC must make a determination of effect within thirty (30) days of receipt of notification. If the MHC makes an adverse effect determination, the MHC, the state body, and the project proponent shall immediately proceed with the consultation process. A project's substantial change, requiring additional MHC review, shall consist of any changes which could reasonably be expected to cause an effect in the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural qualities of State Register properties.

(3) Consultation Process. Upon determination of adverse effect, the MHC, the state body, and the project proponent shall immediately consult to consider project alternatives that could eliminate, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on State Register properties. The MHC shall invite the appropriate local historical commission or local historic district commission to participate in consultation, and may invite such commission to be a consulting party to an agreement. The MHC, the state

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body, or the project proponent may invite interested parties to participate in consultation or to be a consulting party to an agreement. The views of the public are also encouraged. The consultation process shall be conducted in a timely manner, and all parties should act in good faith to minimize time delays. The consultation process may involve the following:

(a) On-Site Inspection. At the request of any of the consulting parties, the state body or project proponent shall allow on-site inspection.

(b) Public Informational Meeting. At the request of any of the consulting parties or on its own initiative, the MHC may conduct a meeting open to the public, where representatives of national, state, or local units of government, representatives of local historical commissions, local historic district commissions, interested parties, and the public may receive information and express their views on the project, its effects on State Register properties, and alternative courses of action that could eliminate, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effect on such properties.

(c) Consideration of Alternatives.

1. The consulting parties shall meet in order to discuss project alternatives which could eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect. The state body or project proponent shall provide to the MHC all data and information necessary to identify and evaluate such alternatives.

2. The MHC shall maintain a record, including a record of sources of information consulted, that documents all alternatives considered during the consultation process.

(d) Avoidance or Satisfactory Mitigation of Adverse Effect. After a thorough review of the alternatives, the consulting parties may agree that there is a prudent and feasible alternative that eliminates, minimizes, or mitigates the adverse effects of the project. Upon such agreement, the MHC shall, with the assistance of any consulting party, prepare a Memorandum of Agreement describing such alternative and submit the Memorandum to the state body and the project proponent. If the state body and the project proponent sign the Memorandum agreeing that they will comply with the measures specified to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect, the Memorandum shall be signed by the Executive Director on behalf of the MHC and a copy shall be sent to the state body and the project proponent.

(e) Acceptance of Adverse Effect. After a thorough review of the alternatives, the MHC may determine that there are no feasible or prudent alternatives to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. Upon such decision, the MHC shall, with the assistance of any consulting party, prepare a Statement of Acceptance of the Adverse Effect, and submit such Statement to the state body and the project proponent.

(4) Failure to Agree. After a thorough review of alternatives and consultation with the consulting parties, the project proponent, the state body, or the MHC may conclude that the parties fail to agree. The project proponent or state body may request the MHC, or the MHC may undertake to prepare a Memorandum of Agreement outlining the MHC's conclusion that a prudent and feasible alternative exists that would eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects of the project. If the MHC concludes that the consulting parties have made reasonable and good faith efforts to complete the consultation process in a comprehensive manner, the MHC shall promptly prepare the requested Memorandum of Agreement and submit it for consideration to the state body and project proponent. Should the state body or project proponent fail to agree to comply with the specified alternative, it shall so notify the MHC. The proposed Memorandum of Agreement shall be placed on the agenda of a regular meeting of the MHC for consideration within sixty (60) days of receipt of such notification. Consideration of the proposed Memorandum of Agreement may, with the concurrence of the MHC, be postponed at the request of the state body or project proponent. The state body shall not proceed with the project, or in the case of a private project, shall not proceed with the funding or Licensing of the project, and the private project proponent shall not proceed with the project until the MHC issues its comments.

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(5) Massachusetts Historical Commission Meeting.

(a) Consideration of the Proposed Memorandum of Agreement. In considering the proposed Memorandum of Agreement, the MHC shall review the following information:

1. The Project Notification Form or Environmental Notification Form;
2. The Determination of Adverse Effect;
3. The information listing the property in the State Register of Historic Places;
4. Any additional information submitted by the state body or project proponent, including any counter Memorandum of Agreement; and
5. Any information submitted by other consulting parties, by the Executive Director, or by the public.

All information must be submitted to the MHC, in writing, at least 10 days prior to the meeting at which the proposed Memorandum of Agreement shall be reviewed, unless a shorter period of time is approved by the MHC.

(b) Statements to the MHC. At the scheduled MHC meeting, the state body and the project proponent shall discuss with the MHC alternatives to the project and means of eliminating, minimizing, or mitigating the adverse effects. Other consulting parties, interested public and private organizations, or individuals may make oral or written remarks to the MHC, provided that they notify the Executive Director at least two (2) days in advance of the meeting, unless prior notification is waived by the MHC.

(c) Comments of the MHC. Within twenty (20) days after the MHC meeting, the MHC shall submit to the state body and the project proponent either a finding of acceptance of adverse effect or a statement specifying prudent and feasible alternatives that exist to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. If there is a consensus at the conclusion of the meeting, the state body and the project proponent may request that a joint Memorandum of Prudent and Feasible Alternatives be prepared.

(d) Joint Memorandum. If a Joint Memorandum of Prudent and Feasible Alternatives is prepared, and the state body and project proponent sign such Memorandum agreeing to comply with the measures stipulated to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect, then the state body may proceed with the project, or in the case of a private project, may proceed with funding or licensing such project. The Joint Memorandum of Prudent and Feasible Alternatives shall be prepared by the MHC with the assistance of any consulting party in a timely manner.

(e) State Body Action in Response to MHC Comments. If either the state body or the project proponent fails to agree to comply with the MHC's Statement of Prudent and Feasible Alternatives or proposed joint Memorandum of Prudent and Feasible Alternatives, then the state body or the project proponent shall prepare a detailed response explaining why such state body or project proponent refuses to adopt the MHC's finding. No state body shall proceed with the project or in the case of a private project, no state body shall fund or license such project, and no project proponent shall proceed with the project until ten (10) days after the submission of such response to the MHC.

71.08: Public Participation

The MHC encourages maximum public participation in the review process under these regulations. The MHC and the state body should seek assistance from local historical commissions, local historic district commissions, interested parties, the public, units of state and local government, and public and private organizations in determining effect and developing alternatives to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effect. The MHC should make readily available, to the extent allowed by law, documents, materials, and other information and data concerning the project and its effects to State Register properties. The MHC should make the public aware of informational meetings and the availability of other information related to the review of individual projects, such as a Determination of Adverse Effect, an Acceptance of Adverse Effect, a Memorandum of Agreement, a Joint Memorandum of Prudent and Feasible Alternatives, and a state body's response refusing to adopt the MHC's findings. Informing the public may include:

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- (a) mailing notice to those who have requested information on an individual project;
- (b) placing notice in local newspapers or newsletters;
- (c) posting notices on- and off-site;
- (d) soliciting relevant information from the public;
- (e) holding or sponsoring public meetings;
- (f) publishing notice of decisions regarding review of individual projects in the Massachusetts Register; and
- (g) publishing notice of decisions or other actions under these regulations in the Environmental Monitor published by the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs.

71.09: State Program Coordination

(1) Application. At the request of a state body, the MHC shall consider execution of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement to fulfill the state body's responsibilities under M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C for a particular program or class of projects that would otherwise require numerous individual project reviews. The Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement may specify categories of projects that shall be exempt from further review, categories of projects where review could be best accomplished on a program-wide rather than individual project basis, or coordinated process and schedule for review. Agencies which are legally required to hold adjudicatory proceedings, are particularly encouraged to request a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement.

(2) Consultation Process. At the request of a state body, the state body and the MHC shall consult to develop a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement. Upon agreement, the MHC shall, with the assistance of the state body, draft a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement outlining the review procedures for programs conducted by the state body and listing the types of action exempt from review. The MHC shall submit a draft of the proposed Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement to the state body. If the state body signs the proposed Programmatic Memorandum agreeing that it will comply with the measures specified to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to State Register properties, then the proposed Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement shall be placed on the agenda of a MHC meeting to be held within sixty (60) days of receipt of the signed Proposed Memorandum. The MHC shall notify the state body of the time and place of the MHC meeting.

(3) Consideration of the Proposed Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement. The MHC shall review the proposed Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement and consider any additional information submitted by the state body or by the public. Within ten (10) days of the meeting, the MHC shall direct the Executive Director to either sign and execute the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement on behalf of the MHC, or revise the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement in accordance with the recommendations of the MHC and consult with the state body to develop a revised Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement.

71.10: Emergency Actions

In the rare situation where immediate action by a state body is essential to avoid or eliminate an imminent threat to the public health or safety, or a serious and immediate threat to the environment, a project may commence without compliance with the MHC review process pursuant to M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C, provided that wherever practicable the state body must obtain the prior written approval of the MHC. In cases where written notice is not practicable, the state body must make a good faith effort to obtain the prior oral approval of the MHC by telephone, during normal business hours. In all cases, written notification will be required within ten (10) days of the commencement of the project providing all available information concerning the scope and details of the project. Within thirty (30) days of the initiation of a project triggered by an emergency situation, the state body or the project proponent shall commence full compliance with the provisions of these regulations. Any emergency action taken under this section prior to notification to the MHC shall be the minimum

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action necessary to avoid or eliminate the imminent threat to the public health, safety, or the environment. Where the reasons for undertaking emergency measures no longer exist, any emergency action taken under this section shall cease until the provisions of these regulations have been complied with.

71.11: Failure to Inform the Massachusetts Historical Commission

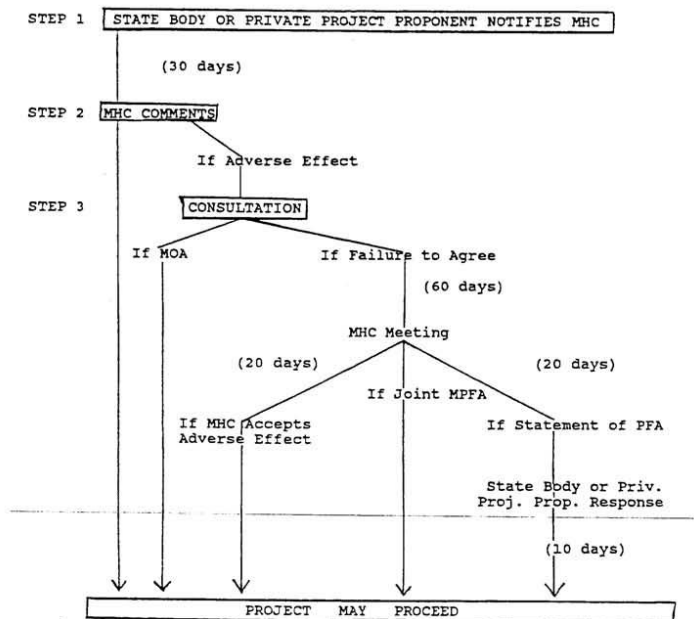
Should a state body or a private project proponent fail to notify the MHC about a project, to provide the MHC with the information necessary to determine whether the project will adversely affect a State Register property, to identify and assess alternatives to the project, to meet with the MHC to discuss alternatives, or to respond in detail to the MHC's Statement of Prudent or Feasible Alternatives, or proposed joint Memorandum of Prudent and Feasible Alternatives, then the state body shall not proceed with the project or in the case of a private project, shall not fund or license such project, until the MHC states that such failure has not frustrated the purpose of M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C.

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71.12: State Register Review: Flow Chart



(71.13 through 71.99: Reserved)

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APPENDIX A

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 Boylston Street, Room 310
Boston, MA 02116

PROJECT NOTIFICATION FORM

Project Name _____

Location/Address _____

City/Town _____

Project Proponent

Name _____

Address _____

City/Town/Zip/Telephone _____

Agency license or funding for the project (list all licenses, permits, approvals, grants or other entitlements being sought from state and federal agencies).
Agency Name Type of License or Funding (specify)

Project Description (narrative)

Does the project include demolition? If so, specify nature of demolition and describe the building(s) which are proposed for demolition.

Does the project include rehabilitation of any existing building? If so, specify nature of rehabilitation and describe the building(s) which are proposed for rehabilitation.

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APPENDIX A (continued)

Does the project include new construction? If so, describe (attach plans and elevations if necessary).

To the best of your knowledge, are any historic or archaeological properties known to exist within the project's area of potential impact? If so, specify,

What is the total acreage of the project area?

Woodland _____ acres	Productive Resources:
Wetland _____ acres	Agriculture _____ acres
Floodplain _____ acres	Forestry _____ acres
Open Space _____ acres	Mining/Extraction _____ acres
Developed _____ acres	Total Project Acreage _____ acres

What is the acreage of the proposed new construction? _____ acres

What is the present land use of the project area?

What has been the previous land use of the project area?

Please attach a copy of the section of the USGS quadrangle map which clearly marks the project location.

This Project Notification Form has been submitted to the MHC in compliance with 950 CMR 71.00.

Signature of Person submitting this form _____

_____ Date

Name _____

Address _____

City/Town/Zip _____

Telephone _____

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

950 CMR 71.00: M.G.L. c. 9, ss. 26-27C as amended by St. 1988, c. 254.



POLICY AND GUIDELINES FOR
THE DISPOSITION OF
NON-NATIVE HUMAN REMAINS
WHICH ARE ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD OR OLDER

INTRODUCTION

The unmarked burial law requires individuals and entities who discover an unmarked human burial or skeletal remains to cease any activity upon the site which would deface, alter, destroy or otherwise impair the integrity of the site until the State Archaeologist has conducted a site evaluation. G.L. c. 9, ss. 27C (1988 ed). If the State Archaeologist determines that the remains are American Indian, the final disposition of the remains, after any skeletal analysis, may be reinterred at the discretion of the Commission on Indian Affairs. G.L. c. 7, ss. 38(A) (1988 ed.). However, if the remains are non-native and are suspected of being one hundred years old or more, the previous section of the law required that such remains be deposited within a curatorial facility G.L. c. 26A, ss. (7) (1988 ed.). This section of the law has been amended to provide reinterment as an option for non-native human remains. Specifically, Chapter 386 of the Acts of 1989 altered clause seven (7) of the first paragraph of section 26A of chapter 9 of the General laws by striking, the sentence which mandates depositing such remains within a curatorial facility and inserting the following:

The state archaeologist shall determine whether a skeletal analysis of the remains shall be conducted. If he determines that such analysis shall be made after the completion of the said analysis, the state archaeologist shall determine whether the remains shall be deposited in a curatorial facility or reinterred in accordance with the provisions of section forty-three M of chapter one hundred and fourteen. It shall be the responsibility of the person whose proposed action necessitates the removal of skeletal remains, to conduct and bear the financial costs of said skeletal analysis and reinterment.

Application of this section necessitates the State Archaeologist to make the decision whether such remains will be deposited in a curatorial facility or reinterred. In order to properly take into account all factors for purposes of making such a decision, the Massachusetts Historical Commission hereby implements the following policy:

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Valerie A. Talmage, *Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer*
30 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-3470

Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*

POLICY

Definitions

With respect to this policy, the following terms are defined:

Remains shall mean the skeletal remains of human non-natives.

Non-Native means those who are not of American Indian descent.

Reinterment means the reentry of remains into the ground, a tomb or other enclosure for purposes of reburial.

Interested Parties shall include, but not be limited to, those of direct kinship to the deceased, those possessing a cultural, tribal, or religious affiliation, those whose interest stems from a cultural, tribal, or religious affiliation, those whose interest stems from a scientific, environmental, or educational purpose, the owner of the land upon which the burial site is located, and local or state governmental agencies.

Statement of Policy

1. Remains shall be deposited in a curatorial facility unless an interested party files a statement with the State Archaeologist, pursuant to the outlined procedure, requesting that such remains be reinterred.
2. When a request for reinterment is received, the State Archaeologist shall consider all interested parties' views for purposes of issuing a decision as to whether the remains should be curated or reinterred.
3. Where the scientific research value of non-native human remains outweighs any objections that descendants may have to their study, such remains will be retained in perpetuity for study in a curatorial facility and will not be reinterred.
4. If it is decided that the remains will be reinterred, the reinterment process should approximate the wishes of the deceased. For purposes of determining the intent of the deceased with respect to the type of reburial, archaeological and historical factors should be evaluated, as well as the methods employed in the original burial.

With respect to the reinterment process, the State Archaeologist shall maintain complete records of the archaeological investigation and analysis, the original burial site, and the Final burial site.

6. The site chosen for reinterment should be protected from any disturbance to the land as a permanent burial ground or cemetery or by a deed restriction or easement which runs in perpetuity.
7. If it is decided that the remains should be reinterred, the proponent of the project whose action necessitated the removal of such remains shall bear the expense of reinterment.

Procedure

1. Request for Reinterment: Interested parties may file a request for reinterment of remains with the State Archaeologist. Such request should be addressed to:

*State Archaeologist
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116*

Such request should include:

- A. Statement explaining how you qualify as an interested party with respect to the disposition of such remains.
- B. Reasoning as to why such remains should be reinterred.
- C. Specification with respect to the preferred reinterment site and reburial procedures.

2. Statements Favoring Curation Over Reinterment: Once a request for reinterment is filed, the State Archaeologist will consider any statements from interested parties which favor curation of such remains, as opposed to reinterment. Such statements should contain:

- A. Statement explaining how you qualify as an interested party with respect to the disposition of such remains.
- B. Reasoning as to why such remains should be curated.
- C. Specification as to which curatorial facility the remains should be deposited.

3. State Archaeologist's Decision to Reinter or Curate: In response to a request for interment, the State Archaeologist shall consider the following factors in rendering a decision with respect to either curation or reinterment of the remains:

- A. Scientific and research value of such remains.
- B. The completeness and adequacy of the analysis of the remains.
- C. The public interest.
- D. If reinterment, the appropriateness of the proposed burial site and procedures.

The State Archaeologist shall issue a written finding to all participating interested parties within sixty (60) days of receipt of a request for reinterment.

4. Appeal Process

Any interested party may appeal the decision of the State Archaeologist to the full Massachusetts Historical Commission by filing an appeal within thirty (30) days of the State Archaeologist's finding.

Appeals should be addressed to:

*Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116*

Such appeal will be discussed at the next meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (Commission). The petitioner will be notified of the time and place of such meeting so that he or she has the opportunity to present arguments.

Once an appeal is filed, no action will be taken by the State Archaeologist with respect to the disposition of the remains until the Commission has rendered a decision on the appeal.

The Commission shall make its decision on the appeal within ninety (90) days of the Commission meeting.

2/14/90

KnowHow #4

INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

What to Do When Human Burials are Accidentally Uncovered

1. Why are bones sometimes found?

In Massachusetts, many unmarked graves exist without gravestones, fences, tombstones, or other surface indications of their presence. These are chiefly the graves of prehistoric and historic Indians, which may never have been marked at all; and graves which had been identified at one time in the past, but the markings are no longer visible. As a result, bones are often found during ordinary ground disturbance activities such as the construction of new homes, utilities, or roads; in the agricultural or industrial use of a site; or the excavation of sand or gravel borrow. Bones are also sometimes found eroding out of areas exposed by natural erosion, floodwater scouring, or sand dune formation.

A new law has been enacted which establishes procedures to follow when human bones are accidentally discovered.

2. Who is involved?

Private citizens, State and Local Police, Medical Examiners, State Archaeologist, and the Commission on Indian Affairs.

3. What should you do if you discover bones?

Do not touch or disturb the bones. Notify the state or local police and the regional medical examiner about the discovery and location.

4. What does the Medical Examiner do?

The Medical Examiner investigates the discovery to determine whether the bones are human, and whether they are recent or more than 100 years old. If the bones are less than 100 years old, a criminal investigation may be warranted. If the bones are more than 100 years old, the Medical Examiner then notifies the State Archaeologist, who immediately conducts an archaeological investigation of the site. Throughout these investigations, the police authorities must insure that the site is protected from further damage.

5. What does the State Archaeologist do?

The State Archaeologist investigates the site to determine the age, cultural association and identity of the burial. If the State Archaeologist determines that the burial is that of a Native American, the Commission on Indian Affairs is notified. The State Archaeologist consults with the landowner to determine whether the burial can remain undisturbed. In the case of development projects, the owner and State Archaeologist discuss whether there are prudent and feasible steps the owner can take to protect the burial. If it is impossible to avoid future harm to the burial, the State Archaeologist removes the remains.

6. What does the Commission on Indian Affairs do?

The archaeological investigation of Indian burials is monitored by the Commission on Indian Affairs to insure that the remains are treated respectfully.

Please remember: Once bones or artifacts are removed from the site, valuable information concerning the identity and age of the human remains is lost. Therefore, it is important not to disturb the site in any way until the State Archaeologist can conduct an investigation and record the discovery.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 38, section 6B; Chapter 9, sections 26A & 27C; Chapter 7, section 38A; Chapter 114, section 17; as amended by Chapter 659 of the Acts of 1983 and Chapter 386 of the Acts of 1989.

For Further Information:

Please contact the State Archaeologist at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

William Francis Galvin
Secretary of the Commonwealth
Chairman, Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Building, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125
Phone: (617) 727-8470 Fax: (617) 727-5128
Website: www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

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APPENDIX I

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER'S GUIDANCE

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Cultural Resources Manager's Guidance

This appendix provides guidance and procedures for the CRM to implement the ICRMP and meet cultural resources compliance requirements. This chapter is presented in three sections. The first section provides overarching guidance and procedures that implement the ICRMP and achieve ICRMP objectives programwide. The second section provides guidance for project-specific or resource-specific tasks and actions. These sections also provide timelines for completing these tasks. The third section provides references and information sources that the CRM might find useful or that have been referenced throughout the text.

The MAARNG is capable of implementing this ICRMP revision and fulfilling projects in Chapter 2. However, implementation of this ICRMP revision is no guarantee that funds will be available. Unfunded work might have to be scheduled for later years.

The Army designated a percentage of environmental funding to NGB to support state ARNG federal requirements. Though funds are not fenced specifically for cultural resource projects, state cultural resource projects requested through the STEP funding request process are rolled into the amount request from Army by NGB. The Department of the Army (DA) allotted amount is then distributed by NGB according to the state's listed priority for cultural resources projects supporting federal missions. Some discretion is allowed the TAG at the state level to account for short-term mission priority changes. Some projects are paid for by the proponent such as ITAM. The STEP Project Catalog for cultural resources projects is provided in **Appendix J**. The STEP policy and guidance can be used for estimating cultural resources projects.

I.1 Program-Wide Guidance

This section provides guidance and procedures for ongoing and programwide cultural resource management. Project-specific guidance is provided in section I.2.

I.1.1 Cultural Resources Manager Reports and Annual Review of ICRMP

The CRM is responsible for the various reports and updates to maintain a current cultural resource management program. **Table I-1** lists the reports and due dates.

Table I-1. Cultural Resources Reporting and Review Requirements

Activity Requirement	Date Due
ICRMP Annual Review	On anniversary of signing of the FNSI for the original ICRMP EA
Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality (AEDB-EQ)	Quarterly, or as data calls come through to NGB
Input projects into STEP Tool	Once each year (~1 March – 30 April)
Update PRIDE database	On anniversary of signing of the FNSI for the original ICRMP EA, as well as after each new inventory or evaluation effort is completed and SHPO has concurred with eligibility determinations

ICRMP Annual Review

In accordance with AR200-1, the annual report on the status of implementing the ICRMP over the previous year is required. The purpose of the Annual Report is to provide NGB a progress report on implementation of CRM program and ICRMPs. A template for the Annual Report is provided in **Appendix G**. Per NGB's Draft ICRMP Implementation Guidance, the Annual Report should include the following elements:

- Compare stated mission, goals, and objectives in ICRMP with current mission, goals, and objectives, focusing on expected changes to impacts on cultural resources.
- Review the status of cultural resources and Master Planning projects: Past, Present and Future
- Review and update external contact information: SHPOs, THPOs, or any interested parties
- Provide a summary of highlights, key achievements, hot issues, and points of interest

The **ACTUAL DUE DATE** for the report is **15 calendar days AFTER** the date of the signing of the FNSI for the EA or the date of the signing of the ICRMP revision if a REC was submitted. For example, if your FNSI or ICRMP was signed on 1 May, then your annual report is due by or on 16 May.

Submission of the Annual Report also is tracked in the State Performance Indicator Report System (SPIRS) on a quarterly basis. The SPIRS is submitted to the state Chief of Staff from NGB. It provides the TAG a brief picture on how NGB sees state compliance with various requirements. The submission of the Annual Report is one of the requirements reported through the NGB-ARE CRM Team. Reporting is based on the fiscal year; the quarters and associated dates are listed in **Table I-2; please note that these dates may vary on an annual basis and check with NGB**.

Table I-2. SPIRS Timelines

Quarter	Months Covered	Date SPIRS Reported to TAGs	Final Date for Annual Report Submission
1st	October to December;	26 January	15 January
2nd	January to March	26 April	15 April
3rd	April to June	26 July	15 July
4th	July to September	26 October	15 October

The report is published on the 26th of the month following the completion of the quarter. Hence if you have submitted your annual report on time, you will be rated as **Green** for the next year. If you do not get your report in on time, then your state will go to **Red** and you may hear from your TAG. An **Amber** rating can occur if you submit an incomplete report and not supplied the additional information by the deadline.

Your Annual Report is related to the SPIRS by the FNSI date. So for the example above, if your FNSI or ICRMP revision was signed on 1 May, then you SPIRS reporting period is 3rd quarter. Hence if you do not get your Annual Report in by the 15th of May, you'll be getting a reminder email. You then have essentially two months to get your report in so your state will report **Green** on the quarterly SPIRS report. Of course, **ALL** states should get their Annual Report in by **15 calendar days AFTER** their FNSI/ICRMP revision date.

ICRMP Implementation

NGB has outlined the following steps for CRMs to take in implementing their ICRMP or ICRMP revision once the document has been certified as legally sufficient. Draft guidance on this document is provided in **Appendix J**.

- Align project lists (see Chapter 2) with STEP Projects
- Develop Soldier's Cards containing cultural resources information for Training Installations
- Develop Maintenance and Treatment Plans for eligible buildings or historic districts
- Distribute SOPs to Internal Stakeholders (consider a training session)
- Network with other ARNG CRMs
- Update the ICRMP as needed, but annually at a minimum
- Know your resources and planned projects; identify if agreement documents would help streamline your program.

Programming and Budgeting

The STEP Tool serves as a source document in programming, budgeting, and allocating resources needed to execute the ARNG environmental program. It is used to show past accomplishments and expenditures; to indicate the status of current projects; to refine and validate requirements for the budget year; and to support planning, programming, and budgeting for the out years. The STEP Tool is used by the CRM when requirements are identified. NGB-ARE-C reviews the requirements for accuracy and validates the projects. There are approximately 13 cultural resources project ~~types~~ identified in the STEP Tool project catalog (see **Appendix J**). Projects need to be linked with operational goals and needs.

Timing: The programming and budgeting must be completed once a year (15 March – 15 July) and submitted to NGB-ARE-C.

Army Environmental Database – Environmental Quality (AEDB-EQ)

The AEDB-EQ is a World Wide Web-based data system that serves as a primary source of information for conveying the Army's environmental status to the senior Army leadership, DoD, and Congress. Its primary focus is to track Army compliance with environmental laws for multi-media reporting and management areas through inspections, enforcement actions, fines and penalties, and other program parameters on a quarterly basis. Primary reports for these data are the Quarterly Army Performance Review (to Secretary of the Army), and the semi-annual DoD Environmental Quality In Progress Review (IPR) (to Deputy Under Secretary of Defense), the fall IPR being the Army's input to the DoD AEDB-EQ to Congress (RCS 1997). In addition to the quarterly reports, the AEDB-EQ data calls in the fall and spring also include requirements for additional data required by the semi-annual DoD in IPRs and other reports that HQDA submits.

The AEDB-EQ is a process for auditing the status of the environment. It is the CRM's responsibility at the state/territory level to provide this information to NGB at a minimum on an annual basis, or as requested. The CRM completes this task in a minimum of two ways: (1) by updating PRIDE on the anniversary of the signing of the FNSI for the original ICRMP EA or the anniversary of the signing of this ICRMP revision and (2) by completing the Cultural Resources Questionnaire and submitting it to NGB (see **Appendix J**).

I.1.1.5 Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan

The goals of the Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan are to promote cost effective historic building management and to improve the balance between NHPA compliance and the mission of the Army. The goals are approached through Army policy and guidance actions, and through regulatory and legislative actions. The Army's existing programming and reporting mechanisms include the AEDB-EQ, integrated facilities system (IFS) into which PRIDE feeds, and the Installation Status Report. These existing programming and reporting mechanisms are used for upward reporting of resource requirements and status of various aspects of the program. The existing reporting systems are leveraged extensively for reporting on the success indicator metrics of this campaign plan. The plan can be found at www.aec.army.mil.

I.1.2 Geographic Information System and Data Management

Integrating MAARNG cultural resources management data with a statewide GIS program allows the MAARNG cultural resources program to more efficiently support the MAARNG's mission of readiness. Minimally, GIS layers should be developed for historic buildings, archaeological sites, predictive archaeological models, and the location of the geographic area where Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations have ancestral ties. Ideally, historic buildings survey data should be stored within a database that can be related to a GIS theme. GIS can facilitate application of the cultural landscape approach to cultural resource management and integration of cultural resource best management practices into installationwide planning and projects. To aid in the integration of cultural resources information into overall MAARNG installations and statewide planning and management, layers summarizing all known cultural resource sites and larger cultural landscapes, ground disturbance, and archaeological sensitivity (predictive modeling) will be developed within the GIS. Development of these layers should be based on

- Maps and reports supplied from the SHPO or Tribes
- Extant GIS information compiled (e.g., the built environment at ARNG installations)
- Existing and future cultural resource surveys and evaluations.

GIS layers and themes depicting archaeological resources and sacred sites are considered sensitive and will not be released to the general public. These layers should be password protected.

When preparing the scope of work (SOW) for contracts addressing cultural resources issues, results of cultural resources surveys and evaluations should be delivered in GIS format to include survey areas, transects, and cultural sites and properties and eligibility status. Within the SOW, reference the latest Army/NGB guidance regarding GIS file formats and standards, and include that **all data created or modified in this contract will adhere to the Spatial Data Standards (SDS) and the Federal Geographic Data Standards (FGDC) metadata standards.**

Maps should include, at a minimum, a north arrow, legend, map creator, map purpose, and creation date.

GIS themes depicting buildings and other facility types should be attributed with the appropriate keys to align with the PRIDE database. This will enable the query and display of the cultural resources information stored within PRIDE through GIS. For example, a map can be created showing whether or not a building has been evaluated, is eligible, or is listed in the NRHP, or as a national landmark; or if the building is a contributing resource to a district that is eligible or listed in the NRHP.

I.1.3 Standard Operating Procedures

SOPs have been prepared to assist MAARNG personnel who are not responsible for cultural resources management, but whose areas of responsibility could affect cultural resources. Chapter 3 includes these SOPs. SOPs should be made available to all personnel including any tenants, contractors, and occasional users. Include an overview in the orientation packet for tenants and occasional users, and include appropriate SOPs in contracts. SOPs can also be featured on the facility web site. Flowcharts and procedures for inadvertent discovery can also be included in Trainers' Guides and Soldiers' Cards.

Procedures: The CRM will distribute these SOPs to all MAARNG personnel and provide guidance and training, as necessary (CRMs should complete a log documenting SOP distribution; see **Appendix F**).

I.1.4 Cultural Resources Training

Training for various staff is a prerequisite for properly implementing the ICRMP and for good stewardship of cultural resources. Many training opportunities are available for environmental staff, as well as nonenvironmental staff. Preferably the CRM shall have a basic knowledge of CRM and education in a related field, or at least a CRM introductory training certificate.

Training for CRM personnel could include laws and regulation overview, Section 106, maintenance of historic property, preservation of cultural landscapes, NAGPRA, agreement documents, tribal consultation, and curation. CRM training courses usually range from 3 to 5 days. Register and plan in advance.

For the CRM, training recommendations include

- **Primary Training** – Section 106, Native American consultation workshop, NGB CRM 101 class (offered every 2 years), and ICRMP workshop if available (offered every 4 or 5 years)
- **Secondary Training** – Agreement documents, NAGPRA, and ICRMP workshop
- **Tertiary Training** – Integrating GIS and cultural resources, and advanced Section 106.

For environmental staff and the CRM, training opportunities include

- NGB annual workshop (topics vary) – gko/ngb.army.mil, and regional consultation workshops (two per year)
- Department of Defense (Denix) DoD Conservation Workshop (every 2 years)
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation – www.achp.gov
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District – www.nws.usace.army.mil
- National Preservation Institute – www.npi.org
- Civil Engineer Corps Officers School – www.cecos.navy.mil.

For nonenvironmental MAARNG personnel, training is crucial to ensure compliance with environmental laws and policies and protection of cultural resources. By interfacing with field commanders, project planners, facility managers, and TAG staff, the CRM can develop solutions and programs that blend with existing training opportunities and the MAARNG mission.

The CRM should provide a training program in conjunction with, and supported by, operations for training site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who might encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs in Chapter 3, introduction

to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources. Information from the training program can be summarized and included with training site information packages for soldiers, and can be placed on bulletin boards at historic facilities as reinforcement to training. A sample training brief is included in **Appendix J**.

I.1.5 Professional Qualification Standards

ARNG CRMs typically are not trained historians, archaeologists, ethnographers, or architectural historians, but are more often individuals assigned the CRM position as a collateral duty. Although CRMs are required to undergo training, as outlined in section I.1.4, most will not reach a level of training equivalent to prevailing professional standards. Accordingly, the CRM will need to hire consultants to complete inventory and evaluation projects. To ensure that the consultants being hired have the appropriate professional qualifications, they must meet the standards used by the NPS and published in 48 FR 44716 (September 1983). The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise might be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved.

I.2 Project-Specific and Resource-Specific Guidance

This section provides guidance and procedures for ongoing project-specific, and resource-specific cultural resources management.

I.2.1 Archaeological Investigations

Inventories and evaluations are a required step for undertakings and compliance with section 106 of the NHPA – undertakings on Federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with Federal actions (such as funding or permits), and sometimes as part of the preparation of a NEPA or Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) document when the NHPA process is integrated into the NEPA or MEPA process. Testing and excavations are more involved processes, and are generally used to further define an archaeological site and/or mitigate for adverse effects. Level and application of surveys, evaluations, testing, and excavation are defined, in general, as follows (see MA-specific requirements below). Archaeological surveys must be conducted by qualified personnel. The following very general definitions apply to archaeological surveys:

Constraints Analysis

A constraints analysis, or feasibility study, is completed when a party is interested in knowing what might be on a property in the most general way. The party, or a cultural resources management professional hired by the party, will complete a record/literature search for the property sometimes paired with a field visit to the parcel to identify areas of previous disturbance or evidence of surficial archaeological deposits. The results of the analysis are compiled into a letter report for the party's use in evaluating whether the property is appropriate for use/lease/purchase.

Reconnaissance Survey and Sensitivity Assessment

A reconnaissance survey involves a record search/literature review, not only for the parcel being studied, but also of lands surrounding the parcel to identify regional land use trends, locations and types of previously recorded archaeological sites, and overall resource availability that would have affected settlement and land use patterns in different time periods. Field work for a reconnaissance survey will

generally include a mixture of walkover and driving, with a goal of identifying large areas of disturbance or relatively intact areas, diversity of vegetation present, and current land use. The Research Team also will study historic maps, geological information, soil surveys, and aerial photographs to derive information on past and present environmental conditions within the parcel and region. When combined, the data obtained from all these sources will be used to develop a set of ecological and cultural variables to predict the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within the parcel.

The goal of a reconnaissance survey and sensitivity assessment, like the constraints analysis, is to provide a property-owner with information regarding the presence/absence of archaeological sites on the property. Unlike a constraints analysis, which will provide general information regarding previous land use and presence of previously recorded sites, a reconnaissance survey and sensitivity assessment will use information from a variety of sources to develop predictions regarding the likelihood of encountering additional archaeological sites within unsurveyed portions of the property. The products of a reconnaissance survey and sensitivity assessment, a report and sensitivity map, can be invaluable tools for future planning by identifying areas that have been so extensively disturbed that no further archaeological survey is required prior to use/development, or identifying areas that will require further intensive survey. Review and concurrence of the sensitivity assessments by the MHC and THPOs also can result in a streamlined review process tiered to specific sensitivity assessments. Sensitivity assessments have been completed for both Camp Edwards and Camp Curtis Guild (see maps in **Appendix E**).

Intensive (Locational) Archaeological Survey

In Massachusetts, the next level of survey is termed an intensive (locational) archaeological survey because its' main goal is to locate archaeological sites within a parcel. Like a reconnaissance survey, an intensive (locational) archaeological survey involves a records/literature search; walkover of the property; and review of historic maps, geological information, soil surveys, and aerial photographs. What sets the two surveys apart are the use of systematic shovel testing of the parcel and the requirement to obtain a State Archaeological Permit (see section 5.2.5) for intensive (locational) archaeological surveys.

The goal of an intensive (locational) archaeological survey is twofold: (1) to design and implement a survey methodology that will identify the majority of sites present within the survey parcel, and (2) to collect sufficient information to characterize the density and diversity of archaeological sites present within the survey parcel. As part of the application process for the State Archaeological permit, the archaeologist(s) conducting the investigation must outline their research design for the survey, basing the methodology and rationale on previous investigations and site data from the region, knowledge of prehistoric and historic land use patterns for the region, and, if available, previous sensitivity assessments for the parcel. The resulting methodology generally will consist of excavation of a series of shovel tests placed along transects at systematic intervals, with the size of the interval being directly tied to the sensitivity assessment (closer intervals in higher sensitivity areas) and to the anticipated size and nature of sites for the region (closer intervals will detect smaller sites; deeper shovel tests will intersect more deeply buried site deposits). Shovel tests in Massachusetts generally measure 50 by 50 centimeters and are excavated to cultural sterile soil or to 1 meter, whichever is encountered first. Soils/materials from each shovel test are screened through ¼-inch screen mesh, and artifacts recovered from the screen are placed in bags labeled with locational information for subsequent laboratory analysis.

The product of an intensive (locational) archaeological survey is a report detailing the research design, survey methods, results of records/literature search, results of field work and laboratory analyses, and presentation of conclusions, including descriptions of any sites recorded during the survey. The report also will provide maps depicting the location of the survey parcel within the region, the location of shovel tests excavated within the parcel, and the locations of any recorded archaeological sites. Such maps should be provided both as hard copies in the report and as GIS coverages that can be imported into the

MAARNG GIS. Finally, the report will provide copies of the MHC Archaeological Site forms for each recorded site; the original forms are submitted to the MHC with two copies of the report and a diskette containing the report abstract and bibliographic information for the MHC's statewide bibliographic database.

With the exception of isolated finds (occurrences of 1 to 2 artifacts within a single shovel test or lying on the surface), or sites that can clearly be established as disturbed, most sites identified during an intensive (locational) archaeological survey will require further evaluation to determine whether they meet the criteria for NRHP eligibility. All discovered sites are treated as eligible for listing on the NRHP until a final determination can be made through further work.

Evaluation

Evaluation, or testing, of sites is extremely variable. There are guidelines for sparse lithic scatters that allow this type of site to be addressed in an expedient manner; however, for other site types there are a number of approaches depending on the size of site, the number of time periods represented, the nature of the deposits, and other factors. Many evaluations involve excavation of larger test pits (1-by-1-meter or larger), scraping of the plowzone to reveal buried features, coring to identify the limits of a particular cultural layer, or some combination. All evaluations involve detailed mapping, collection and analysis of artifacts, and special studies (radiocarbon assays, pollen studies, materials analysis), as warranted to answer site-specific research questions.

Although archaeological sites may be evaluated as eligible for listing on the NRHP under any of the criteria, it is most common to evaluate sites as eligible under Criterion D, information content. Specifically, a site is generally considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP if it contains intact cultural layers or features (integrity); contains a diverse assemblage of artifacts, either from a single period of use, or multiple uses (content); and will provide data relevant to answering specific regional research questions (significance). Sites that have been disturbed, sites that are ephemeral in nature (small collections of artifacts with no features), and sites that lack temporally diagnostic artifacts or organic materials for dating are generally less likely to be evaluated as eligible.

As with an intensive (locational) archaeological survey, the product of an evaluation will be a report detailing research design, evaluation methods, results of field work and laboratory analyses, reports of special studies, interpretation of the results, and assessments of each site's significance and eligibility for listing on the NRHP. Maps included in the report will include site-specific maps showing locations of investigations, and reconstructions of site use patterns at specific points in time and/or through time, as appropriate. Reports also should include drawings or photographs of representative artifact types, excavation profiles, and features.

Data Recovery

If a historic property will be impacted by an action or undertaking, there must be mitigation. Although the ACHP and the MHC encourage development of more creative mitigation measures, particularly ones that highlight public participation and outreach, data recovery excavations remain the primary mitigation measure for impacts on archaeological sites. For section 106 compliance, mitigation of impacts on a site using data recovery requires development of a detailed research and treatment plan for the site; this plan is included as an appendix to the MOA for the project. In Massachusetts, the research and treatment plan will be encompassed within the State Archaeological Permit application for the excavation. This plan is carefully reviewed by the MA SHPO, State Archaeologist (as part of the permit application) and THPOs, as appropriate, as part of the negotiation of the MOA for the project.

Specifically, the research and treatment plan must include a summary of what is known about the site from previous investigations, a discussion of how the project will impact the site (will any of the site deposit be preserved), a research design outlining specific research questions to be investigated at the site and how specific classes of data will be used to answer those questions, discussions of field and lab methods, special studies, and report production; and a statement regarding how the artifacts, samples, and field materials (notes, photographs) will be curated after the project is completed. Should the project involve a public outreach or education component (e.g., interpretive brochures, websites), the goals and methods for that aspect of the project also must be included in the research and treatment plan.

Data recovery efforts vary greatly in size and scope. The approach to a data recovery depends greatly on the site, geographic location, type of project, and timing. The CRM should advise the EPM, CFMO, and other internal stakeholders that the timeline for a data recovery, including development and review of the plan; development, negotiation, review, and signing of the MOA by all parties; and completion of the field work, lab analysis, special studies, and report preparation is minimally 12 months.

I.2.2 Archaeological Permits

In some instances, archaeological investigations may require federal or state permits. The most common categories of permits are described below.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act Permits

ARPA permits are required when the following three criteria are met:

- The project is on federal land
- Digging or collection of artifacts will occur
- The participants are not directly contracted to or by the MAARNG.

ARPA permits for archaeological investigations that could result in the excavation or removal of American Indian human remains and other cultural items as defined in NAGPRA, or in the excavation of archaeological resources that are of religious or cultural importance to federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, will be issued in accordance with AR 405-80 and AR 200-1. The MAARNG supporting U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) District Real Estate Office will issue the permit after the MAARNG commander conducts consultation in accordance with 43 CFR 10.5 and 32 CFR 229.7 with the culturally affiliated Indian Tribes. The MAARNG commander provides the USACE district with approval to issue the permit by means of a report of availability prepared after necessary consultation and compliance actions have been met. ARPA permits shall provide for the disposition of NAGPRA cultural items in accordance with NAGPRA subsections 3(a) and 3(b) and 43 CFR 10. The MAARNG commander will ensure that documentation of consultation with culturally affiliated Indian Tribes is prepared and maintained as part of the record of each such permit.

The MAARNG will ensure that ARPA permits:

1. Comply with the requirements of 32 CFR 229, 43 CFR 10
2. Require that any interests that federally recognized Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations have in the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the NHPA and NAGPRA prior to issuance of the permit
3. Require that permitted activities be performed according to applicable professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior

4. Require that the excavated archaeological artifact collection and associated records are permanently curated in a curation facility that meets the requirements of 36 CFR 79.

Archaeological resources, objects of antiquity, and significant scientific data from federal installations belong to the installations, except where NAGPRA requires repatriation to a lineal descendant, federally recognized Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. Archaeological resources, objects of antiquity, and significant scientific data from nonfederal land belong to the state, territory, or landowner. Such resources from lands used by the MAARNG, but for which fee title is held by another agency, are the property of the agency designated as the land manager in the land-use instrument (e.g., public land order, special use permit). MAARNG commanders should ensure that land use instruments allowing for military use are reviewed to determine proper roles and responsibilities.

MAARNG staff or contractors carrying out official duties associated with the management of archaeological resources who meet the professional qualifications and whose investigations meet the requirements of 32 CFR 229.8 are not required to obtain a permit under ARPA or the Antiquities Act for the investigation of archaeological resources on a federally owned or controlled installation, including situations where cultural items as defined by NAGPRA could be excavated.

However, in situations where NAGPRA cultural items or NHPA historic properties could be encountered during intentional excavation of archaeological resources, the requirements of NAGPRA and 43 CFR 10, and NHPA and 36 CFR 800 must be met prior to such archaeological excavations.

For the purposes of MAARNG compliance with ARPA, the MAARNG commander is considered the federal land manager as defined in 32 CFR 229.3(c). As the federal land manager, the MAARNG commander may determine that certain archaeological resources in specified areas under his jurisdiction, and under specific circumstances, are not or are no longer of archaeological interest and are not considered archaeological resources for the purposes of ARPA (in accordance with 32 CFR 229.3(a)(5)). All such determinations shall be justified and documented by memorandum and shall be formally staffed for review through the NGB to HQDA prior to final determination. HQDA uses technical and legal guidance from AEC to review the draft document.

The MAARNG commander will ensure that military police; installation legal staff; the installation PAO; and the fish, game, and recreation management staff are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA. Also in accordance with ARPA Section 9, the MAARNG commander may withhold information concerning the nature and location of archaeological resources from the public under Subchapter II of Chapter 5 of Title 5 of the *United States Code* or under any other provision of law. ARPA permits can take up to 6 months to acquire.

State Agency Permits

In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a State Archaeologist's Permit is required for all archaeological consultants who conduct research pursuant to state and federal preservation law. State Archaeologist's Permit Regulations are published in 950 CMR 70, copies of which can be obtained from the State House Bookstore. The permit regulations are intended to protect both project proponents and archaeological resources by ensuring that only qualified professional archaeologists conduct such work, that their research designs are appropriate to the project, that their research meets professional standards, that artifacts recovered from their research are properly curated, and that high-quality research reports are prepared for each project.

Permit applications must come from the archaeologist. The State Archaeologist reviews the permit application to determine whether it is complete and adequate. If the application is not complete, the State

Archaeologist must notify the archaeologist within 10 working days. If the application is complete, the State Archaeologist has 60 days within which to issue the permit. Every effort is made to expedite State Archaeologist's Permit review. There is no fee for the permit.

I.2.3 Inadvertent Discoveries

Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains or Funerary Objects – Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

In the event of discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, the CRM will ensure that all appropriate measures are implemented to protect the remains and any other protected cultural items; all appropriate Tribes and agencies will be promptly notified of the find, and all applicable federal, tribal, and state procedures will be followed.

For ground-disturbing activities, project planners, engineers, soldiers, tenants, and construction personnel should be informed of types of cultural resources potentially existing at the MAARNG site or training installation, and they should be briefed on the provisions in SOP 5.

Prior to field troops, construction crews, or non- MAARNG personnel commencing activities at any MAARNG property, they should be briefed on the following procedures (flowchart provided in **Figure I-1**).

1. Ensure that activities have ceased at the discovery site and that the site has been secured from human and natural forces.
2. Notify the SHPO of the discovery. This notification should be by telephone, to be followed immediately by written notification.
3. If human remains are known or suspected to be present, also promptly notify the state police and medical examiner, and if federal property, the FBI. Notify the MAARNG JAG, operations manager in the Directorate of Operations (DSCOPs), and PAO.
4. Visit the location of the discovery within 24 hours of the find. The services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., archaeologists, specialists in human osteology, forensic anthropologists) may be retained to participate in the field visit.
5. If the CRM has reason to believe that American Indian human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony have been discovered, the CRM must provide immediate telephone notification of the discovery, along with written notification by certified mail, to NGB.
6. If known, as much information as possible concerning the cultural resource (such as type, date, location, any indicators of ethnicity, and circumstances of the discovery) should be provided to NGB. NGB, in consultation with the MAARNG and appropriate interested parties, will determine the significance and origin of the remains.
7. The CRM will obtain certification of notification from NGB. Federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations would be notified by telephone with written confirmation within 3 days after certification. This notification must include pertinent information as to kinds of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, their condition, and the circumstances of discovery.

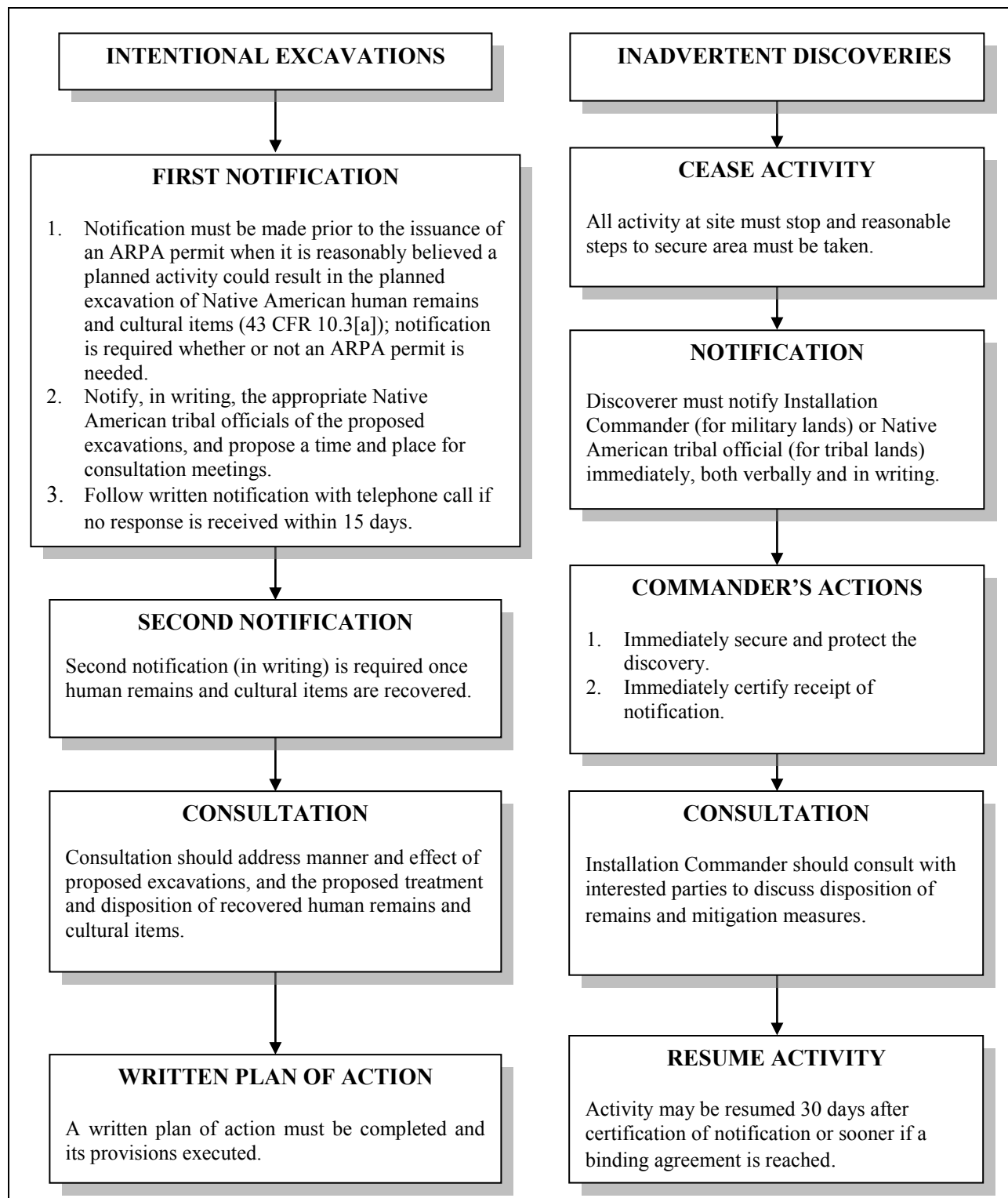


Figure I-1. Policies for Archaeological Excavation under Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 25 USC 3001-3013

8. The CRM will follow NAGPRA procedures and consult with interested parties (SHPO, Tribes, property owner) to discuss disposition of remains and mitigation measures. The CRM, in consultation with the SHPO and American Indian groups, as appropriate, will determine the procedures for disposition and control of any American Indian cultural items excavated or removed as a result of inadvertent discoveries.

Activities in the area of discovery will resume 30 days after certification of notification is received, or sooner, if a signed binding agreement is reached. Keep the PAO informed throughout the process. Phone numbers and the names of contacts are provided in **Appendix F**. Before the original action can resume, NGB must approve that the NAGPRA process has been implemented properly and that the MAARNG is in a legal position to proceed with the project in the area of discovery

One management tool is for the MAARNG to develop a CA prior to the encounter of a burial to agree upon procedures and streamline the process.

Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Artifacts

The CRM shall ensure that, in the event of the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources (excluding items covered under NAGPRA), measures are taken promptly to protect the find from disturbance, assess the significance of the discovery, and implement appropriate mitigative measures for significant resources.

1. Ensure that activities have ceased at the discovery site, and that the site has been secured from human and natural forces.
2. The CRM will promptly notify the SHPO of the discovery.
3. Begin recording the site if the site can be avoided.
4. Prepare full documentation of the resource and a report summarizing the results of the investigation. This documentation and the report will be submitted to the SHPO and Tribes.

Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains on State Lands

In the event of inadvertent discoveries on state lands, follow the procedures outlined in the Massachusetts Unmarked Burial Law and the MHC —KnowHow” procedures provided in Appendix H.

I.2.4 Curation

[Note: AR 200-1, 2-7 (a) and (b) – The installation commander will ensure that all collections are possessed, maintained, and curated in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79. Generally, installations should not establish archaeological curation facilities on the installation due to the permanent recurring costs and personnel requirements to maintain such repositories to the minimum standards in 36 CFR 79 in perpetuity].

In accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, AR 200-1 requires TAG of the ARNG to ensure that all archaeological collections and associated records, as defined in 36 CFR 79.4(a), are processed, maintained, and preserved.

Collections are material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (36 CFR 79.4[a]).

Associated records are original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared or assembled, that document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve, or recover a prehistoric or historic resource (36 CFR 79.4([2])).

The CRM should consider long-term and the ongoing cost of permanent collection curation and include this in the budgets for archaeological investigation projects in STEP.

Collections from federal lands should be deposited in a repository that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79, to ensure that they will be safeguarded and permanently curated in accordance with federal guidelines. Collections from state owned property that have title vested in the MAARNG should be curated in facilities that meet the requirements of the SHPO.

A curation facility is specifically designed to serve as a physical repository where collections and records are sorted, repackaged, assessed for conservation needs, and then placed in an appropriate, environmentally controlled, secure storage area. Proper curation also includes a review and update of all paper records. An important component of artifact curation is the selection of artifacts for site-specific reference collections. Artifact data are entered into a database, which is an important management and research tool. The overall goal of the federal curation program, as set forth in 36 CFR 79, is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of cultural resource collections and documents for use by members of the public interested in the archaeology and history of the region.

Procedures:

- Before permanent curation, all artifacts recovered on MAARNG sites and training installations will be analyzed using commonly accepted methods for artifacts in the region. Artifact analyses will be consistent with current archaeological research objectives for the region.
- Cleaning, curation, and storage of artifacts and associated documents will meet professional standards.
- Artifacts and associated documents will be stored in clean, spacious, temperature-controlled facilities while on the installation and kept in archival-quality bags, folders, or boxes.
- The MAARNG may choose to negotiate a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or similar agreement with the SHPO or other state repository, museum, or university; or other approved curation facility for final curation of all artifacts.
- All field, laboratory, and other project records will be reproduced on archival-quality paper.

36 CFR 79 Reporting and Inspection Requirements

The annual Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress requires an assessment of archaeological records and materials in federal repositories.

The CRM shall determine, on an annual basis, the volume of records and materials held by the MAARNG installation or curated on its behalf at a curation facility.

Inspections of federally curated archaeological collections shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 U.S.C. 484), and its implementing regulation (41 CFR 101). Consistent with 36 CFR 79.11(a), the CRM shall

- Maintain a list of any U.S. Government-owned personal property (i.e., artifacts, documents, as defined in 36 CFR 79) received by the CRM

- Periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are stored for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures
- Periodically inspect the collections in storage for the purposes of assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and of monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage
- Periodically inventory the collection by accession, lot, or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records
- Periodically inventory any other U.S. Government-owned personal property in the possession of the CRM.

I.2.5 Records Management

The proper management of official records is Army policy and typically a mandated function of the MAARNG historian, if one has been assigned. It is important that the CRM be cognizant of Army records management programs, though, because the custodianship of historical records can fall to the CRM or an associated office. Also, the CRM holds unique cultural resources-related records that are not represented in other facets of the installation. The preservation of these records is important.

Due to the fact that the MAARNG is in the unique position of having both state and federally mandated roles, the management of both state and federal records is discussed below.

Federal Records

Army records management policy is set forth in various documents. Secretary of the Army Memorandum of 22 February 2005: *Preservation of Army Records* states that “[o]fficial records of the US Army are of enduring significance for ensuring complete, accurate, and objective accounting of the Army’s activities” and “all elements of the US Army must ensure that official records of both peacetime and wartime activities are preserved.” Moreover, the preservation of agency records and their management is stipulated in federal regulations in 44 U.S.C. chapters 21, 29, 31, 33, and 101.

Records management requirements are delineated in AR 25-1, *Army Knowledge Management and Information Technology*, and AR 25-400-2; the Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS). A Web site dedicated to ARIMS is located at: <https://www.arims.army.mil/arimsnet/site/aersmain.aspx>. There are three avenues through which the MAARNG CRM can ensure the protection of important records.

First, if an installation records officer exists, the MAARNG should contact this individual to develop a records management program for the records generated and stored by his/her office and make sure that the cultural resources program records are managed in such a way that they comply with installation and Army policy.

Second, there are a variety of other sources for guidance if an installation records officer does not exist. Within the Army these include the Army Records Management and Declassification Agency whose mission is to provide oversight and program management for the Army’s Records Management Program, along with establishing programs for records collection and operating and sustaining the Army electronic archives.

The Records Management and Declassification Agency can be contacted at rmda@rmda.belvoir.army.mil. The division’s Web site can be accessed at: <https://www.rmda.belvoir.army.mil>.

army.mil/rmdaxml/. The Army records officer will be able to provide direction on the management of MAARNG records. Contact information is

Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Army Records Management Division
ATTN: AHRC-PDD-R
Casey Building, Room 102
7701 Telegraph Road
Alexandria, VA 22315-3860

Third, the National Archives and Records Administration has a very active program in which they assist agencies in developing record management programs that help to ensure the conservation and eventual archiving of important records while considering mission needs and other circumstances. The MAARNG CRM can contact the College Park, Maryland, branch of the National Archives and Records Administration to assist in the appraisal and management of the MAARNG records under his/her control.

State Records

State records fall into two categories, those that are maintained by the MAARNG historian and those that are transferred to the State Archives. COL (Ret) Leonid Kondratiuk, the Director of the MAARNG Museum and Archives, can provide guidance on what types of records are archived by each agency. The state's records management statutes are codified in Massachusetts Public Laws. The state program is similar to the federal program, but applies to state records. The State Archives provide technical assistance to agencies so that they can meet legal, fiscal, and administrative functions for records retention.

I.2.6 Historic Structures

A building is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. —Building” can also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn. Buildings eligible for the NRHP must include all of their basic structural elements. Parts of buildings, such as interiors, facades, or wings, are not eligible independent of the rest of the existing building. The whole building must be considered, and its significant features must be identified.

The term —structure” is used to distinguish those constructions created for functions other than human shelter. Structures nominated to the NRHP must include all of the extant basic structural elements. Parts of structures cannot be considered eligible if the whole structure remains. For example, a truss bridge is composed of the metal or wooden truss, the abutments, and supporting piers, all of which, if extant, must be included when considering the property for eligibility.

Buildings and structures of historic age, which is considered to be 50 years or older, should be inventoried and evaluated. An inventory is generally a physical documentation of the building that includes construction date, original and current function, a physical description of the building or structure and its current condition, and description of changes over time. The evaluation is to determine the significance of the building or structure and if it is eligible for listing in the NRHP. Generally, the inventory and evaluation are conducted concurrently.

Evaluations are conducted using NRHP criteria, as listed in 36 CFR 60.4. To be listed in, or considered eligible for, the NRHP, a cultural resource must meet at least one of the four following criteria:

- The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A)
- The resource is associated with the lives of people significant in the past (Criterion B)
- The resource embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components might lack individual distinction (Criterion C)
- The resource has yielded, or might be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

In addition to meeting at least one of the above criteria, a cultural resource must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. **Integrity** is defined as the authenticity of a property's historic identity, as evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics it possessed in the past and its capacity to convey information about a culture or group of people, a historic pattern, or a specific type of architectural or engineering design or technology.

Location refers to the place where an event occurred or a property was originally built. Design considers elements such as plan, form, and style of a property. Setting is the physical environment of the property. Materials refer to the physical elements used to construct the property. Workmanship refers to the craftsmanship of the creators of a property. Feeling is the ability of the property to convey its historic time and place. Association refers to the link between the property and a historically significant event or person.

Certain kinds of properties are not usually considered for listing in the NRHP, including

- Religious properties (Criterion Consideration A)
- Moved properties (Criterion Consideration B)
- Birthplaces or graves (Criterion Consideration C)
- Cemeteries (Criterion Consideration D)
- Reconstructed properties (Criterion Consideration E)
- Commemorative properties (Criterion Consideration F)
- Properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years (Criterion Consideration G).

These properties can be eligible for listing only if they meet special requirements, called Criteria Considerations (see above). A property must meet one or more of the four Criteria for Evaluation (A through D) and also possess integrity of materials and design before it can be considered under the various Criteria Considerations.

Historic Districts. Sites or structures that might not be considered individually significant could be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP as part of a historic district. According to the NRHP, a historic district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are historically or aesthetically united by plan or physical development.

A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties. For example, a district can reflect one principal activity, such as a mill or a ranch, or it can encompass several interrelated activities, such as an area that includes industrial, residential, or commercial buildings, sites, structures, or objects. A district can also be a grouping of

archaeological sites related primarily by their common components; these types of districts often will not visually represent a specific historic environment.

A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. It can even be considered eligible if all of the components lack individual distinction, provided that the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. In either case, the majority of the components that add to the district's historic character, even if they are individually undistinguished, must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole.

A district can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district. The number of noncontributing properties a district can contain yet still convey its sense of time and place and historical development depends on how these properties affect the district's integrity. In archaeological districts, the primary factor to be considered is the effect of any disturbances on the information potential of the district as a whole.

A district must be a definable geographic area that can be distinguished from surrounding properties by changes such as density, scale, type, age, style of sites, buildings, structures, and objects; or by documented differences in patterns of historic development or associations. It is seldom defined, however, by the limits of current parcels of ownership, management, or planning boundaries. The boundaries must be based upon a shared relationship among the properties constituting the district.

Department of Defense Historic Status Codes

In 2005, in response to the requirements of EO 13327, DoD introduced the Historic Status Codes used to identify real property assets on the NRHP or facilities that should be evaluated for NRHP eligibility. This list was subsequently updated in 2007. **Table I-3** provides a list and explanation of the DoD Historic Status Codes.

Table I-3. DoD Historic Status Codes

Code	Title	Definition
NHLI	Individual National Historic Landmark	An individual facility that is individually listed on the NRHP and has been further declared and NHL by the Secretary of the Interior due to its prominent importance in our Nation's history. The designation of an NHL is coordinated by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Federal Preservation Officer (FPO).
NRLI	Individual National Register Listed	An individual facility that has been determined to meet the National Register criteria of eligibility, and has been formally listed in the NRHP by the Keeper of the National Register. The formal evaluation and nomination process of individual facilities involves the review, approval, and signature of the FPO, SHPO, or THPO (as appropriate), and the Keeper of the National Register.

Code	Title	Definition
NREI	National Register Eligible - Individual	A facility that is determined to meet the National Register criteria of eligibility but that has not gone through the formal nomination process. An eligible facility is treated the same as a facility listed in the NRHP pursuant to the NHPA and 36 CFR 800 –Protection of Historic Properties.” Facilities are determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP through installation determinations as concurred with by the SHPO or THPO (as appropriate), or by a formal determination of eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register.
NCE	Non-Contributing Element of NHL/NRL/NRE District	Facilities within the designated boundaries of a National Historic Landmark District or NRHP listed or eligible District that have been evaluated and determined not to contribute to the historic or architectural significance of the District.
DNE	Determined Not Eligible for Listing	A facility that has been evaluated using the National Register criteria and is determined not to meet any of the requirements for eligibility. This determination is carried out by the installation staff in consultation with the SHPO or THPO (as appropriate).
NEV	Not Yet Evaluated	A facility that has not yet been evaluated for historic status.
DNR*	NHLI/NHLC/NREI/NREC National Register Property – Designation rescinded	A facility formerly classified as NHLI/NHLC/NREI/NREC that has been determined by the Keeper of the National Register to lack sufficient integrity to maintain its eligibility as a historic property. The formal removal process of NREI/NREC properties involves the review, approval, and signature of the FPO, SHPO, or THPO (as appropriate), and the Secretary of the Interior.
NHLC	National Historic Landmark District – Contributing element	An individual facility that is identified as a contributing element of a District listed in the NRHP and also designated an NHL District by the Secretary of the Interior. The designation of an NHL is coordinated by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the FPO.
NRLC	National Register Listed District – Contributing element	An individual facility that is identified as a contributing element of a District formally listed in the NRHP. The formal evaluation and nomination process of contributing elements involves the review, approval, and signature of the FPO, the SHPO, or THPO (as appropriate); and the Keeper of the National Register.
NREC	National Register Eligible District – Contributing Element	An individual facility that is identified as a contributing element of a larger District determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. An eligible District is treated the same as a District listed on the NRHP, pursuant to the NHPA and 36 CFR 800 —Protection of Historic Properties.” The evaluation of contributing elements is carried out by the installation in consultation with the SHPO or THPO (as appropriate), or by an official determination of eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register.

Code	Title	Definition
ELPA*	Eligible for the purposes of a Program Alternative	An individual facility that is treated as eligible for listing in the NRHP by consensus of the FPO, SHPO, or THPO (as appropriate); and the ACHP during development of a Program Alternative (Comment) as defined in 36 CFR 800 —Protection of Historic Properties,” section 14: “Federal Agency Program Alternatives.” An example includes all Capehart-Wherry housing, determined eligible for the purposes of a 2002 Program Comment process.

*NOTE: The codes DNR and ELPA are reserved for NGB Headquarters use only.

Maintenance and Care of Historic Buildings and Structures

Under Section 106 of the NHPA (see **Appendix H**), the following actions have the potential to have an adverse effect on buildings and structures that are eligible for or listed in the NRHP:

- Operations and maintenance
- Renovations and upgrades
- Demolition or replacement, or relocation
- Property lease, transfer, or sale.

This requirement applies to undertakings on federal property (lands or buildings) or state property with federal actions (such as funding or permits). Actions on state property (i.e., readiness centers [armories]) with no federal component do not require NHPA compliance; however, check state and local laws (**Appendix H**).

Upon being advised by the project proponent of proposed operations or maintenance activities, renovations or upgrades, demolition, transfer, replacement, relocation, or sale or lease of property that might affect a property which is 45 years old or older and has an undetermined historic status, the CRM must determine its eligibility for the NRHP. If the property is determined eligible, the project represents an undertaking that has the potential to effect historic properties and must be reviewed under Section 106 of the NHPA. CRMs must also review projects involving ground disturbance (landscaping, utility excavations, building demolition or construction) to determine the potential for the project to affect archaeological sites.

The following maintenance and repair activities, **when conducted as part of a federal undertaking**, are determined to have no adverse effect on historic properties and, under the Nationwide Readiness Center PA(currently in Draft), will be exempted from further Section 106 review. **It must be remembered that use of this exemption list does not negate the need for the CRM to review project to determine whether the exemption(s) apply.** Non-federal actions involving state-owned buildings are not subject to review under Section 106, but may require review under state laws.

Note: If the building is part of a local historic district, local zoning ordinances and historic preservation ordinances could restrict these actions or require local approval.

1. Exterior:

- Painting on previously painted surfaces using similar color

- Paint removal by nondestructive means that will not affect the historical fabric of the building
- Repair or replacement of existing walkways with like materials
- Repair or replacement of existing parking areas within the existing footprint and not involving lighting and landscaping changes associated with parking area
- Repair or replacement of existing above ground fuel storage facilities
- Placement of temporary barriers for compliance with DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01 8 October 2003)
- Repair of the building exterior when repair or replacement matches existing details, form, and materials.

2. Interior:

- Replace insulation (ceilings, attics, basement spaces, walls, plumbing pipes, hot water heaters, and ductwork) when only the insulation material is physically affected
- Replace non-historic or character defining plumbing as defined in the original determination documentation when only the insulation material is physically affected
- Replace non-historic or character defining heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems and units as defined in the original determination documentation when only such systems are physically affected
- Replace electrical systems without altering historic fabric
- Replace telecommunications equipment as defined in the original determination documentation when only such equipment is physically affected
- Replace security systems as defined in the original determination documentation when only such systems are physically affected
- Replace fire suppression systems as defined in the original determination documentation when only such systems are physically affected
- Asbestos removal and abatement when it does not involve removal of the historic fabric of buildings and structures as defined in the original determination
- Nondestructive lead paint abatement when it does not involve removal of historic fabric other than paint.

It must be remembered that use of this exemption list does not negate the need for the CRM to review projects. There are guidelines for the treatment and preservation of historic properties contained in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The standards can be viewed on the Internet at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/rhb/index.htm>.

Maintenance and Treatment Plans

A maintenance and treatment plan can be developed as a component of the cultural resources management program and in some cases used to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA. A Maintenance and Treatment Plan (MTP) identifies the historic properties (buildings, structures, landscapes, and districts), their character defining features and contributing elements, building materials and condition, and promotes the preservation of these resources through planning, design, cyclic maintenance, and appropriate treatments for repair, rehabilitation, and restoration. An MTP is a 5-year management plan that provides guidance to the CRMs. The CRMs in turn use this information to work with the

maintenance and facilities personnel working with historic structures to address problems of deterioration or failure of building materials and systems and addresses repair and renovation materials that will continue to maintain historic significance of the historic property.

An MTP covers a grouping of buildings that is generally site-specific due to the complexity of each site and overlaying construction periods, and should focus on a range of alternatives and treatments from stabilization to restoration.

Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

Mission requirement changes sometimes result in the removal, replacement, or disposal of buildings and structures. These actions can have an effect on a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA. When buildings are to be removed, replaced, or disposed of, determine if the building is 50 years old and has been evaluated for eligibility to be listed in the NRHP. If the building is 50 (or near 50) years old, initiate the Section 106 process (see Appendix H). If necessary, evaluate the building for eligibility. **It should be noted that transfers of property between federal agencies or transfers of property from a state agency to anyone are not considered undertakings with the potential to adversely affect historic properties; accordingly, these actions are not typically subject to Section 106 review.**

If removal or replacement is being considered, conduct an economic analysis on replacement of the building. When rehabilitation costs exceed 70 percent of a building's replacement cost, replacement construction can be used. However, ~~the~~ 70% value may be exceeded where the significance of a specific structure warrants special attention if warranted by the life-cycle cost comparisons".

If the projects will affect an eligible property, mitigation measures can be developed that reduce effects to a nonadverse level. The measures might include avoidance, preservation in place, rehabilitation, or data recovery. If data recovery is chosen, it is suggested that HABS or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation be prepared prior to implementation of any activity that could affect the character or integrity of the historic district. The SHPO or NPS Regional Office, in coordination with the MAARNG, would select the acceptable level of documentation for mitigation purposes.

Even if the building itself is not historic, but is within a historic district, replacement could have an adverse effect on the historic district. If this is the case, consult with the SHPO. If the building to be removed is in, or a contributing element to, a historic district, the goals are to retain the character-defining features, design, and workmanship of buildings, structures, and landscape. If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of significant buildings or structures, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings within and contributing to the historic district. Changes to the landscape should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships.

Force Protection and Antiterrorism Standards

The intent of DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 04-010-01) is to minimize the possibility of mass casualties in buildings or portions of buildings owned; leased; privatized; or otherwise occupied, managed, or controlled by or for MAARNG. These standards provide appropriate, implementable, and enforceable measures to establish a level of protection against terrorist attacks for all inhabited ARNG buildings where no known threat of terrorist activity currently exists. The standards apply to any MAARNG building that uses federal funding for new construction, renovations, modifications, repairs, restorations, or leasing and that meets the applicability provisions will comply with these standards (section 1-6 of Standards, also see exemptions, section 1-6.7). In general, it is applicable to inhabited buildings routinely occupied by 50 or more DoD personnel.

The overarching philosophy of this policy is that an appropriate level of protection can be provided for all MAARNG personnel at a reasonable cost. The philosophy of these standards is to build greater resistance to terrorist attack into all inhabited buildings. The primary methods to achieve this outcome are to maximize standoff distance, to construct superstructures to avoid progressive collapse, and to reduce flying debris hazards.

Implementation of this policy, however, shall not supersede the MAARNG's obligation to comply with federal laws regarding cultural resources to include the NHPA and ARPA. MAARNG personnel need to determine possible adverse effects on a historic structure or archaeological resource prior to antiterrorism standard undertakings and consult accordingly. Conversely, historic preservation compliance does not negate the requirement to implement DoD policy.

In a project sponsored by the DoD Legacy Resources Management Program, the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL) conducted a study to identify common circumstances in which UFC 4-010-01 undertakings would conflict with the requirements of the NHPA, and develop specific guidelines that would help installation command, AT, cultural resources, and facilities personnel to rapidly resolve those conflicts in a way that satisfies both sets of requirements. The final technical report, available at https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/NCR/Documents/RPT_03-176.pdf, interprets UFC 4-010-01 and presents technologies commonly used for UFC compliance. It also identifies AT undertakings that may conflict with the Secretary of the Interior's rehabilitation standards and suggests ways to satisfy dual AT/HP requirements.

The report, **Antiterrorism Measures for Historic Properties** (Webster *et al.* 2006), proposes guidelines for making historic buildings compliant with UFC 4-010-01, while also meeting or being in the spirit of the *Secretary of the Interior's Rehabilitation Standards*. A number of recommendations are suggested by the authors, including the following:

- Consider broader environment of base and beyond in assessing needs and designing solutions
- Consider historic building's building materials, structural design, and component in assessing needs and designing solutions
- Consider building use and functions within it in assessing needs and designing solutions
- Integrate security measures in siting and landscaping of historic building. Low retaining walls, decorative fences, trees and vegetation, boulders, and street furniture can serve security benefit.

The decision to demolish a historic building rather than attempting to retrofit it must be justified with a cost analysis and discussion of alternatives examined.

Economic Analysis

The MAARNG is required to conduct an economic analysis of historic buildings and structures that are being considered for demolition and replacement. The NHPA requires that historic buildings and structures be reused to the maximum extent possible. However, this must be justified through a life-cycle economic analysis.

Replacement construction may be used when the rehabilitation costs exceed 70 percent of the building's replacement cost. However, the 70 percent value may be exceeded if the structure warrants special attention or if justified by the life-cycle cost comparisons.

The assessment of new construction must include life-cycle maintenance costs, utility costs, replacement costs, and all other pertinent factors in the economic analysis. Replacement costs must be based on

architectural design that is compatible with the historic property or district. Potential reuses of the historic structure must be addressed prior to making the final decision to dispose of the property.

The MAARNG must also consider costs associated with the contracting of qualified archaeologists, if needed, or the services of professionals to carry out historic building inspections.

Software is available to aid the MAARNG in the economic analysis of building maintenance costs related to layaway/mothballing, renovation and reuse, and demolition. There is also software for the analysis of window replacement costs.

The program is designed to estimate costs over a 20-year time period. The economic analyses included in the program are

- The cost of each alternative over the life-cycle of the building
- The possible alternatives and additional costs incurred
- The point at which one alternative becomes a more viable option than others.

There is also a Window Econometric Computer Program to provide life-cycle cost comparisons associated with the repair or replacement of windows. The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool Software is available on CD by contacting the AEC at 1-800-USA-3845, or online at <http://www.aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/software.html>. The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool, Version 2.04 developed by the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center / Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, is a Windows 95/98 NT-based software tool available to DoD users in CD-ROM format.

I.2.7 Cultural Landscapes

A cultural landscape is ~~a~~ geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values (*Cultural Resource Management Guidelines*, NPS-28).” A cultural landscape can be a

- **Historic site:** the location of a significant event or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure
- **Historic designed landscape:** a landscape having historic significance as a design or work of art because it was consciously designed and laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles, or by an owner or other amateur using a recognized style or tradition in response or reaction to a recognized style or tradition; has a historic association with a significant person or persons, trend, or event in landscape gardening or landscape architecture; or a significant relationship to the theory and practice of landscape architecture
- **Historic vernacular landscape:** a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in the physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; and in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people

- ***Ethnographic landscape:*** a landscape traditionally associated with a contemporary ethnic group, typically used for such activities as subsistence hunting and gathering, religious or sacred ceremonies, and traditional meetings.

Cultural landscapes, as defined here, are a type of historic property addressed in terms of National Register eligibility and should not be confused with the “cultural landscape approach”. The cultural landscape approach is a comprehensive planning approach that incorporates historic properties along with all other categories of cultural resources.

Under Section 106 of the NHPA (see Appendix H), the following actions have the potential to have an adverse effect:

- Renovations and upgrades to contributing components of the cultural landscape
- Demolition or replacement, and/or relocation of contributing components of the cultural landscape
- Modern elements added or constructed into a cultural landscape
- Property lease, transfer, or sale.

Upon being advised by the project proponent of proposed operations or maintenance activities, renovations or upgrades, demolition, new construction, major landscaping projects, transfer, replacement, relocation, or sale or lease of property that could affect a property that is 45 years old or older and has an undetermined historic status, the CRM must determine its eligibility for the NRHP. If the property is determined eligible, the project represents an undertaking that has the potential to effect historic properties and must be reviewed under Section 106 of the NHPA. CRMs must also review projects involving ground disturbance (landscaping, utility excavations, building demolition or construction) to determine the potential for the project to affect archaeological sites.

If the MAARNG is managing cultural landscapes, the CRM should consider developing an agreement document with the SHPO or Tribes, as well as the development of an SOP (Chapter 3). Refer to section I.2.4 for inadvertent discoveries.

There are guidelines for the treatment and preservation of historic properties contained in The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. The standards can be viewed on the Internet at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/hli/introguid.htm>. Information is also available in the National Park Service publication, Preservation Brief #36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes.

I.2.8 Other Cultural Resources

Other cultural resources include places or objects that a community of people value for their role in sustaining a community’s cultural integrity. These places that are important to a community tradition or activities could be eligible for listing in the NRHP and should be evaluated.

Even in those instances where evaluation of a resource considered important to a community or to Tribes results in a determination that the resource is not eligible for listing on the NRHP, potential impacts to the resource can still be considered under NEPA. NEPA procedures offer the public a chance for comment on projects that might affect places of community significance.

Sacred Sites

According to EO 13007, a “sacred site” is “any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian Tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the Tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site.”

Restricting access to information regarding sacred sites is recommended and will ensure a positive working relationship with Tribes. Refer to section 2.5 regarding information restriction requirements.

Consultation with Tribes should be conducted to identify their cultural resources management concerns, specifically with sacred sites. If sacred sites have been suspected during a survey, local federally recognized Tribes should be notified. Refer to the POC List of federally recognized Tribes in **Appendix F**.

Per AIRFA and EO 13007, Tribes have the right to access and use sacred sites on MAARNG -controlled lands. Reasonable terms, conditions, and restrictions regarding access to sacred sites will be agreed upon in order to protect personal health and safety and to avoid interference with the military mission or with national security. Sacred sites may be used for ceremonies that take place one or more times during a year. Reasonable notice should be given by the MAARNG if mission actions prohibit Tribes access to a sacred site.

Avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of sacred sites. If the site is adversely affected or has potential of being adversely affected, NHPA Section 106 procedures must be complied with. See **Appendix H** regarding Section 106 procedures.

Cemeteries

For assessing the significance of cemeteries, and gathering information that can be used for their subsequent preservation and protection, the CRM should follow the guidelines outlined in the National Register Bulletin —Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places” and the Know How Bulletin #4 published by the MHC (Appendix A).

The MAARNG has no plans to disturb the cemeteries on its lands. Known cemeteries on MAARNG lands are fenced for protection, monitored periodically for integrity, and are identified on installation plans as sensitive resource areas to be avoided.

Historic Objects

Historic objects can include records, photographs, artifacts, and donated private collections that are associated with the MAARNG’s military history. These objects should be inventoried and ownership determined. The Army currently does not provide funding for preservation and conservation of historic objects in its inventory, apart from those in designated museums. CRMs should coordinate with the MAARNG historian, if one has been assigned, or with the NGB historians in the Public Affairs Office, regarding procedures for dealing with historic objects.

I.3 Tribal Consultation

The NHPA, EO 13007, EO 13175, Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal

Governments, DoDI 4710.02, and the Annotated Policy Document for DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, dated 27 October 1999, require federal agencies to consult with federally recognized American Indian Tribes.

Consultation takes on many forms. The MAARNG might need to consult on a project basis for proposed actions that might affect cultural resources of interest to Tribes. If MAARNG activities have the potential to affect tribal properties or resources, all interested Tribes will be consulted early in the planning process and their concerns will be addressed to the greatest extent possible. Establishing a permanent relationship with Tribes will lead to better understanding of each party's interests and concerns and development of a trust relationship. This will streamline future project-based consultation and streamline the inadvertent discovery process.

It is the goal of the consultation process to identify both the resource management concerns and the strategies for addressing them through an interactive dialogue with appropriate American Indian communities.

I.3.1 Issues and Concerns

Issues are both general and particular. On the one hand, traditional American Indians might attach religious and cultural values to lands and resources on a very broad scale, such as recognizing a mountain or a viewshed as a sacred landscape, and they could be concerned about any potential use that would be incompatible with these values. On the other hand, issues could be specific to discrete locations on public lands, such as reasonable access to ceremonial places, or to the freedom to collect, possess, and use certain regulated natural resources such as special-status species.

Many American Indian issues and concerns, although associated with MAARNG lands and resources, are based on intangible values. Intangible values are not amenable to "mitigation" in the same way that a mitigation strategy can be used to address damage to, or loss of, physical resources.

Some of the issues that frequently surface in consultation are briefly discussed here to illustrate the relationship of American Indian interests and concerns to MAARNG land and resource management decisions.

Access. Free access to traditionally significant locations can be a difficult issue for MAARNG managers when there would be conflicts with other management obligations. For example, individuals' age or infirmity often combine with distance or terrain to make motorized vehicle access the only practical means for some American Indians to reach locations of religious importance. This presents a dilemma to managers where public lands are being managed as sensitive riparian habitat or for their wilderness character, for example, and motorized vehicle access is accordingly restricted or prohibited. The MAARNG can end up in the contradictory situation of trying to protect resources and landscapes—the continuing existence of which is essential to traditional American Indian practices—from the American Indian practitioners themselves.

Use. One of the more tangible issues with potential for resource conflict is American Indian collection and use of plants and animals for traditional religious or cultural purposes. Some species regulated under the Endangered Species Act could have religious or cultural significance. Collection of other resources, such as plant products, minerals, and gemstones, might be regulated under other statutory authority and/or MAARNG policy.

Sacredness. American Indian attribution of sacredness to large land areas is one of the most difficult issues for MAARNG managers to reconcile with other management responsibilities. From the viewpoint

of traditional religious practitioners, a particular land area could be regarded as a hallowed place devoted to special religious rites and ceremonies. Practitioners might perceive any secular use or development in such a place to be injurious to its exceptional sacred qualities or a sacrilege and, therefore, unacceptable from their view. Nevertheless, the MAARNG manager might be put in the position of having to weigh a proposal for a legally and politically supported use such as mineral development in an area regarded as sacred and inviolate.

Mitigation. Strategies to reduce impacts of proposed federal actions or the effects of proposed undertakings generally follow models related to NEPA, the NHPA, and their implementing regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508 and 36 CFR Part 800). Where American Indian cultural and religious concerns are involved, however, conventional methods of mitigation generally do not appropriately address the consequences felt by American Indian practitioners.

The fact that the CRMs are frequently the ones assigned to do the staff work for certain American Indian issues could lead to some misunderstanding that American Indian issues are cultural resources issues. From there it could be mistakenly deduced that American Indian issues might often be resolved through mitigation methods such as archaeological data recovery. Such ideas would misinterpret the majority of American Indian issues that managers must consider in decision-making.

It is feasible, where some issues of American Indian use are involved, that mitigation procedures could work. For example, mitigation could work in cases where common natural products are the object, and either the MAARNG proposal or the American Indian use is flexible.

That is, it could be possible for an MAARNG proposal to be modified to allow continuing traditional resource use, or it might be acceptable for the American Indian use to be moved outside the proposed affected area. In contrast, however, more abstract, nonresource issues surrounding belief and practice could be a much different matter.

Consultation as Conflict Identification. Consultation is sometimes approached apprehensively, with a view that talking with American Indians will result in more intractable problems than existed before. This view can be relieved by awareness that many American Indian issues and concerns are not much different from public issues and concerns that the MAARNG deals with on a regular basis, and that the means for dealing with them are basically the same.

It is possible for the MAARNG to address many of the concerns for gaining access to sites, attaining needed materials, and protecting American Indian values, within the normal scope of multiple use management. Solutions can include: (1) providing administrative access to sensitive areas; (2) making special land use designations; (3) developing cooperative management agreements with American Indian communities; (4) stipulating for continuing American Indian uses in leases, permits, and other land use authorizations; (5) diverting or denying clearly incompatible land uses; and (6) similar affirmative management solutions.

Consultation should identify not only American Indian interests and concerns, but also their suggestions for potentially effective approaches to address them.

Consultation is incomplete and largely pointless unless it is directed toward the identification of mutually acceptable solutions.

When a proposed MAARNG decision poses potential consequences for lands and resources valued by American Indians, consultation with the community that holds the values and identified the consequences can generate strategies for an appropriate management response.

A list of tribal representatives and POCs is included in **Appendix F**.

Timing for Native American consultation will vary depending on the consultation methods, the nature of the ongoing relationship, and the purpose of the consultation. Consultation to develop understanding of interests and concerns with land and resource management, and establishing procedures for working together, is a continuous and ongoing process.

For project-specific consultation, the CRM should send appropriate reports and documentation to potentially affected THPO/Tribes describing the proposed action and analysis of effects (either Section 106 or NEPA documents) and request comments and input. After 30 days, the CRM should follow up with THPO/Tribes for input if no correspondence has been received. A thorough MFR must be kept. For projects of particular interest to THPOs/Tribes, the CRM could consider a site visit and meeting with affected THPOs/Tribes.

I.3.2 Consultation Resources

The following agencies can provide useful information and guidance on how to identify Tribes with interests in the lands within the MAARNG virtual installation and how to consult with Tribes under AIRFA, NHPA, NEPA, ARPA, and NAGPRA. Representatives from these agencies are also often available to facilitate consultations.

Bureau of Indian Affairs: www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers: www.nathpo.org

DoD Tribal Liaison Office: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Native/native.html>

I.4 Stakeholder and Public Involvement Plan

Stakeholder and public involvement and community outreach can be driven by regulation in project-specific cases, or can be a proactive method of partnering with interested parties to achieve long-range goals and solicit program support. The following section describes some methods to involve stakeholders and the public for projects or programs.

Stakeholders can include

- SHPO
- Tribes/THPOs
- Veterans organizations
- Interested public
- Federal and state agencies
- Special interest groups
- Local historical committees and societies
- Tenants, lessees, and land users (hunters, fishermen, boy scouts, police)
- Neighbors
- Landowners

- Contractors
- NGB
- Integrated Readiness Training
- Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)
- ODEP/AEC.

Consultation with Tribes is required by several cultural resources laws, regulations, and EOs; and DoD policy and is good stewardship of cultural resources. Tribal consultation is addressed in section I.3 and Appendix H.

I.4.1 Public and Stakeholder Involvement and Outreach

Public participation and involvement are required for most environmental programs, including cultural resources. Regulation 36 CFR 800.2(d) requires that the MAARNG seek and consider public views in its undertakings that could have an effect on historic properties. For tribal consultation see section I.3. Benefits of public involvement to the MAARNG include

- Opening the decision-making process to the public and building credibility
- Assisting with the identification of issues
- Enhancing mutual understanding of stakeholder values and MAARNG management challenges
- Making better decisions
- Minimizing delays and enhancing community support.

If MAARNG plans have the potential to affect a historic property and an EA or EIS is deemed unnecessary, public involvement is still expected. Under Section 106 regulations, federal agencies are required to involve the public in the Section 106 process. This includes the identification of appropriate public input and notification to the public of proposed actions, consistent with 36 CFR 800.2(d). The MAARNG may choose to follow the same process as stipulated in NEPA for EAs.

The regulations also state that, to streamline the process, the public involvement requirements under NEPA should be incorporated into cultural resource planning and projects when activities require the development of an EA or an EIS.

Note: For any adverse effect, it is the MAARNG's responsibility to determine which stakeholders may have an interest, e.g., local historic preservation group, statewide nonprofit preservation organization, and determine the level of public involvement needed. However, in accordance with 32 CFR Part 651.28, a REC can be used if the SHPO concurs with the action.

Timing: For Section 106 projects and EAs, anticipate approximately 6 to 9 months to complete the compliance process, more complex projects can take longer. If an EIS is required, plan for 12 to 16 months to complete. Again, a complex or controversial project could take up to 3 years to complete. Public Involvement requirements are included in these time estimates.

Distribution of Documents

Public notices can be posted in places where people gather or visit such as the local post office or grocery stores. Public notices should also be placed in the local newspaper.

While interacting with private newspapers, it is important to recognize that the audience might not appreciate the military mission or community. Whenever possible, points should reflect positively on the ARNG and be made in a clear and noncontroversial manner.

Special efforts will be made to use newspapers to acquaint the surrounding communities with the overall cultural resources program at the various MAARNG sites and training installations. It is to the benefit of the MAARNG to inform the public of these programs. This can be achieved through press releases. In addition to the newspaper, press releases can be sent to local magazines or Web-based news sites.

Libraries are excellent repositories to allow for public access to documents for review. Most communities, schools, and universities have libraries.

I.4.2 Public Involvement Opportunities

Education can promote awareness of important MAARNG cultural resources projects and the rationale behind them. Actions such as selling a historic building require effective communication to get positive support and, perhaps more importantly, to avoid adverse impacts and reactions from various public groups. A preservation awareness program must be directed to both MAARNG and external interests if it is to be effective.

I.4.3 Special Events

Special events with local and national significance offer excellent opportunities to educate the public on cultural resources preservation. Events such as Earth Day (22 April), Fourth of July, Veteran's Day, National Historic Preservation Week (third week in May), National Public Lands Day (last Saturday in September), and local town celebrations are opportunities for the ARNG to help educate people about cultural resources and preservation principles. Section I.7 contains Web sites that can aid MAARNG in this task.

I.4.4 Executive Order 13287 (Preserve America)

In addition to the reporting requirements outlined in section I.1.3, EO 13287 encourages federal agencies to preserve America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government; promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; inventorying resources; and promoting heritage tourism. Some ideas for promoting this EO include

- Virtual tours of historic facilities or sites
- Partnerships
- Museum and exhibits
- Veteran's history project
- Traveling exhibits
- Walking tours.

I.4.5 Other Opportunities for Outreach

Other methods for reaching external stakeholders include

- Public forums

- Web sites
- Scoping meetings
- Questionnaires and feedback sheets
- Public notices
- Presentations at various forums and gatherings
- Cross training the MAARNG staff to be a liaison
- Society meetings.

By knowing who the interested public is, other methods will come to light.

I.4.6 Public Affairs Office

The Public Affairs Office (PAO) performs more of an oversight and guidance role with respect to public involvement issues. The PAO maintains liaison with the project proponent, CRM, JAG, and other NGB offices. In support of NEPA and NHPA actions, the National Guard Bureau Office of Public Affairs and Strategic Communications assists the project proponent in the preparation of press releases, public notices, and other information. The MAARNG PAO provides guidance for planning and coordination, conducts public meetings or hearings for the MAARNG, supports the project proponent during the NEPA process, and reviews all NEPA documents. At Camp Edwards, the Community Liaisons within the Environmental & Readiness Center also provide support for public outreach efforts.

Any public involvement plans, outreach, special events, or informational briefings should be developed and implemented by the MAARNG PAO. If such activities do not originate in the PAO, the office should approve them.

Public notices published in support of EAs should be submitted to the PAO in the form of a three-column commercial advertisement and should be published at least 3 consecutive days. The PAO should insist on a tear sheet from the newspaper or a notarized copy of the public notice advertisement to ensure the ad has run and the program manager or the PAO has proof of publication.

I.5 Agreement Documents

In some cases, streamlining Section 106 regulations, addressing issues under NHPA, NAGPRA, and EO 13175; and the consultation process can be accomplished through the use of an MOA, PA, CA, or plan of action and MOU.

MOAs are agreement documents for specific undertakings on how the effects of the project will be taken into account (36 CFR 800.5(e)(4)), and, in general, used as a mitigation agreement document for the adverse effects of a single undertaking. The agency, the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and possibly other consulting parties negotiate MOAs. These agreement documents govern the implementation of a particular project and the resolution of particular effects of that project.

PAs are, in general, used to govern the implementation of a particular program or the resolution of adverse effects from certain complex projects or multiple undertakings. PAs are negotiated between the agency, the ACHP, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and possibly other consulting parties. These agreement documents may be used when

- Effects on historic properties are similar and repetitive or are multistate or regional in scope

- Effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of an undertaking
- Nonfederal parties are delegated major decision-making responsibilities
- Routine maintenance activities are undertaken at federal installations, facilities, or other land management units
- Circumstances warrant a departure from the normal Section 106 process.

CAs are similar to a PA structure and used to establish the repatriation process under NAGPRA. CAs are negotiated between the agency, the THPOs/Tribes, and possibly other claimant groups or parties. These agreement documents can govern the notification process, reburial procedures, limitations, custody procedures, and monitoring plans. CAs are particularly useful when it is known upfront that remains or funerary objects are likely to be encountered.

A plan of action is prepared after an inadvertent discovery under NAGPRA is made (e.g., human remains or items of cultural patrimony) and is prepared after a consultation meeting(s) with the appropriate Tribe(s). The plan is a presentation of the verbal agreements that are made during the consultation regarding the extraction of the remains, length of time out of the ground, disposition while out of the ground, who the remains will be repatriated to and in what manner, information about the public notice that must be published (e.g., in the newspaper 7 weeks before repatriation, in two notices, one week apart), and a description of the repatriation process.

MOUs in general, are used to clarify protocols and roles and responsibilities. The agency, the SHPO/THPO/Tribes, and other consulting parties can negotiate MOUs. These documents are used as a tool to ensure that all involved parties are informed of, and agree upon, the details of a particular cultural resources management program.

NGB can provide sample documents of PAs and MOAs. Draft MOAs, PAs, CAs, and plans of action must be reviewed by NGB and ODEP/AEC. Development of agreement documents requires public and stakeholder involvement.

The following is the list of attachments accompanying all types of draft agreement documents to be sent to the NGB, as appropriate to the action:

1. Cost estimate
2. Form 420 R or 1391 – signed
3. State JA Email stating he/she has reviewed the draft MOA
4. Any supporting documents as applicable.

Timing: Preparation and review time for agreement documents will vary with complexity of issues and the number of parties involved. The review process is as follows:

- MAARNG drafts the agreement document
- NGB (including NGB-JA and other divisions) reviews, any comments are sent back to the MAARNG for incorporation
- ODEP and AEC reviews and submits comments to NGB to the MAARNG for incorporation
- NGB reviews for legal sufficiency (2nd review)
- NGB, Chief, ARE signs, if no changes needed
- MAARNG representative signs (i.e., TAG, CFMO) signs

- SHPO signs
- Other signatories sign.

At a minimum anticipate:

- MOA – 4 to 6 months
- PA – 6 to 12 months
- CA – 6 to 12 months
- plan of action – 6 to 12 months
- MOU – 4 to 6 months.

I.6 Sustainability in Cultural Resources Management

The federal government encourages agencies to take the lead in being stewards of the environment, to preserve today's resources for the future. EO 13423 *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management* advocates a variety of approaches to assist agencies in reducing waste, saving resources, and promoting environmentally friendly design. The CRM should coordinate sustainability efforts with the MAARNG's Environmental Management System (EMS).

One of the primary focuses of stewardship within the DoD is the concept of sustainability; this concept applies to design, construction, operations, and resource conservation. Sustainability is responsible stewardship of the nation's natural, human, and financial resources through a practical and balanced approach. Sustainable practices are an investment in the future. Through conservation, improved maintainability, recycling, reduction and reuse of waste, and other actions and innovations, the MAARNG can meet today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.

Applying sustainability principles to cultural resources management, chapter 4 of the NPS publication *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design*, notes that —sustainability has often been an integral part of the composition of both tangible and intangible cultural resources. Ecological sustainability and preservation of cultural resources are complementary. In large part, the historic events and cultural values that are commemorated were shaped by humankind's response to the environment. When a cultural resource achieves sufficient importance that it is deemed historically significant, it becomes a nonrenewable resource worthy of consideration for sustainable conservation. Management, preservation, and maintenance of cultural resources should be directed to that end.” (http://www.nps.gov/dsc/d_publications/d_1_gpsd_4_ch4.htm#2)

I.6.1 Archaeological Sites

Archaeological sites offer a special challenge for implementation of sustainability initiatives for several reasons. The need to protect site locations has long been seen as a hindrance to training or Master Planning on installations, as it represents a competing land use requirement. Completion of archaeological predictive models and surveys help reduce the footprint of parcels where training or development is restricted; however, few ARNG parcels have been completely surveyed for archaeological resources. As installations are increasingly effected by encroachment, any restriction on land use within the installation is seen as counterproductive to the mission.

Archaeological sites provide a physical record how people have interacted with their environment in the past and what that tells us of how they led their lives. It is the product of ongoing change, stretching from

the distant past into the present. Physically, this record is non-renewable – in each period, a combination of natural and cultural processes almost inevitably impacts the record of previous periods. Intellectually, the record is in a constant flux of discovery, redefinition and interpretation through archaeological investigation and dissemination. Present uses will provide grist for the archaeologists of the future - the physical record of how *we* have lived and treated our environment and how much of *our* past we pass on to our successors.

In an analysis of how archaeology could contribute to sustainable development initiatives (<http://www.britarch.ac.uk/conserv/ArchQOL.html>), the Council for British Archaeology concluded that archaeology and the historic environment are:

- the only source for understanding the development of human society in prehistoric and much of historic times
- a source of enjoyment and interest through intellectual and physical engagement and leisure-time pursuits, contributing to general mental, spiritual and physical health
- an important medium for general education, life-long learning and personal development
- a vital basis of people's awareness of historical and cultural identity, sense of community and place, and a key source of perspective on social change
- a non-renewable record of people's long-term social, spiritual and economic relationships and their interaction with all parts of the environment
- a fundamental determinant of environmental character, bio-diversity and cultural diversity
- a catalyst for improving the distinctive qualities of places where people live and work or which they visit
- a means of understanding long-term environmental change in relation to sustainability
- a source of evidence about past use of renewable energy and recyclable resources such as water, timber, mineral resources, and organic waste
- a source of added value in economic and social regeneration
- a major source of revenue through tourism and recreation.

These benefits can be maximized by enhancing people's awareness of archaeology and the historic environment and developing a culture, within government and the private sector and in their dealings with others, of promoting active involvement, care and appreciation for the benefit of present and future generations.

Archaeology and the historic environment contribute significantly to people's quality of life. The ARNG has a responsibility for stewardship of this environment so that it can continue to inform present and future populations about our shared past. At the same time, stewardship must be integrated into the ARNG mission. In addition to promoting public awareness of archaeological information and the benefits of preservation to the larger installation community (see Public Outreach and Awareness discussion elsewhere in this appendix), there are a number of new initiatives being explored to integrate archaeology into the success of the mission.

The Cultural Resources Program at Fort Drum, for example, has pioneered the following initiatives as part of a DoD Legacy Resources Management Program project:

- A program to —~~hidden~~— historic archaeological sites for the dual purposes of protecting sites from natural erosion and facilitating their use for military training; this program involves covering sites with geotextile fabric, sand, and gravel, and then allowing units to park vehicles within the site for various training exercises. The program has received approval from the New York SHPO and is completed with ITAM funds.

- A program to create models of archaeological features, of the types likely to be encountered by soldiers mobilized in the Middle East, for use during training exercises. This program educates the soldier in how to identify cultural features and maneuver within the environment of an archaeological site in a manner that reduces or avoids damage to significant resource areas.
- A program to develop training scenarios that include archaeological sites and protection issues (e.g., halting looting or damage) to provide more realistic training for soldiers before they are mobilized overseas, and to increase awareness of archaeological issues at home
- Development of playing cards with archaeological content for distribution to units being mobilized overseas. The cards include information on the prehistory of the areas (Iraq and Afghanistan) where the units will operate, identify important features of the landscape, and present information on preservation and protection issues related to archaeological sites in these countries.

Appendix J includes slides from a Power Point presentation given by the Fort Drum cultural resources staff on the site hardening program, and an example of a training scenario developed for use at Fort Drum. Copies of other materials developed by Fort Drum are available on DENIX, or by contacting the cultural resources staff at Fort Drum.

I.6.2 Building Renovation and Repair

Renovation of older buildings, compared to new construction, could result in considerable energy savings and reductions in materials used, thus benefiting the environment. In addition to reducing project costs, there might also be significant savings in time and money associated with reduced regulatory review and approvals. Additional reduced costs can occur with sustainable aspects of site and construction debris management.

In the event that buildings are not suitable for renovation, salvage as much as possible from the building(s) being demolished. Salvage of historic materials reduces landfill pressure, preserves important character-defining features of historic buildings, and saves natural resources. Typical examples of salvageable materials include lumber, millwork, certain plumbing fixtures, and hardware. Make sure these materials are safe (test for lead paint and asbestos), and do not sacrifice energy efficiency or water efficiency by reusing old windows or toilets.

Sustainable renovations also could provide opportunities for enhanced cooperation with local regulatory authorities, as well as providing site enhancement potential. The alternatives could be less expensive, more environmentally responsible, and potentially more aesthetically pleasing.

A comprehensive job-site waste-recycling program should be part of any renovation plan. Some construction waste materials can be sold, thus recovering the investment in separation and separate storage. More significant savings are often achieved through avoided expense of landfill disposal. In large projects, the savings can be dramatic. A flyer regarding salvage of historic materials is included in **Appendix J**.

Additional guidance related to green building design and building operations can be found in AR Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 —Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (2001).” The MAARNG seeks to meet LEEDS Silver standards for all new construction.

I.6.3 Landscape Design

Sustainability principles also apply to preservation of landscape elements and undisturbed land that might contain archaeological or sacred sites. Some specific principles include

- Integrate sustainability principles from the onset of project design. Involving technical experts such as archaeologists and landscape architects early in the site-planning process might reduce the need for (and cost of) plantings or landscape modification by identifying ways to protect existing site plantings or landscape features.
- Locate buildings to minimize environmental impact. Cluster buildings or build attached units to preserve open space and wildlife habitats, avoid especially sensitive areas including wetlands, and keep roads and service lines short. Leave the most pristine areas untouched, and look for areas that have been previously damaged to build on. Seek to restore damaged ecosystems.
- Situate buildings to benefit from existing vegetation. Trees on the east and west sides of a building can dramatically reduce cooling loads. Hedge rows and shrubbery can block cold winter winds or help channel cool summer breezes into buildings.
- Value site resources. Early in the siting process carry out a careful site evaluation, including solar access, soils, vegetation, water resources, important cultural landscape elements, pristine or protected natural areas, and let this information guide the design.

I.6.4 Education

Finally, the MAARNG should make education a part of its daily practice: Use the design and construction process to educate leadership, employees, subcontractors, and the general public about environmental impacts of buildings and infrastructure and how these impacts can be minimized.

I.7 Additional Resources

DRAFT Nationwide Readiness Center (Armory) Programmatic Agreement. In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.14 (b), a nationwide PA is being developed to help streamline the Section 106 process for federal undertakings at readiness centers (armories).

Conservation Handbook. The Conservation Handbook will link to any specific law or regulation.

I.7.1 Web sites

The ACHP Web site provides current preservation news and links to laws and regulations concerning heritage preservation. <http://www.achp.gov>

DENIX – is the central platform and information clearinghouse for environment, safety and occupational health news, information, policy, and guidance. Serving the worldwide greater DoD community, DENIX offers environment, safety and occupational health professionals a vast document library, a gateway to Web-based environmental compliance tools, an interactive workgroup environment, a variety of groupware tools and an active membership community numbering thousands. <http://www.denix.osd.mil>

ICRMP Toolbox on DENIX

<http://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/public/esprograms/conservation/legacy/etb/etbwelcome.htm>

Save America's Treasures. www2.cr.nps.gov/treasures/

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Web site provides links to EPA news, topics, laws and regulations, and information sources. <http://www.epa.gov>

Guardnet. <http://guardnet.ngb.army.mil>

The DoD Legacy Resources Management Program Web site explains a Legacy project can involve regional ecosystem management initiatives, habitat preservation efforts, archaeological investigations, invasive species control, Native American consultations, and monitoring and predicting migratory patterns of birds and animals. <http://www.dodlegacy.org>

The NPS, *Links to the Past* Web page is a resource to find information on cultural resource subjects and cultural resource programs. <http://www.cr.nps.gov>

The NRHP Web site provides links to assist in registering a property to the NRHP among other various preservation topics and links. <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has an informative Web site of how the private sector preserves America's diverse historic places and communities through education, advocacy, and resources. <http://www.nthp.org>

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation Web site describes the intent of the Standards, which is to assist the long-term preservation of a property's significance through the preservation of historic materials and features. <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/rhb/index.htm>

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lists links from civil works to historic preservation where they list managing and engineering solutions. <http://www.nws.usace.army.mil>

The USAEC Web site provides a link to the cultural resources that include Native American affairs, historic buildings and landscapes, archaeology, and the Army Historic Preservation Campaign Plan. <http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/index.html>

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Web site provides links to Tribal agencies and Tribal leaders, among other helpful links. <http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs>

The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool Software – The mission of the Cost and Economics is to provide the Army decisionmakers with cost, performance, and economic analysis in the form of expertise, models, data, estimates, and analyses at all levels. Links include ACEIT, AMCOS, Cost and Economic Analysis, Cost Management/ABC. <http://www.ceac.army.mil/>.

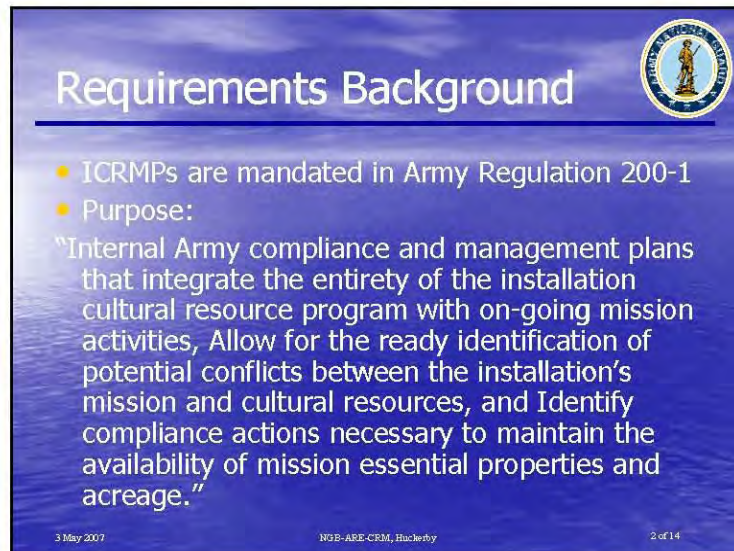
Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) – <http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/>

APPENDIX J

SAMPLE DOCUMENTS AND TRAINING BRIEF

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8/30/2007



8/30/2007

Implementation Assessment

- Variance Requests
- Reviews
 - Annual
 - 5 Year
 - Update
 - Revision


3 May 2007 NGB-ARE-CRM, Huckerby 3 of 14

Variance Requests

- Are Reviewed and Requests Submitted every 5 years.
- Require full review of cultural resources, proposed projects, mission changes, etc. that could impact cultural resources to determine extent of need for an ICRMP.
- Staffed through NGB to DA for approval of variance to implementing an ICRMP.
 - **NOTE:** Not the same as having a Cultural Resource Management Program. ICRMP is a component of the program.
- **STILL REQUIRED to SUBMIT an ANNUAL report!**
- Format to be developed.

3 May 2007 NGB-ARE-CRM, Huckerby 4 of 14

8/30/2007



Assessment Components

- Mission status: Same vs. change
- Status of projects: Past, Present and Future
- External contact info updated: SHPOs, THPOs, Any interested parties.

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Annual Reports

- Purpose:
To provide NGB a progress report on implementation of CRM program and ICRMPs.
- Required from All states and Territories.
- Submission date is the 15th of the month following the fiscal quarter your ICRMP FSNI was signed. Current status in Handout.
- Doesn't matter if you have a variance from implementing an ICMRP.

3 May 2007 NGB-ARB-CRM, Huckerby 6 of 14

8/30/2007

Report Contents (Format)



- Summary of highlights, key achievements, hot issues, and points of interest. (MSWord)
- Update of SHPO, THPO/Tribal Contacts, and interested parties. (MSWord)
- Status of ongoing, New and proposed projects. (MSExcel)
- Final format to be developed.

3 May 2007

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ICRMP 5 Year Review



- Purpose:
To determine if mission changes have resulted in changes in expected impacts on Historic Properties thus requiring the need to change management strategies as described in the current ICRMP.

3 May 2007

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8/30/2007



Assumptions

- All states and Territories have implemented an ICRMP or reviewed status of resources and been granted a variance.
- Projects completed over the 5 year period are added to the Cultural Resource Inventory and results feed into the management strategy.
- Focus is on whether there is a change in mission that will negatively impact cultural resources in the next 5 years.

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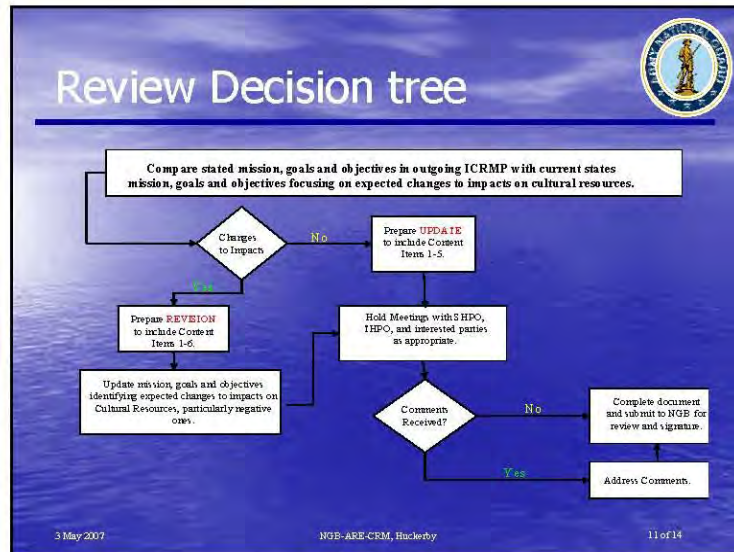


5 year Review Procedure

- Aim:
Determine if update or revision is needed:
- Update
 - No change in Management Practices, I.e. impacts to cultural resources are the same as in the previous ICRMP or the changes will have positive impacts on cultural resources and thus management strategy does not need modification.
- Revision
 - Change in Management Strategy required, I.e. Impacts to cultural resources are expected to change in a negative way requiring change in management practices.

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ICRMP Components Needed


(Continued)



4. Status of projects completed and implemented during 5 year period covered by outgoing ICRMP.
5. Proposed projects for NEW 5 year ICRMP period linking to known mission projects.
6. Update SHPO, THPO, and interested party information as appropriate.

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ICRMP NEPA



- Annual Reports:
 - Do NOT require NEPA. They Tier off ICRMP.
- ICRMP 5 year Updates:
 - Implement REC & Check. Tiers off of previous ICRMP EA due to no mission changes that change impacts on Cultural Resources.
- ICRMP 5 Year Revision:
 - Implement EA due to mission changes that change impacts on Cultural Resources.

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Project Catalog Number 2001

Pillar	CNS	Law Reg	2004	MDEP	VENN	Amsco:	131G53.18
Program Area	Plans/Annual Meeting						
Project Name	ARNG Annual Meeting for ICRMP or ICRMP						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description			Class	Must Fund		
POAI	Plans, Opportunity Assessments, and Inventories			1H	Yes		
Narrative	<p>Develop an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) IAW with AR 200-4, DoDI 4715 and DoD MoMs. The plan will outline and assign responsibilities, identify concerns and establishes standard operating procedures which are integrated with master planning, training activities, operations and maintenance activities, etc. The ICRMP will be prepared in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officers/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and federally recognized Native American tribes, Native Alaskan or Native Hawaiian organizations.</p> <p>Note: Indicate below whether this STEP project is for the five-year ICRMP revision, the annual ICRMP update and for the state ARNG/AE's annual meetings with the federally-recognized Native Americans. Separate project entries should be made if you have more than one of these listed requirements.</p> <p>Make sure a NEPA STEP is put into the system as applicable.</p> <p>All GIS data must be SDS and FGDC compliant. Recommend coordination with state or NGB GIS staff for contract language to ensure all deliverables meet this requirement.</p> <p>ICRMP Template: Indicate in the narrative if you plan on using the ICRMP template as your base to the development of your 5-year revision or annual ICRMP.</p> <p>Note: For annual meeting state the name of the tribes that will be invited to the annual meeting.</p> <p>Impact If Not Funded: Not funding violates AR 200-4, DoDI 4715.3 and DoD MoM. XXARNG will not have the proper overview of the cultural resources throughout the state to properly advise the internal stakeholders and could delay mission essential activities.</p>						
State Specific Info	<p>State whether this project is for a 5 year ICRMP revision, an annual ICRMP update or the State ARNG's annual meeting with the federally recognized Native Americans:</p> <p>For ICRMP, provide the facilities and training sites to be covered in the ICRMP:</p> <p>Provide the number of federally-recognized tribes that you are required to contact with annually (at a minimum):</p> <p>Provide the number of buildings/structures:</p> <p>Provide the number of archeological sites:</p>						
Estimated Cost Range:	\$10K - \$50K						

Project Catalog Number 2101

Pillar	CNS	Law Reg	3679	MDEP	VENN	Amsco:	131G53.51
Program Area	Curation						
Project Name	Curation and Rehabilitate Collections						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description				Class	Must Fund	
ESDP	Established Standard/Deadline Passed				1H	Yes	
Narrative	<p>Funds are required to perform artifact curation and collection management as required by 36 CFR 79, regulations implementing the ARPA. Cost is for (one-time curation fee, yearly curation fee, materials, etc).</p> <p>Note: It is against Army policy to establish or operate a curation facility on an installation EXCEPT when alternative arrangements are not regionally available.</p> <p>Impact of not funding. State ARNG will not be in compliance with 36 CFR 79.</p>						
State Specific Info	<p>Provide the number of cubic feet of artifacts to be curated:</p> <p>Is an MOU in place with the curation facility (not required)?:</p> <p>Does the curation facility meet the guidelines indicated in 36 CFR 79?</p> <p>If not, indicate when the facility will become compliant with 36 CFR 79 (if known):</p>						
Estimated Cost Range:	\$150 - \$500/cubic feet						

Project Catalog Number 2101

Pillar	CNS	Law Reg	3679	MDEP	VENN	Amsco:	131G53.51
Program Area	Curation						
Project Name	Curation and Rehabilitate Collections						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description			Class	Must Fund		
ESDF	Established Standard/Deadline Future			2H	Yes		
Narrative	<p>Funds are required to perform artifact curation and collection management as required by 36 CFR 79, regulations implementing the ARPA. Cost is for (one-time curation fee, yearly curation fee, materials, etc).</p> <p>Note: It is against Army policy to establish or operate a curation facility on an installation EXCEPT when alternative arrangements are not regionally available.</p> <p>Impact of not funding: State ARNG will not be in compliance with 36 CFR 79.</p>						
State Specific Info	<p>Provide the number of cubic feet of artifacts to be curated:</p> <p>is an MOU in place with the curation facility (not required)?:</p> <p>Does the curation facility meet the guidelines indicated in 36 CFR 79?</p> <p>If not, indicate when the facility will become compliant with 36 CFR 79 (if known):</p>						
Estimated Cost Range:	\$150 - \$500/cubic feet						

Project Catalog Number 2201

Pillar	<input type="checkbox"/> CNS	Law Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> AIRF	MDEP	<input type="checkbox"/> VENN	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.53"/>
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Consultation"/>						
Project Name	<input type="text" value="AIRFA Consultation About a Sacred Site"/>						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description				Class	Must Fund	
<input type="text" value="ESDP"/>	<input type="text" value="Established Standard/Deadline Passed"/>				<input type="text" value="1H"/>	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	
Narrative	<div>Funds are required to perform consultation under Executive Order 13007 and AIRFA with Native American tribes for identification of sacred site(s) necessary for the conduct of traditional rites and ceremonies.</div> <div>Or</div> <div>Funds are required to perform consultation under Executive Order 13007 and AIRFA with Native American tribes for mitigation of adversely impacted sacred sites necessary for the conduct of traditional rites and ceremonies.</div> <div>Cost includes travel costs.</div> <div>Impact of not funding: Non-compliance with EO 13007 and AIRFA. ICRMP states Native American tribes must have access to sacred sites.</div>						
State Specific Info	<div>Is this project for identification or mitigation of sacred sites?</div> <div>Provide an approximate number of tribal members involved:</div> <div>Provide brief description of any complicating issues that may affect the cost:</div>						

Estimated Cost Range:

Project Catalog Number 2201

Pillar	CNS	Law Reg	AIRF	MDEP	VENN	Amsco:	131G53.53
Program Area	Consultation						
Project Name	AIRFA Consultation About a Sacred Site						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description			Class	Must Fund		
ESDF	Established Standard/Deadline Future			2H	Yes		
Narrative	<p>Funds are required to perform consultation under Executive Order 13007 and AIRFA with Native American tribes for identification of sacred site(s) necessary for the conduct of traditional rites and ceremonies.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Funds are required to perform consultation under Executive Order 13007 and AIRFA with Native American tribes for mitigation of adversely impacted sacred sites necessary for the conduct of traditional rites and ceremonies.</p> <p>Cost includes travel costs.</p> <p>Impact of not funding. Non-compliance with EO 13007 and AIRFA. ICRMP states Native American tribes must have access to sacred sites.</p>						
State Specific Info	<p>Is this project for identification or mitigation of sacred sites?</p> <p>Provide an approximate number of tribal members involved:</p> <p>Provide brief description of any complicating issues that may affect the cost:</p>						

Estimated Cost Range: Varies based on complexity of

Project Catalog Number 2302

Pillar	CNS	Law Reg	ARPA	MDEP	VENN	Amsco:	131G53.53
Program Area	Evaluation						
Project Name	ARPA Evaluation						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description			Class	Must Fund		
ESDP	Established Standard/Deadline Passed			1H	Yes		
Narrative	<p>ARPA resources evaluation projects are those which determine if the archeological resources are of archeological interest per 32 CFR 229.3(a)(1).</p> <p>All associated GIS data must be SDS and FGDC compliant and have security on a need to known basis. Recommend coordination with state or NGB GIS staff for contract language to ensure all deliverables meet this requirement.</p> <p>Impact of non-funding: Non-compliance with ARPA.</p>						
State Specific Info	<p>Provide the site location for the ARPA evaluation:</p>						
Estimated Cost Range:	\$10K - \$20K						

Project Catalog Number 2302

Pillar	<input type="checkbox"/> CNS	Law Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> ARPA	MDEP	<input type="checkbox"/> VENN	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.53"/>
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Evaluation"/>						
Project Name	<input type="text" value="ARPA Evaluation"/>						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description				Class	Must Fund	
<input type="text" value="ESDF"/>	<input type="text" value="Established Standard/Deadline Future"/>				<input type="text" value="2H"/>	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	
Narrative	<div>ARPA resources evaluation projects are those which determine if the archeological resources are of archeological interest per 32 CFR 229.3(a)(1). All associated GIS data must be SDS and FGDC compliant and have security on a need to known basis. Recommend coordination with state or NGB GIS staff for contract language to ensure all deliverables meet this requirement. Impact of non-funding: Non-compliance with ARPA.</div> <div>Provide the site location for the ARPA evaluation:</div>						
State Specific Info							

Estimated Cost Range:

Project Catalog Number 2701

Pillar	<input type="checkbox"/> CNS	Law Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> NAGP	MDEP	<input type="checkbox"/> VENN	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.51"/>	
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Consultation"/>							
Project Name	<input type="text" value="NA Consultation for NAGPRA on Federal property"/>							
Compliance Status	<input type="text" value="ESDP"/>	Compliance Status Description	<input type="text" value="Established Standard/Deadline Passed"/>		Class	<input type="text" value="1H"/>	Must Fund	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
Narrative	<p>Consultation: Funds are required to perform consultation under the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Project costs include travel for the Native American Tribes and the cost of preparing the agreement document. Impact of not-funding will be non-compliance with NAGPRA.</p> <p>Note: NAGPRA only is applicable on Federal land.</p>							
State Specific Info	<p>Provide name of Federally recognized NA tribe(s), Native Hawaiian organization(s), Alaskan Native Village(s), or lineal descendant:</p> <p>Provide the name of the site (ex Camp XXXX) and indicate if it is Federal land or not:</p>							

Estimated Cost Range:

Project Catalog Number 2701

Pillar	<input type="text" value="CNS"/>	Law Reg	<input type="text" value="NAGP"/>	MDEP	<input type="text" value="VENN"/>	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.51"/>	
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Consultation"/>							
Project Name	<input type="text" value="NA Consultation for NAGPRA on Federal property"/>							
Compliance Status	<input type="text" value="ESDF"/>	Compliance Status Description	<input type="text" value="Established Standard/Deadline Future"/>		Class	<input type="text" value="2H"/>	Must Fund	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
Narrative	<p>Consultation: Funds are required to perform consultation under the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Project costs include travel for the Native American Tribes and the cost of preparing the agreement document. Impact of not-funding will be non-compliance with NAGPRA.</p> <p>Note: NAGPRA only is applicable on Federal land.</p>							
State Specific Info	<p>Provide name of Federally recognized NA tribe(s), Native Hawaiian organization(s), Alaskan Native Village(s), or lineal descendant:</p> <p>Provide the name of the site (ex Camp XXXX) and indicate if it is Federal land or not:</p>							

Estimated Cost Range:

Project Catalog Number 2702

Pillar	<input type="text" value="CNS"/>	Law Reg	<input type="text" value="NAGP"/>	MDEP	<input type="text" value="VENN"/>	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.53"/>
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Repatriation"/>						
Project Name	<input type="text" value="NAGPRA Repatriation"/>						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description		Class		Must Fund		
<input type="text" value="ESDP"/>	<input type="text" value="Established Standard/Deadline Passed"/>		<input type="text" value="1H"/>		<input type="text" value="Yes"/>		
Narrative	<div>Repatriation - Repatriation projects are the return of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony to a Federally recognized Indian tribe, Native Hawaiian organization, or lineal descendent in accordance with NAGPRA Section 7 and 43 CFR 10. Impact of not funding is non-compliance with NAGPRA.</div> <div></div>						
State Specific Info	<div>Provide the facility name (ex. Camp XX, Fort Xx) where the repatriation will occur (unless sensitive information):</div> <div>Provide a brief description of what is to be repatriated with this project:</div> <div></div>						

Estimated Cost Range:

Project Catalog Number 2801

Pillar	<input type="checkbox"/> CNS	Law Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> NHPA	MDEP	<input type="checkbox"/> VENN	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.51"/>	
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Agreement Documents"/>							
Project Name	<input type="text" value="NHPA Agreement Document"/>							
Compliance Status	<input type="text" value="POAI"/>	Compliance Status Description	<input type="text" value="Plans, Opportunity Assessments, and Inventories"/>		Class	<input type="text" value="1H"/>	Must Fund	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
Narrative	<p>Project is needed to provide for a programmatic agreement with SHPO to complete Section 106 process in timely manner incorporating architectural inventories. Agreement will cover projects performed by ARNG and required section 106 review process. Agreements will be renegotiated every five years. Future projects and projects that the state ARNG has identified as not causing an adverse effect will be identified in this programmatic agreement.</p> <p>Impact If Not Funded: Preparing the PA will streamline the NHPA Section 106 process. Potentially there could be non-compliance with NHPA by not completing programmatic agreement. There could be a delay on-going maintenance and repair construction projects on historic structures (or delay or halting of mission essential training).</p> <p>Note: In most cases funding will not be approved for MOAs as an approved template (buildings and structures) has already been prepared. Although there is no approved MOA template for archeological sites, NGB can provide a sample that has been used by other states.</p> <p>All PAs and MOAs must be reviewed by NGB and ODEP/AEC prior to obtaining Chief, ARE/AEs signature.</p>							
State Specific Info	<p>Provide the site name:</p> <p>Provide the FY the PA or MOA is anticipated to be completed:</p> <p>Describe undertaking(s) being covered by this PA or MOA.</p>							

Estimated Cost Range:

Project Catalog Number 2802

Pillar	<input type="checkbox"/> CNS	Law Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> NHPA	MDEP	<input type="checkbox"/> VENN	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.51"/>
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Inventory/Evaluation/Surveys"/>						
Project Name	<input type="text" value="NHPA Inventory/Evaluation/Surveys"/>						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description				Class	Must Fund	
<input type="text" value="ESDP"/>	<input type="text" value="Established Standard/Deadline Passed"/>				<input type="text" value="1H"/>	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	
Narrative	<p>Building/structure inventory or evaluation is needed prior to a planned undertaking. Prior to the expenditure of federal funds, the building/structure must be evaluated to determine eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This is done by applying the National Register Criteria of Evaluation to the historic property identified in an inventory as required by NHPA and 36 CFR 800.</p> <p>For archeological - Funds are required to evaluate (or inventory) the land for archeological sites to determine their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places using the NRHP criteria of evaluation as required by the NHPA.</p> <p>Impact If Not Funded: Non-compliance with NHPA, not completing an evaluation could delay on-going maintenance and repair construction projects or halt mission essential training on historic structures.</p> <p>Note: All approved ICRMPs have Planning Level Suverys (PLSs) in them so a PLS is only needed for newly acquired land/buildings not already covered by the state ICRMP.</p>						
State Specific Info	<p>Indicate if this project is for an inventory, evaluation or planning level survey:</p> <p>Provide number of buildings or number of acres to be inventoried/evaluated:</p> <p>Provide a brief description of the planned undertaking(s).</p> <p>Indicate number of federally-recognized tribes to be contacted (if any) :</p>						

Estimated Cost Range:

Project Catalog Number 2802

Pillar	<input type="checkbox"/> CNS	Law Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> NHPA	MDEP	<input type="checkbox"/> VENN	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.51"/>	
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Inventory/Evaluation/Surveys"/>							
Project Name	<input type="text" value="NHPA Inventory/Evaluation/Surveys"/>							
Compliance Status	<input type="text" value="ESDF"/>	Compliance Status Description	<input type="text" value="Established Standard/Deadline Future"/>		Class	<input type="text" value="2H"/>	Must Fund	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
Narrative	<p>Building/structure inventory or evaluation is needed prior to a planned undertaking. Prior to the expenditure of federal funds, the building/structure must be evaluated to determine eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This is done by applying the National Register Criteria of Evaluation to the historic property identified in an inventory as required by NHPA and 36 CFR 800.</p> <p>For archeological - Funds are required to evaluate (or inventory) the land for archeological sites to determine their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places using the NRHP criteria of evaluation as required by the NHPA.</p> <p>Impact If Not Funded: Non-compliance with NHPA, not completing an evaluation could delay on-going maintenance and repair construction projects or halt mission essential training on historic structures.</p> <p>Note: All approved ICRMPs have Planning Level Suverys (PLSs) in them so a PLS is only needed for newly acquired land/buildings not already covered by the state ICRMP.</p>							
State Specific Info	<p>Indicate if this project is for an inventory, evaluation or planning level survey:</p> <p>Provide number of buildings or number of acres to be inventoried/evaluated:</p> <p>Provide a brief description of the planned undertaking(s):</p> <p>Indicate number of federally-recognized tribes to be contacted (if any):</p>							

Estimated Cost Range:

Monday, November 05, 2007

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Project Catalog Number 2803

Pillar	CNS	Law Reg	NHPA	MDEP	VENN	Amsco:	131G53.53
Program Area	Mitigation						
Project Name	NHPA Mitigation						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description				Class	Must Fund	
ESDP	Established Standard/Deadline Passed				1H	Yes	
Narrative	<p>Mitigation for an adverse effect as outlined in a NHPA MOA.</p> <p>Buildings - As part of the Master Plan, the state ARNG is planning an undertaking that will adversely effect a historic property as defined in 36 CFR 800. The NHPA Section 106 undertaking will cause an adverse effect to a historic property that is an eligible building. The State ARNG will develop a Memorandum of Agreement (or Programmatic Agreement) for this project.</p> <p>Impact If Not Funded: Non-compliance with preparing the mitigation outlined in the NHPA MOA or PA could result in the initiation of the NHPA foreclosure process. Construction project could be delayed or halted.</p> <p>Archeological site - The State ARNG is planning an undertaking that will adversely effect the historic property as defined in 36 CFR 800. The state ARNG will develop a Memorandum of Agreement (or Programmatic Agreement).</p> <p>Impact If Not Funded: Non-compliance with preparing the mitigation outlined in the NHPA MOA or PA could result in the initiation of the NHPA foreclosure process. Construction project could be delayed or halted.</p>						
State Specific Info	<p>Indicate if this is for buildings/structures or archeology:</p> <p>Provide the title of the MOA/PA the mitigation is discussed:</p> <p>Provide the stage the MOA is currently in (started, at NGB, or final):</p> <p>Provide the type of mitigation to be prepared (e.g. Level of HABS/HAER, historic context etc):</p>						

Estimated Cost Range: \$1K - \$30K+

Project Catalog Number 2803

Pillar	<input type="checkbox"/> CNS	Law Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> NHPA	MDEP	<input type="checkbox"/> VENN	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.53"/>
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Mitigation"/>						
Project Name	<input type="text" value="NHPA Mitigation"/>						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description				Class	Must Fund	
<input type="text" value="ESDF"/>	<input type="text" value="Established Standard/Deadline Future"/>				<input type="text" value="2H"/>	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	
Narrative	<p>Mitigation for an adverse effect as outlined in a NHPA MOA.</p> <p>Buildings - As part of the Master Plan, the state ARNG is planning an undertaking that will adversely effect a historic property as defined in 36 CFR 800. The NHPA Section 106 undertaking will cause an adverse effect to a historic property that is an eligible building. The State ARNG will develop a Memorandum of Agreement (or Programmatic Agreement) for this project.</p> <p>Impact If Not Funded: Non-compliance with preparing the mitigation outlined in the NHPA MOA or PA could result in the initiation of the NHPA foreclosure process. Construction project could be delayed or halted.</p> <p>Archeological site - The State ARNG is planning an undertaking that will adversely effect the historic property as defined in 36 CFR 800. The state ARNG will develop a Memorandum of Agreement (or Programmatic Agreement).</p> <p>Impact If Not Funded: Non-compliance with preparing the mitigation outlined in the NHPA MOA or PA could result in the initiation of the NHPA foreclosure process. Construction project could be delayed or halted.</p>						
State Specific Info	<p>Indicate if this is for buildings/structures or archeology:</p> <p>Provide the title of the MOA/PA the mitigation is discussed:</p> <p>Provide the stage the MOA is currently in (started, at NGB, or final):</p> <p>Provide the type of mitigation to be prepared (e.g. Level of HABS/HAER, historic context etc):</p>						
Estimated Cost Range:	<input type="text" value="\$1K - \$30K+"/>						

Project Catalog Number 2804

Pillar	<input type="checkbox"/> CNS	Law Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> NHPA	MDEP	<input type="checkbox"/> VENN	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.18"/>
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Native American Consultation"/>						
Project Name	<input type="text" value="NA Consultation for a Specific NHPA Sec 106 proj"/>						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description					Class	Must Fund
<input type="text" value="ESDP"/>	<input type="text" value="Established Standard/Deadline Passed"/>					<input type="text" value="1H"/>	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
Narrative	<p>Funds are required to perform consultation for actions taken under the NHPA Section 106 that may affect historic properties. The state ARNG will contact the tribe(s) identified as may having religious and cultural ties to the project.</p> <p>Impact of not funding. Delay or halting of mission essential training or construction. Non-compliance with NHPA, DoD Annotated American Indian Policy, and Executive Order 13175.</p> <p>Funding: Identify costs associated with consultation including travel of the federally-recognized Native American(s).</p>						
State Specific Info	<p>Provide the specific NHPA Section 106 undertaking:</p> <p>Provide the names of the tribes involved with the consultation:</p> <p>Indicate if consultation will include TCP and/or sacred sites:</p>						

Estimated Cost Range:

Project Catalog Number 2804

Pillar	<input type="text" value="CNS"/>	Law Reg	<input type="text" value="NHPA"/>	MDEP	<input type="text" value="VENN"/>	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.18"/>	
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Native American Consultation"/>							
Project Name	<input type="text" value="NA Consultation for a Specific NHPA Sec 106 proj"/>							
Compliance Status	<input type="text" value="ESDF"/>	Compliance Status Description	<input type="text" value="Established Standard/Deadline Future"/>		Class	<input type="text" value="2H"/>	Must Fund	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
Narrative	<p>Funds are required to perform consultation for actions taken under the NHPA Section 106 that may affect historic properties. The state ARNG will contact the tribe(s) identified as may having religious and cultural ties to the project.</p> <p>Impact of not funding. Delay or halting of mission essential training or construction. Non-compliance with NHPA, DoD Annotated American Indian Policy, and Executive Order 13175.</p> <p>Funding: Identify costs associated with consultation including travel of the federally-recognized Native American(s).</p>							
State Specific Info	<p>Provide the specific NHPA Section 106 undertaking:</p> <p>Provide the names of the tribes involved with the consultation:</p> <p>Indicate if consultation will include TCP and/or sacred sites:</p>							

Estimated Cost Range:

Project Catalog Number 2805

Pillar	<input type="checkbox"/> CNS	Law Reg	<input type="checkbox"/> NHPA	MDEP	<input type="checkbox"/> VENN	Amsco:	<input type="text" value="131G53.18"/>
Program Area	<input type="text" value="Maintenance and Treatment Plans"/>						
Project Name	<input type="text" value="NHPA Maintenance & Treatment Plans"/>						
Compliance Status	Compliance Status Description					Class	Must Fund
<input type="text" value="POAI"/>	<input type="text" value="Plans, Opportunity Assessments, and Inventories"/>					<input type="text" value="1H"/>	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
Narrative	<p>Preparation of a Maintenance and Treatment Plan will provide a five year overview of anticipated maintenance required for historic properties. The plan will include treatment options that meet the Secretary of Interior Standards for rehabilitation, design, and materials to use that will ensure the historical significance of the building(s) or structure(s).</p> <p>Impact of not funding: Reduced effectiveness and risk of non-compliance/adverse affects during upgrades and renovations. Delays to construction & renovations could affect readiness.</p>						
State Specific Info	<p>Provide the number of historic properties covered by the plan:</p> <p>Provide the site location for the plan:</p> <p>Provide the type of maintenance that will be covered by this plan (e.g. window replacement, repair of hist. features, etc):</p> <p>Indicate if there is a signed or draft MOA requiring this plan (not required):</p>						
Estimated Cost Range:	<input type="text" value="\$20K - \$50K"/>						

Monday, November 05, 2007

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Content Updated: 21 Aug 07

Cultural Resources Consolidated Survey

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The following questions are designed to address the Army's reporting requirements under various Federal laws and regulations. They are primarily divided according to the applicable laws or subject areas. Your answers provide necessary information to HQDA, IMCOM, NGB, and USAR headquarters staff to use in improving the Army cultural resources program and design programmatic compliance actions. Throughout the survey, the term "installation" is used; for the National Guard, this means the state (the "virtual installation"), and for the Reserve, it includes United States Army Reserve Installations and Regional Readiness Commands (RRC) (all RRCs should answer as one RRC, not by individual facility or state).

CFO Act - Heritage Assets

The purpose of this survey is to provide information to assist the Army to meet its financial and historic property reporting requirements under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 and Executive Order 13287 and the annual year end survey for Measures of Merit and the Federal Archeological Report. Every federal agency is required to report data on several categories of "heritage assets" including accurate counts and the condition of the assets. Current accounting standards and financial reporting requirements require Federal agencies to improve the reliability of the data that is used to inform financial statements and to manage the data through a sustainable, integrated data management system to include archeological sites, information reported in the Federal Archeology Report and other reporting requirements. The annual report on heritage assets is forwarded to ASA-FM the first week of October for inclusion in the Army's Annual Financial Statement submitted to DoD.

IMPORTANT NOTE: ALL ANSWERS MUST REFLECT STATUS AS OF THE END OF THE CURRENT FY. SUBMIT ANSWERS ONLY WHEN YOU ARE SURE THERE WILL BE NO CHANGES TO DATA BEFORE 1 OCTOBER 2006. Data should reflect end of

FY data for financial reporting purposes. Consequently the datacall ends on the last working day of the financial year.

For reporting of this survey in the fall of 2007, the term "current FY" refers to FY 2007. A year later, this term will refer to FY 2008. The CFO Act questions (1-8) should only include properties on Federally-owned land.

1) How many recorded archeological sites (total) are on your installation? For the purposes of this survey, recorded archeological sites are those sites which have been officially identified and given identification numbers (trinomials). Cemeteries are not usually regarded as archeological sites, and are counted separately through the Integrated Facilities System. Please identify the number of all recorded archeological sites on Federally-owned land.

2) How many recorded archeological sites were added to the inventory in the current FY?

3) How many recorded archeological sites were removed from the inventory in the current FY? Please identify (if any) the number of recorded archeological sites that may have been removed from your inventory count. They may have been removed because they were destroyed, mitigated or for other reasons.

4) How many archeological sites have been determined eligible for listing or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places? Eligibility determinations are made in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Officer, or through an official Determination of Eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register, against the eligibility criteria in NHPA. This number cannot be larger than the number of recorded sites.

5) How many sites were newly determined eligible or listed in the current FY? These sites are those which may or may not have been previously recorded sites but have been newly determined eligible or listed in the current FY and for which a determination of eligibility has been made.

6) How many if any that were previously determined eligible or listed on the NR were determined ineligible or delisted in the current FY? Sites may have been re-evaluated and determined ineligible, destroyed, mitigated or removed for other reasons.

7) Please identify the number of sacred sites that have been recorded on your installation. As defined by EO 13007, a sacred site is a specific delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Federally-recognized Indian tribe or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion, and that has been identified by the tribe or individual to the Federal agency.

8) Please identify the number of sites of traditional religious or cultural importance to Native Americans or Native Hawaiians (as defined by NHPA) that have been recorded on your installation.

Collections Curation

Pursuant to 36 CFR 79.2, Federal agencies must ensure that archeological collections are deposited in educational and/or scientific institutions, such as museums, universities, or other Federal, state or local governmental agencies that can provide professional curatorial services on a long-term basis, or with the Indian tribes associated with the artifacts. Curation facilities or repositories established on Army installations usually do not meet these requirements due to the long-term, permanent recurring costs and personnel requirements required by 36 CFR 79 for such repositories. The only exception to this policy is for Army archeological collections that are accepted for curation in an Army museum that has been certified pursuant to AR 870-20. For Army National Guard, collections include all artifacts recovered from federally-owned or federally funded projects on state, leased or special use permitted land.

9) Is there a Federal Archeological Collection associated with the installation?
Installations are responsible for collections and records from Federal Army installations and from certain lands leased or withdrawn from other entities. An archeological collection (per 36 CFR 79) for the purposes of this survey is defined as a whole collection of Federal artifacts (associated with a Federally funded project or federal property) or material remains that are excavated or removed during surveys, excavations or other studies of prehistoric or historic resources, and associated records from all archeological sites on your installation. Not all installations may have a collection, but each installation/state for ARNG with a collection is considered to have only one (1) collection for the whole installation. A collection can be housed in multiple locations.

Yes

No

10) Are all collections at your installation curated in accordance with 36 CFR 79?

Yes

No

11) Identify the completion status of collections curation. Answer "complete" if the collections present have been curated in accordance with the standards set forth in 36 CFR 79. Answer "partially complete" if a collections curation has been initiated, but is not yet complete. Answer "not initiated" if the installation has collections, but has not yet initiated curation IAW 36 CFR 79.

Complete

Partially complete

Not initiated

12) How many cubic feet of archeological collections does the installation own? Any archeological items recovered during archeological projects on your installation are owned by the installation regardless of who has possession. This excludes items repatriated under NAGPRA.

13) How many cubic feet of collections require upgrading to 36 CFR 79 standards?

14) How many linear feet of records associated with stored archeological materials does the installation own? Any archeological items recovered during archeological projects on your installation are owned by the installation regardless of who has possession. This excludes items repatriated under NAGPRA.

15) How many linear feet of records associated with stored archeological materials require upgrading to 36 CFR 79 standards?

16) If you added or removed your Federal Archeological Collection in the current FY, please explain the reason. The answer should clearly explain the circumstance of the addition or deletion, which may include: if you did not report your collections last year or you now have a collection and previously had none or if for some reason your collection was deaccessioned or somehow does not classify as a Federal Archeological Collection per the definition above but was counted in the previous FY.

Archeology

The Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) applies to archaeological sites over 100 years of age, and concerns criminal and civil penalties for damage or the attempt to damage archaeological sites without a permit. (For the ARNG, questions 17-20 apply to those sites on property listed in PRIDE under Category 1.)

17) Are known archeological sites present on the installation? Enter "yes" if the installation has any archaeological sites over 100 years old. Enter "no" if there are no archeological sites over 100 years old.

Yes

No

18) Are site protection procedures needed on your installation? Site protection measures can include actions such as site stabilization, monitoring programs, fencing, interpretation and physical barriers.

Yes

No

19) If yes, are site protection procedures in effect? If necessary site protection procedures are in effect, answer "yes". If they are necessary but not in effect, answer "no".

Yes

No

20) What is the total number of documented violations of ARPA this FY? Installation law enforcement officials must have formally recorded these violations.

Archeology on non-Federal Lands

For the next two questions, only discuss archeological sites not on Federally-owned land (to include state, leased, special use permitted land and any other land under other PRIDE categories for the ARNG). These numbers should not include the sites reported in the CFO section above.

21) How many sites were discovered on non-Federal lands as a result of Federally-funded or permitted activities during the last fiscal year?

22) How many sites on non-Federal land were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a result of Federally-funded or permitted activities during the last fiscal year?

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

DoD Instruction 4715.3 and AR 200-4 require installations to develop an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entire cultural resources program with on-going mission activities. The ICRMP is based upon information derived from historic, archeological, ethnographic and architectural investigations. It specifies management strategies for known cultural resources, and methodologies for identification and evaluation of unknown resources. ICRMPs are to be updated every 5 years at a minimum; more frequent updates may be necessary if there are changes to the status of cultural resources and/or administrative activities.

23) Is the installation required to have an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)? Installations with very limited or no cultural resources may request a variance from the requirement. If an installation has requested but not received a variance, they are to answer this question "yes" because the ICRMP is a requirement unless the variance has been received from HQDA. If an installation anticipates requesting a variance, they must answer "yes" to this question until such a request is made and the variance is received. A "no" response is not permitted until a variance has been granted by HQDA IAW AR 200-4, 4-1(d).

Yes

No

24) If a variance was received, in what year was it received?

Not applicable

FY98 or before

FY99

FY00

FY01

FY02

FY03

FY04

FY05

FY06

FY07

25) Is the installation operating under a completed ICRMP? Answer "Yes" if the installation is currently operating under an ICRMP, even if it is due for an update. Answer "No" if the installation is required to have an ICRMP, but has either not initiated the process, or is still completing its first plan

Yes

No

26) When will the ICRMP be finished or next updated? Indicate the FY in which the installation will either a) finish the ICRMP for the first time, or b) update its existing ICRMP within the 5-year cycle.

FY08
FY09
FY10
FY11
FY12
FY13 or beyond

27) the installation have an NHPA Programmatic Agreement (PA) for daily operations?

Yes
No

28) If yes, in what year was the PA signed?

CY 1998 or earlier
CY 1999
CY 2000
CY 2001
CY 2002
CY 2003
CY 2004
CY 2005
CY 2006
CY 2007

29) Does the PA have a sunset clause?

Yes
No

30) In what month does the PA expire?

Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec

31) In what year does the PA expire?

CY 2007
CY 2008
CY 2009
CY 2010
CY 2011
CY 2012
CY 2013
CY 2014
CY 2015

CY 2016
CY 2017

32) Please provide the title and consulting parties of the PA

Inventory of Archeological Resources

Archeological inventories are required for land that could be affected by undertakings under NHPA; an undertaking is defined as a ¿project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.¿ Archeological inventory involves actual field identification of archeological sites, sufficient to judge whether they are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. An archeological inventory includes examination of areas on the installation with reasonable potential for archeological sites, excluding such areas as impact or safety hazard zones. This includes Federally-owned, state, leased, special use permit, or other special circumstances land where the installation is required to implement NHPA Section 106 review of the impacts a proposed undertaking would have on historic properties. For questions 30-33, consider all lands under the installation jurisdiction (i.e. the entire state for Army National Guard) as one property.

33) Is the installation responsible for the archeological inventory of the land it uses or owns? Answer 'yes' if the installation would have to conduct an archeological survey if that land would be affected by an undertaking, whether or not one is planned for the near term.

Yes
No

34) Identify the completion status of the archeological inventory of that land. Mark 'complete' if all available lands have been inventoried. Mark 'partially complete' if only a portion of the available lands has been inventoried. Mark 'not initiated' if lands have not been inventoried at all, but should be.

Complete
Partially complete
Not initiated

35) How many acres on your installation are accessible for archeological inventory? Lands accessible for inventory are the total acreage of the installation (or state or RRC, as applicable), minus surface danger zones, acreage underwater, or other inaccessible areas.

36) How many acres (total) on your installation have been inventoried for archeological resources?

Inventory of Historic Buildings and Structures

Historic Buildings and Structures Inventory involves actual field identification of historic buildings and structures, sufficient to judge whether they are eligible for listing on the

National Register of Historic Places. Buildings over 50 years of age, as well younger buildings that may be eligible for the National Register under the exceptional importance criteria, are included in the inventory. For Army National Guard, this includes all buildings and structures coded within PRIDE that are Federally-owned or able to receive federal funds.

37) Is the installation responsible for the inventory of historic buildings or structures it uses or owns? Answer "yes" if the installation would have to conduct a building survey if those buildings would be affected by an undertaking, whether or not one is planned for the near term.

Yes

No

38) Identify the completion status of all historic building and structure inventories. Mark "complete" if all available buildings and structures over 50 years old have been inventoried. Mark "partially complete" if only a portion of the available buildings and structures over 50 years old has been inventoried. Mark "not initiated" if buildings and structures over 50 years old have not been inventoried at all, but should be

Complete

Partially complete

Not initiated

Native American Cultural Resources

Sacred sites are defined as any "specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location, identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion" (EO 13007). Properties of traditional religious or cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, as referenced in NHPA Section 101(d)(6).

39) List the Federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that are associated with the installation.

40) Are access and protection procedures required and in place for Native American sacred sites (as defined in EO 13007) or properties of traditional, cultural or religious importance to Federally-recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiians (as defined in NHPA)? For the National Guard and Reserve, this includes sites and properties on both Federal and state land.

Yes

No

41) Does your installation have "cultural items" as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in collections in Federal possession or control? "Cultural items," as defined by NAGPRA, include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony that have been discovered on Federal lands.

Yes

No

42) If your installation has "cultural items" as defined by NAGPRA in collections, has consultation for repatriation been initiated for those items? Under NAGPRA, Federal agencies must consult with tribes affiliated with the area in which the cultural items were found, in order to repatriate or otherwise handle the items. If the installation has "cultural items" as defined by NAGPRA, determine if consultation for repatriation has been initiated, and answer "yes" or "no".

Yes

No

Section 6 summaries under NAGPRA are required to have been completed by museums and Federal agencies with possession or control over holdings or collections of Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Summaries were to be completed by November 16, 1993 and should have been followed by consultation with tribal government and Native Hawaiian organization leaders and traditional religious leaders.

43) Is your installation required to do a NAGPRA summary per Section 6 of the Act and 43 CFR 10.8?

Yes

No

44) Has your installation completed its NAGPRA summary per Section 6 of the Act and 43 CFR 10.8?

Yes

No

45) Has your installation performed the required consultation for NAGPRA summaries per 43 CFR 10.8(d)?

Yes

No

46) Has your installation completed the notification requirements for NAGPRA summaries per 43 CFR 10.8 (f)?

Yes

No

Section 5 inventories under NAGPRA were to have been completed by November 16, 1995, by museums and Federal agencies which have possession or control over holdings or collections of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects using information possessed by the museum or Federal agency, identifying, to the extent possible, the geographical and cultural affiliation of such item(s). Inventories should be completed in consultation with tribal government and Native Hawaiian organization officials and traditional religious leaders.

47) Is your installation required to do a NAGPRA inventory per Section 5 of the Act and 43 CFR 10.9?

Yes

No

48) Has your installation completed a NAGPRA inventory per Section 5 of the Act and 43 CFR 10.9?

Yes

No

49) Has your installation performed the required consultation for NAGPRA inventories per 43 CFR 10.9(b)?

Yes

No

50) Has your installation completed all notification requirements per 43 CFR 10.9(e)?

Yes

No

51) If your installation has completed its NAGPRA summary and inventory as required by 43 CFR 10.8 and 10.9, has your installation subsequently received a new holding or collection or located a previously unreported current holding or collection that may include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony as defined by NAGPRA?

Yes

No

NA

General

52) In the past year, has the installation or one or more stakeholders sought the intervention of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on a contested historic preservation issue?

Yes

No

53) Please provide any comments on changes in any of the data from previous fiscal year, or other issues, that will assist in HQDA's review of the data.

SAMPLE
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
XXXX ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE XXXX STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE
XXXXXX (Title of the project) PROJECT
(insert year)

WHEREAS, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), as a federal agency, is required to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. §470f) (NHPA), and the NGB provides federal funding and guidance to state Guard organizations; and

WHEREAS, the XXXX Army National Guard (XXARNG) intends (discuss the project) located in (City), (County), (State), using both federal and state funding sources. The buildings were constructed (indicate the construction date(s)), is owned and operated by the state of XXXX; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has evaluated the (building name) as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and received concurrence with this evaluation from the XXXX State Historic Preservation Office (XX SHPO). The building(s) are eligible for the NRHP due to (insert reason), and that the XXARNG has determined that the (discuss project) will thus have an adverse effect upon this historic property; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has consulted with the XX SHPO pursuant to Section 800.6(b) of (36 CFR Part 800), *Protection of Historic Properties* implementing §106 of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has determined that there are no Federally recognized Indian tribes that attach traditional religious and cultural importance to the structure and landscape within the area of potential effects. (note: If the undertaking will affect such sites, additional WHEREAS clauses and stipulations will need to be included to reflect proper tribal consultation and resolution of adverse effects with tribal involvement); and

WHEREAS, the NGB will follow the stipulations outlined in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the United States Department of Defense, The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers dated 07 Jun 86 for the demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, as amended on 05 May 91; and

WHEREAS, the XXARNG has afforded the public an opportunity to comment on the mitigation plan for the (insert project title) through completion of (indicate type of NEPA documentation ex. REC, EA or EIS) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR Part 1500-1508); (note: if a REC is prepared, the installation must make additional efforts at including the public in the process, and should insert language indicating what those efforts were example verbiage -in the case of a REC the XXARNG will invite to comment, by letter, the organizations determined to have an interest in this project) and

WHEREAS the XXARNG in consultation with (insert state name) SHPO, established the area of potential effect (APE) as defined at 36 CFR §800.16(d), identified and evaluated (insert buildings) within the APE as being eligible for the National Register, and determined that the proposed undertaking would

adversely affect such buildings. There are no other properties within the APE considered eligible for the National Register; and

WHEREAS the XXARNG by letter dated (insert date of letter sent to ACHP) invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in this consultation per 36 CFR §800.6 (a) (1) and the ACHP has declined/agreed (select one) to participate in consultation by letter dated (insert date ACHP declined/agreed (select one) to participate); and

(use for demolition projects only) WHEREAS the XXARNG has determined that adaptive reuse or any other alternative to save (insert building name and number(s)) is not economically feasible; and

WHEREAS the XXARNG, in consultation with the XX SHPO, has determined that there are no prudent or feasible alternatives for the project scope or location.

NOW, THEREFORE, the XXARNG and the XX SHPO agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The XXARNG will ensure that the following measures are implemented:

I. Mitigation of Adverse Effects on (insert title of project)

A. Public Participation. The NEPA process will be used to solicit public participation. The XXARNG shall ensure that the following measures are carried out in order to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the mitigation to be carried out under Stipulation B:

1. The XXARNG will invite, by letter, the (insert organization(s) name(s) invited to participate) to participate in the project. The XXARNG will, upon request, provide additional information to the public about this project and arrange meetings with individuals or groups to provide more information about the proposed (renovation, demolition, etc.) prior to implementation of this MOA.

B. After consultation with the (insert state) SHPO a determination will be made regarding the appropriate Historic American Building Survey (HABS) level will be performed. (if applicable insert other mitigation measures agreed upon).

1. Recordation Report will include the following:

2. The XXARNG shall ensure that all mitigation listed in (1) above is completed and submitted to the XX SHPO and the (insert the name of the concurring party as applicable) prior to the (insert project type ex. demolition, renovation, etc) of the (insert building(s) types). Creation of (insert mitigation agreed upon).

- a. Preparation of a historic context for the (insert the building(s) name(s)) and the history of the XXARNG in (insert site location), to be based on information obtained from existing literary and archival sources.

- b. (Insert mitigation agreed upon - ex. display, etc)

SAMPLE Memorandum of Agreement
XXARNG Insert title of project
Draft -insert date

- c. The XXARNG shall ensure that the (list mitigation) are completed prior to the (insert type of activity ex. demolition, renovation, etc) of the (insert type of building(s)).

- C. Design Review of Plans for (insert building type). The XXARNG also will provide both the XX SHPO and the (insert consulting party as applicable) with the opportunity to review the designs for the new (insert building type) prior to those designs being put out for contractor bids. This design information is to be treated as confidential; disclosure, distribution, or sharing of the design information, in whole or in part, to any party that is not a signatory to this MOA, is strictly prohibited.

II. Administrative Stipulations

- A. Definition of signatories. For the purposes of this MOA the term "signatories to this MOA" means the NGB, XXARNG and the XX SHPO, each of which has authority under 36 CFR 800.6(c)(8) to terminate the MOA if agreement cannot be reached regarding an amendment.
- B. Professional supervision. The XXARNG shall ensure that all activities regarding research and reporting are carried out pursuant to this MOA are carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting at a minimum the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History* (36 CFR Part 61).
- C. Alterations to project documents. The XXARNG shall not alter any plan, scope of services, or other document that has been reviewed and commented on pursuant to this MOA, except to finalize documents commented on in draft, without first affording the signatories to this MOA the opportunity to review the proposed change and determine whether it shall require that this MOA be amended. If one or more such party (ies) determines that an amendment is needed, the signatories to this MOA shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c) (7) to consider such an amendment. The signatories will have thirty days to consider the amendment. The XXARNG will notify in writing everyone when the consultation with the signatories has been completed and the outcome of the consultation.
- D. Anti-Deficiency Act compliance. All requirements set forth in this MOA requiring expenditure of Army funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. Section 1341). No obligation undertaken by the Army under the terms of this MOA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose.
- E. Dispute Resolution.
 - 1. Should the XX SHPO object in writing to any actions carried out or proposed pursuant to this MOA, the XXARNG will consult with the XX SHPO to resolve the objection. If the XXARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the XXARNG will request further comments from the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.7. If after initiating such consultation the XXARNG determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, the XXARNG shall forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP, including the XXARNG's proposed response to the objection. Within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall exercise one of the following options:
 - a. Advise the XXARNG that the ACHP concurs in the XXARNG's proposed response to the objection, whereupon the XXARNG will respond to the objection accordingly;

SAMPLE Memorandum of Agreement
XXARNG Insert title of project
Draft -insert date

- b. Provide the XXARNG with recommendations, which the XXARNG shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
 - c. Notify the XXARNG that the objection will be referred for advisory comments of the ACHP in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7(b).
 2. Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the XXARNG may assume the ACHP's concurrence in its proposed response to the objection.
 3. The XXARNG shall take into account any of the advisory comments of the ACHP provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; the XXARNG's responsibility to carry out all actions under this MOA that are not the subjects of the objection shall remain unchanged.
 4. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should an objection pertaining to this MOA or the effect of the undertaking on historic properties be raised by a member of the public, the XXARNG shall take the objection into account.
- F. Termination.
1. If the XXARNG determines that it cannot implement the terms of this MOA, or if the NGB or XX SHPO determines that the MOA is not being properly implemented, the XXARNG, the NGB or the XX SHPO may propose to the other signatories to this MOA that it be terminated.
 2. The party proposing to terminate this MOA shall so notify the other two signatories to this MOA, explaining the reasons for termination and affording them thirty (30) days to consult and seek alternatives to termination.
 3. Should such consultation fail the XXARNG, NGB or the XX SHPO may terminate the MOA. Should the MOA be terminated, the XXARNG shall either:
 - a. Consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 to develop a new MOA; or
 - b. Request the comments of the ACHP pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7.
 4. If the terms of this agreement have not been implemented by (insert number of year(s) after the date of the signatures in Section III below, this MOA shall be considered null and void. In such event the XXARNG shall so notify the signatories to this agreement, and if it chooses to continue with the undertaking, shall re-initiate review of the undertaking in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.
- G. Execution.
1. Until a signed copy of the MOA has been filed with the ACHP the MOA is not valid. A signed copy will also be sent to the Department of the Army, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management for their files.
 2. Execution of this MOA is intended to evidence the XXARNG's compliance with §106 of the NHPA. This fulfills Section 106 for this action.

SAMPLE Memorandum of Agreement
XXARNG Insert title of project
Draft -insert date

SAMPLE
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,
XXXX ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AND
THE XXXX STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FOR THE
Insert Project Title
(insert year)

Signature Page

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

By: _____ Date: _____
JEFFREY G. PHILLIPS
Colonel, US Army
Chief, Environmental
Programs Division

XXXX ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

By: _____ Date: _____
XXXXX X. XXXXXXXXXXXXX
Major General, XXXX Army National Guard
The Adjutant General

XXXX STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: _____ Date: _____
XXXXXX X. XXXXXXXXXXXXX
State Historic Preservation Officer

CONCURRING PARTIES: (as applicable)

XXXXXXXX HISTORICAL COMMISSION or XXXX Federally recognized Indian tribe(s) or Native
Hawaiians

By: _____ Date: _____
XXXXXX X. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Title

SAMPLE Memorandum of Agreement
XXARNG Insert title of project
Draft -insert date

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“Everything that you need to
know about Cultural
Resources but were afraid to
ask...”

*A Brief Introduction to
Cultural Resources Management*

What are cultural resources?

Cultural resources include those parts of the physical environment – natural and built – that have cultural value to some socio-cultural group. In the broadest sense, cultural resources also include social institutions, beliefs, practices, and perceptions of what makes our environment culturally comfortable.

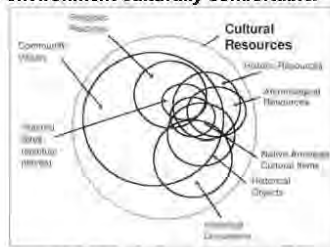


Figure 1: The concept of cultural resources and its component parts
(Bassett, 2004)

What are cultural resources?

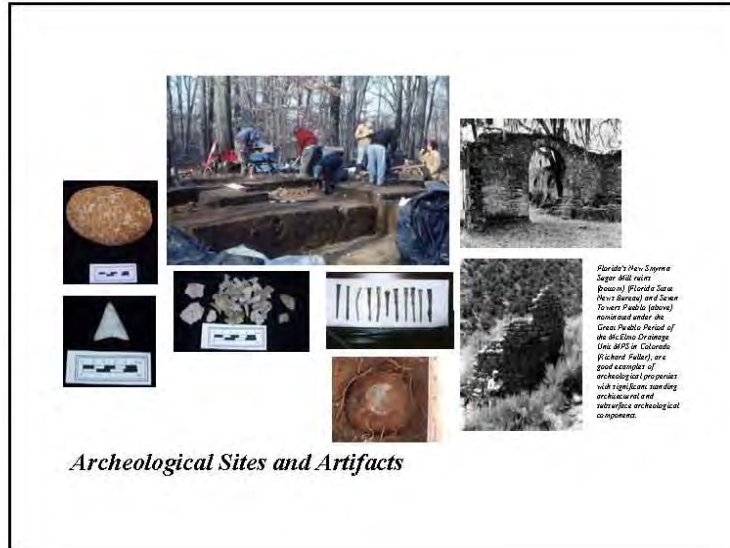
Regulatory definitions of cultural resources include:

- All cultural aspects of the environment (NEPA), including those important to low-income and minority groups (EO 12898)
- Native American cultural items (NAGPRA)
- Native American religious practices (AIRFA) and sacred sites (EO 13007)
- Historic properties (NHPA)
- Archeological resources (ARPA)
- Archeological data (ADPA)
- Archeological artifacts and records (36 CFR 79)
- Shipwrecks (Abandoned Shipwrecks Act)
- Documents (Federal Records Act, Section 112 of NHPA)

What are cultural resources?

Most typically, Cultural Resources Managers tend to deal with the following categories of cultural resources:

- Archeological sites and artifacts
- Historic buildings, structures, and objects
- Historic photographs, records, and memorabilia
- Historic and Cultural landscapes
- Traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and cultural uses of the natural environment



Historic Photographs, Documents, and Memorabilia



Cultural and Historic Landscapes



Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, and Cultural Uses of the Natural Environment



What federal legislation governs Cultural Resources?

1. Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433)
2. National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470-470w)
3. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, (42 USC 4321-4370c)
4. Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974 (16 USC 469)
5. Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 (16 USC 470aa-470jj)
6. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (25 USC 3001-3013)
7. American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) (42 USC 1966)
8. Curation of Federally Owned Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79)
9. Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (1971)
10. Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments
11. Executive Order 12898: Environmental Justice
12. Executive Order 13006 – Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in our Nation's Central Cities.
13. Executive Order 13007: Indian Sacred Sites
14. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
15. Executive Order 13287 – Preserve America.
16. Executive Order 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management

What is Cultural Resources Management?

Cultural Resources Management is the practice of identifying, evaluating, documenting, and/or preserving significant cultural resources and making recommendations for their future treatment in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations.

Benefits of Cultural Resources Management

- Cultural resources commemorate the nation's history, including the contributions of the military's role in that history.
- The military's places and objects of cultural significance are the threads of our heritage of settlement, migration, conflict, and commerce.
- Military installations acquire deeper meaning to the men and women who have passed through their gates to be trained; these places conjure up past associations, stirring emotions and memories. They are touchstones of a shared experience.
- Finally, the military's cultural resources are an integral part of a community's cultural heritage and local citizen value their preservation. If installations are good stewards of their resources and work cooperatively with local communities for preservation, they will be viewed as good neighbors.

How to Find Historic Building Materials

The following web sites can help you locate sources of salvaged historic building materials. Also check yellow pages listings under the following categories: brick-used, building materials-used, building restoration and preservation, historical societies, lumber-used, materials-used, and salvage.

Build.Recycle.Net

www.build.recycle.net

Builder's Guide to Reuse and Recycling

www.buildersrecyclingguide.com

Building Materials Reuse Association

www.buildingreuse.org/directory/

Defense Reutilization Marketing Service

www.drms.dla.mil

Directory of Wood-Framed Building Deconstruction and Reused Building Materials Companies

Available as a .pdf at www.fpl.fs.fed.us (113 pp.)

Environmental Protection Agency

Exchanges by Material:

www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/debris-new/btype.htm

International and National Materials Exchanges:

www.epa.gov/jtr/comm/exchnat.htm

State-Specific Exchanges:

www.epa.gov/jtr/comm/exchstate.htm

Environmental Yellow Pages

www.enviroyellowpages.com/swix/

Old House Journal

www.oldhousejournal.com

ReUse Development Organization

www.redo.org/FindReuse.html

Southern Waste Information Exchange

www.wasteexchange.org



Department of Defense
Legacy Resource Management Program



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Seattle District
For further information:
Center of Expertise for the Preservation
of Historic Buildings and Structures
1-800-265-9309



John Cullinane Associates, LLC
Architects and Preservation Planners

PROCUREMENT GUIDELINES FOR THE REUSE OF HISTORIC BUILDING MATERIALS



Why should you consider using salvaged historic building materials?

- **Economics:** Salvaged historic building materials range in cost from 10% to 100+% that of new.
- **Sustainability:** Salvaged historic building materials reduce both waste sent to landfills and environmental impacts associated with production of new materials. In addition, they represent substantial savings in embodied energy.
- **Compliance:** When used appropriately, salvaged historic building materials comply with historic preservation regulations.
- **Quality:** Salvaged historic building materials include old growth, high density timber, solid wood doors, and other high quality materials.

COMMON REUSABLE BUILDING MATERIALS

heavy timbers dimensional lumber structural steel
cabinets columns bricks stone slate shingle
clay tile wood panels trim wood floors siding
casework light fixtures plumbing fixtures doors
windows ceramic tile unique architectural items

¹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Construction and Engineering Research Laboratories. *Concepts for Reuse and Recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste*. Recycling is the reconstitution of a material into a new form.

² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program.

³ Whole Building Design Guide. *Construction Waste Management*.

⁴ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. *Public Works Technical Bulletin PWTB 420-49-32: Selection Methods for the Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling of Demolition Waste*.

⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Urban and Economic Policy Division. *Deconstruction: Building Disassembly and Material Salvage: The Riverdale Case Study*.

re-use

noun | re 'yoos |
the use of a material more than once in its
same form for the same purpose¹

REUSE AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

The Department of Defense collectively owns more than 19,000 properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*) requires that rehabilitations to these buildings meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 C.F.R. 68). Standard 6 states that "where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials." Reused building materials are compatible with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards when they match the design, color, texture, and other qualities of the original materials. Appropriately reused building materials therefore meet compliance requirements for rehabilitation.

WHEN TO USE HISTORIC BUILDING MATERIALS

Appropriate use:

- Repairing or replacing pre-WWII framing members with salvaged dimensional lumber.
- Replacing a missing fireplace surround with a salvaged one of the same style and time period.
- Using salvaged clay tiles to repair a historic clay tile roof.

Inappropriate use:

- Installing exposed salvaged wood beams in a space where beams were historically plastered over.
- Replacing a missing Federal-era fireplace surround with one from the Victorian-era.
- Installing salvaged clay tiles on a roof that was historically metal.

LEED AND SPIRIT POINTS FOR REUSED MATERIALS

Both the LEED and SPIRiT programs grant points for reused materials:

- 1 point for specifying salvaged or refurbished materials for 5% of building materials
- 1 additional point for specifying salvaged or refurbished materials for 10% of building materials

REUSE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Reuse of historic building materials is compatible with Federal and Department of Defense regulations and programs aimed at improving stewardship of the environment. Salvaged building materials reduce both consumption of resources and production of wastes. The U.S. consumes approximately 25% of the world's resources yet has only 5% of the world's population.² According to the Environmental Protection Agency's 2003 calculations, the U.S. produces about 164 million tons of construction and demolition (C&D) waste per year, comprising 25–40% of the solid waste stream. Of the C&D waste, approximately 9% results from new construction, 38% from renovations, and 53% from demolition.³ On military installations undergoing intensive construction, notably those affected by Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), C&D debris can be as much as 80% of the solid waste stream.⁴



HOW TO PROCURE HISTORIC BUILDING MATERIALS

- Define requirement:** Write a description of the material needed. Be as specific as possible.
- Identify sources of supply:** List all potential suppliers of the material. See overleaf, *SOURCES OF SALVAGED MATERIALS*, for guidance.
- Estimate costs:** Estimate the cost of the material based on quotes from potential suppliers, catalog listings, and similar previous purchases.
- Prepare Purchase Request and Commitment (DA Form 3953):** In block 15, specify that the material must be salvaged. In block 25, state that the acquisition of salvaged materials complies with both the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Procurement Guidelines for the Reuse of Historic Materials.
- Attach additional documentation to DA Form 3953:** Include the written description of the materials, potential sources of supply, and cost estimates.

HISTORIC BUILDING MATERIALS AVERAGE COSTS ⁵	
Materials	Cost of salvage as percentage of new
sheathing boards, framing members, brick, windows, doors, shutters, fixtures	10–25%
hardwood flooring, dimensional lumber	50–85%
antique hardware, wide plank flooring, remillable lumber	100%+



Hardening Nineteenth Century Sites Best Management Practices

06-303

Background:

Fort Drum has five National Register listed archeological historic districts. It has become increasingly clear that in the northeastern United States off limits approaches to site protection result in steady deterioration due to extreme weather and vegetation. Using treatment of historic Sterlingville as a pilot project, Fort Drum developed a series of approaches for stabilization of nineteenth century archeological features. It is important to know that these treatments are supplemented by extensive documentation.

Objective:

To develop and implement systematic methods for evaluating deteriorating nineteenth century properties, safely removing vegetation, designing feature specific treatments, and implementing site protection and to demonstrate that these methods can work for a wide range of military installations and many types of historic features.

Summary of Approach:

Each feature is evaluated by a CRM working with a vegetation expert. Vegetation is selectively removed.



Before



After

Very stable foundations may be left exposed with future vegetation growth more aggressively controlled. Most foundations are covered with filter fabric. Care is taken to insure that sterile pathways are used for site access. Heavy equipment is never permitted in direct contact with archeological features. Fabric is usually covered with a layer of sterile sand. Note that the loader drives on sand only. Guidelines developed here encourage CRMs to search for cost effective ways to acquire materials and fill on their installations. Left over material from construction projects is one excellent source.



Further treatment depends on the feature's need for further stabilization. In severe situations stabilizing structures may be added. This residence in Sterlingville is an example. Sometimes honeycomb material is used to keep the sand and/or gravel in place. Other properties were

treated using additional layers of gravel, sand bags, and in one case recycled tank treads.



Benefit:

Historic sites are stabilized for preservation into the foreseeable future. Use of the filter fabrics enables any future land manager or interested party to recover the site in a condition that very closely approximates its condition at burial. When stabilization is complete, sites are sufficiently protected to allow soldier occupation. The additional benefit is that DoD personnel are able to gain experience in respectful occupation of cultural places prior to deploying to places of world heritage. In some cases, these methods could be safely used on prehistoric sites as well.

Accomplishments:

This initiative has resulted in stabilization of two historic villages on Fort Drum, two sites at Marine Base Quantico, and a series of World War I Trenches at Fort Lee, VA. The opportunity to reach beyond one installation has demonstrated that these methods are adaptable for a wide range of site types and environments. Production of the handbook and video demonstrate the basic principles and methods, making it possible for Cultural Resource and Range Management teams to creatively apply these techniques to meet unique challenges at their installations. Implementation of these methods offers DoD Cultural Resources programs the opportunity to pro-actively support the Mission while providing sound stewardship.

Contact Information:

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Fort Drum, NY 13602
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laurie.rush@us.army.mil

REVISED 8/30/2007

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UNCLAS

POC: Dr. Rush

EVENT :

INJECT DAY:

INJECT TIME:

THEME: SACRED SITE ENGAGEMENT

TRAINING OBJ/BATTLE DRILL: Engage Attackers Who Are Using a Moslem Cemetery as a Firing Point

SUBJECT: Insurgents Initiate Ambush from a Cultural Site

DESCRIPTION: Attackers Are Using Large Stone Markers in a Moslem Cemetery as Firing Points. Insurgent Group Includes Photographers Hoping for Footage of Americans Damaging a Moslem Cemetery.

EXPECTED ACTION: Unit must respond to attack from a sacred site using sufficient fire power while minimizing damage to the cemetery and markers. When area is secured, initiate contact with religious or community leaders to assess damage and plan for repairs. Unit works with local leaders to publicize use of the cemetery by insurgents for this purpose.

MODE

SEND FROM:

SEND TO:

IMPLEMENTER: Attackers have selected a Moslem Cemetery with large stone markers and a stone boundary fence as a position for ambushing a unit on patrol. The attackers have photographers who want footage of American personnel violating and damaging a sacred place.